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THE WISCONSIN BRANCH OF ELWELLS AND MINORS

February 20, 1963

By Ula Elwell Haen

Mrs. R. Haen (...)
Rockford, Ill.

DID YOUR PEOPLE HELP BUILD AMERICA, GRANDMOTHER?

****

In answer to my grandchildren, Mark Robert, Patricia Jean Cathy Dee, and Craig Stephen, as well as to others who may arrive: They came from many countries, children--England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, France and Holland. They all had a part in making the United States the country it came to be.

Four of them came on the Mayflower. Two, John Howland and John Tilley signed the Mayflower Compact. Most of them, in the 1600rds, held positions of trust.

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To be a freeman meant that they had passed a minute examination as to their religious views and moral character, then they could vote. In 1643 when Plymouth Colony contained 3,000 people, only 232 of these were freemen, and not all of these could vote for the franchise was limited to those with a rateable estate of at least twenty pounds. Massachusetts had early agreed that only "members of some of the churches, within the limits of the same" could be freemen so you can see that was a distinction in those days. On my father's side and these people are listed under XVI to XXII, Robert Elwell, the emigrant, and William Vinson were freemen and seven more held positions of trust so I think they must have been freemen also, though I do not know the date of their freemen's oath. On my mother's side, and these are numbered from XXIV to XXXI twenty-seven were recorded as having taken the freeman's oath, and six more were elected to office. These are her ancestors whose oath was recorded--John Holgrave, Robert Williams, Robert Park, Rev. Thomas Shepherd, Rev. Jeremiah Shepherd, Thomas Wheeler, John Cooper, William Brown William Denison, Christopher Avery, Walter Palmer, Capt. Isaac Williams, Francis Wainwright, William Copp, Robert Wade, Walter Woodworth, John Owen, Joseph Owen, John Osborne, John Allen, Major Robert Pike, Daniel Merrill, Richard Singletary, Peter Weare, Philip Fowler, Thomas Rowlandson, and John Swett. Two of the most prominent of my mother's ancestors do not seem to have their oaths recorded, Thomas Minor and Joshua Hempstead Jr., but both attended the freemen's meetings, and both were elected to nearly every position available.

Father's selectmen were Robert Knight, Osman Dutch, Robert Elwell, William Vinson and Rowland Young Jr.; Mother's were John Howland, Capt. Isaac Williams, Robert Park, Christopher Avery, Walter Palmer, Thomas Minor, Richard Singletary and Benjamin Swett.

The constables on father's side were Walter Matthews, Thomas Crockett and Joseph Crockett. On mother's side they were Thomas Wheeler, William Denison, Christopher Avery, Walter Palmer and Thomas Minor.

There were two treasurers recorded, Thomas Minor and Peter Weare.

You will notice that many of the men held more than one office

The men elected as representatives to General Court (this would be much like our state legislature) were all on mother's side. They were John Howland, John Holgrave, Capt. Isaac Williams, Deacon William Park, Robert Park, Thomas Park, Rev. Jeremiah Shepherd, Thomas Wheeler, Ephraim Minor, Capt. George Denison Jr., William Denison, Capt. James Avery, Walter Palmer, Thomas Minor and Peter Weare, and Joshua Hemmstead Jr. Of these men John Holgrave and Walter Palmer were elected to the very first General Court. William Park held the longest term of service under the old chart, for he was elected in 1635, and for thirty-two years at various times, afterwards. Col. John Williams also served

Two became assistant governors, John Howland and Major Robert Pike.

They were active in the judicial field also. On father's side Mr. Francis Matthews was to hear local cases, and Robert Elwell, small claims. On mother's side Thomas Minor was a magistrate, and so was John Howland, as well as Capt. George Denison Jr., Capt. James Avery was assistant judge of the perrogative court, and Joshua Hemmstead Jr. was justice of the peace and probate judge. Major Robert Pike was a justice of the peace. Many of the others on both sides took their turns serving on the jury. Several acted as appraisers of estates. Of course you know your own grandfather, Ralph Haen, is an attorney.

They also fought for their country. In the Colonial Wars were Lieut. Thomas Minor and his sons, Ephraim and Joseph; Capt. Isaac Williams, Col. John Williams, William Park, Corporal Francis Wainwright, Capt. George Denison Sr., Capt. George Denison, Jr., Capt. John Gorham, Capt. James Avery, Clement Minor, later in the Revolution also, Capt. John Allen, Major Robert Pike, and Capt. Benjamin Swett who was killed by Indians. Robert Jones served from father's side, Robert Williams was in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. of Boston and so was William Park. Capt. Isaac Williams had a troop of horses. Most of them were in early training bands, this would be like our militia. Capt. Joshua Hemmstead Jr. commanded the second company of New London. John Eaton, third was a soldier in her Majesty's service July 5, 1710, and John Terrill, in Salisbury, was a soldier in 1710, Benoni Cilley in 1703.

Capt. George Denison, wrote Harrison Williams, was not only distinguished as a civilian but became the most distinguished soldier in Connecticut in her early settlement, except for Major John Mason. During the Parliamentary war in England he returned and fought for Cromwell as a colonel. Nicholas Stephen was a brigadier general in Cromwell's army, but this was before he came to America.

In the Revolution on father's side, were Samuel McKenney and Corporal Samuel Edwards. On mother's side were Ebenezer Eaton, said to have been a mariner in the Revolution, and Lieut. Clement Minor.

In the Civil War, Alexander Trudell, grandfather of your grandfather, Ralph Haen, enlisted and my mother's father, Edward S. Minor served in Second Co. G volunteer cavalry regiment of

Wisconsin for four years. He was a lieutenant, acting captai at the end of the war.

My father, Charles Albert Elwell, was a volunteer in the Spanish American War, and served as an executive officer. If not so many in his line held office you must remember most of his people were seafarers in the 1600rd, and in the 1700rds pioneers in Maine and New Hampshire.

We have three ministers--Rev. Thomas Shepherd, Rev. Jeremiah Shepherd and Rev. Joseph Brown who came from "a long line of ministers back to Queen Mary's time, but did not come to this country though his son, William Brown, did. Rowland Young Jr. of the Elwell ancestery was a deacon, and William Park, Thomas Park, Ephraim Minor, Joshua Hemstead Jr. and John Merrill of the Minor ancestry, and, I believe Thomas Minor was a deacon also. for he had much to do with church affairs, and I, who belong to both Minors and Elwells am a deacon also. Most of the rest belonging to both Minors and Elwells were church members.

William Brown was a school master in England before he came here. My grandmother, Mathilda Graham Minor taught school, I did, and my daughter, Ruth Ann, also.

In the 1800rds mother's people, Van Rensalear Marshall and his wife, Martin and Abigail Minor, Oliver and Mary Marshall Graham were early pioneers in Wisconsin.

My grandfather, Edward S. Minor, carried on the Minor tradition by serving as Lieutenant in the Civil War. He was several times mayor of his town, and served in the state assembly, state senate, and twelve years in Congress.

I hope this makes you interested enough to read on and find out more about your family. Neither presidents, nor generals, nor bishops were in our family. They were just good, solid people who did their best to improve their own fortunes, and the fortunes of their country, and to worship God as they thought best. I'm proud of them and I hope you will be too.

The one quality they seemed to have in common is that of integrity, a quality to be prized far above money or power; and it is this quality which I hope you will inherit and pass on, in turn, to your descendents.

Your loving grandmother,

Ula Elwell Haen

Ula Elwell Haen

Dear Children,

This is truly a postscript. If you are romantically inclined and enjoy stories of lords and ladies of medieval days, then know that your lineage through Bridget Thompson Denison and Dorothy Thompson Park will carry you there. You have knights and ladies, lords, barons and earls, and even the early kings of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and France. Isabella Pole Harcopa Minor brings the Plantagenet kings, and ten. barons who were sureties to Magna Charta. King Alfred of England, other early Saxon kings, as well as King Malcom II of Scotland come to you through Lucy de Norteyn who married the knight, Sir John Gifford. Sir John Gifford's ancestor, Osberne Gifford, was one of the twenty-seven known companions of William the Conqueror.

The Throckmorton line brought you Gilbert de Clare who married the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster in Ireland, and was himself King of Leinster for a while, as well as Earl of Pembroke. Through Bertha Fitz Walter, wife of Baron William de Braoise, you are descended from Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. Through the wife of Gilbert de Clare, Isabel Beaumont, you are descended from Hugh Capet, King of France, Robert II, Louis the Fair, and Henry the First, the Fowler, Emperor of Germany Sir Robert Caus went with Richard I on the Crusades, and was at the seige of Acre.

It was Maud de Broise who married Sir Brian Brampton who brought us William Marshall for she was his granddaughter He was one of the great heroes of the medieval world, one of the barons who was Marshall of England under King Richard I, Royal to the Magna Charta under King John, knighted his son Prince Henry, and became Lord Protector of England and Henry's guardian, at King John's request, when John died. When William Marshall died he was mourned by all England, and indeed by all the world of Christendom. When he was buried in Temple Church, London, the archbishop said, "Here lies all that remains of the best knight of all the world who has lived in our time.

May you too, be as courageous as the knights of old.

Affectionately,
Grandmother

Daughter of the American Revolution · No. 440671
Daughter of American Colonies - 1939
National Society Magna Charta Dames

Ref.: The Magna Charta Sureties, 1215, The Barons named in the M.C. 1215 and some of their Descendants who settled in America 1607-1650 by Arthur Adams PhD., and Frederick Lewis Weis Th.D., Boston, Mass., 1955.

Sir William Marshall b. 1146, d.14 May 1219, bur. in Temple Church, London, 3rd. Earl of Pembroke, Marshall of England, Protector, Regent of the Kingdom 1216-1219, son of John Marshall, m. Aug.1189 Isabel De Clare who d.1220, dau. of Richard De Clare (Strongbow), 2nd. Earl of Pemnroke, m. 1171 Eva dau. of Dermot MacMurrough, King of Leinster, in Ireland, (The de Clare line, through a wife, reaches back to the Capetian Kings of France) and had

Eva Marshall d. bef.1246, m. William de Braiose who d.2 May 1230, 6th Baron de Braiose, Lord of Abergavenny, 1228-1230, (the de Braiose line leads to the King of Wales) and had

Maude de Braiose d. bef.23 Mar.1300, m.1247 Roger De Mortimer, grt-grandson of King John; Maud de Braiose Mortimer m. 2nd. Sir Brian Brampton, and had by 2nd m.

Sir Brian Brampton, m. Alice Neufmenill, alias Meinell, dau. of Walter Neufmenell alias Nono Meinell and had

Sir Brian De Brampton m. Alice Remeville dau. of William Remeville, Knt. Lord of Botley and Condoner, Co. Southampton, and had

Sir Brian De Brampton, Knt.Lord of Brampton, m.Emma De Corbet dau. of Thomas de Corbet of Caus Castle, Co.Salop and heir of her nephew Peter Corbet of Caus; ob.16 Edw.11, s.p., and had

Sir Walter De Brampton Knt.Lord of Brampton 18 Edw.1, m. Johanna, Lady of Ewilley and had

Sir Brian De Brampton Knt.Lord of Brampton, living 21 Edw.1, ob.1294; m.Eleanor dau. and heir of Robert de Hereford and had

Margaret De Brampton, co-heiress, b.1287-8, m.Sir Robert De Harley Knt. Lord of Harley 1316 Inq.p.m., 23 Edw.111 1341, and had

Sir Robert De Harley Knt.Lord of Harley, Inq.p.m., 1 Feb.41 Edw.111 (1359), m.Joan Corbet, dau. of Robert of Morton, Knt., and had

Joan Harley co-heiress, m. John De Besford, Lord of Besford 1341, and had

Sir Alexander De Besford, Lord of Besford, d. bef.1403, m. 1st. Joan; m.2nd Beatrice dau. of Sir Nicholas De Thorndon, and widow of Sir William Vampage, Knt., and had

Agnes Besford of Besford, Co. Worcester, m.Thomas Throckmorton, Knt., of The Shire 1397, d. after 1411, bur. at Gladbury, and had

John Throckmorton, Lord of Throckmorton and Black Nauton, Co Worcester, d.31 Apr.1445, m. Alianore De La Spine, dau. of Sir Guy de la Spine of Coughton, Warwickshire, Knt., and Katherine the heiress of Wyke and had

Agnes Throckmorton m. Thomas Dynslow and had
Agnes Dynslow m. John Gifford Esq. of Twyford 1431-1506 and had
Thomas Gifford of Twyford (One must follow the Gifford line, through one of the wives, to reach back to King Alfaed of England and King Malcolm II of Scotland.

Thomas Gifford: D. Oct.10, 1511, Res. Troyford, Co. Buckingham, m. Jane Langston, daughter and heiress of John Langston, Coversfield, Co. Bucks. They had
Amy (Anna) Gifford, b. c 1485/90, m. Richard Samwell who d. May 3, 1519, m. before 1511, Res. Cotesford, Co.Oxford, Edgecote, Co. Northampton. He was the son of John Samwell, Co. Cornwall. They had
Susannah Samwell b. 1510/15 m. Peter Edwards, son of Peter Edwards, b.c 1490, d. c 1552, m. before 1535, res. Peterborough. They had
Edward Edward, gentleman, b.c 1537, d.1592, res. Alwalton. Co. Huntingdon, m. Ursula Coles who died Feb. 2, 1606, buried at Alwalton. They had
Margaret Edwards who m. Henry Freeman b.c 1580 son of Thomas Freeman of Irchester, Co. Northampton. They resided Cranford, Northampton and had
Alice Freeman, who m. . for his second wife John Thompson c 1618, gentleman, of Preston of Northamptonshire, England. He was b. c 1580/90 d. Nov. 6, 1626. She then came to New England with her children and m for her second husband, Robert Parks, before May 30, 1644. She died Feb. 11, 1664/5.

XXIV-19-C

BRIDGET THOMPSON: d. of John and Alice Thompson, b.Sept. 11, 1622, m. 1640 Capt. George Denison. Bapt. Stortford, England Dec. 10, 1620. D. Oct. 24, 1674, resided Roxbury, Mass. Stonington, Conn. She d. 1643.

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Dorothy Thompson, d. of John and Alice Thompson, b. July 5, 1624, England m. Thomas Park, son of Robert Park and Martha Chaplin Park, He was b. in England 1601, d. July 30, 1709. They resided in Wethersfield, then Mystic, Conn.

ADDITIONAL REFS.: Visitation of Shropshire 1623, Part II, 304, pub. 1889; and Genealogical and Historic Acct. of Throckmorton Fam., by C.Wickliffe Throckmorton, pub.1930, pngs. 37-48; and Feet of Fines for Co.Worcester, Case #2 60, fol. 31, #8; and Dynslow Fam., by G. Andrews Moriarty, in Misc. Genealogies at Heraldica 1926; and Ancestral Roots by Frederick Lewis Weis, pub. 1951, Line 43; and The M.C. Sureties by Adams & Weis, pub. 1955 Line 163.

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Wheeler, Isaac Jr. XXIV-24
Wheeler, Mary Shepherd XXIV-25
Wheeler, Thomas XXIV-12
Wheeler, Mary Minor XXIV-13

Williams, Col. John XXIV-14
Williams, Desire Denison XXIV-15
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Williams, Martha Wheeler XXIV-29

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Young, Rowland Sr. XVI-22-B
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-X-

-Y-

-Z-

ANCESTORS OF ULA ELWELL HAEN

M. Ralph Henry Haen 4/4/1925

Father: Charles Albert Elwell B. 2/18/1866 Res. Limerick, Me. Revere, Mass D. 3/29/1913 Winthrop, Mass

B. 9/9/1904

Mother: Sybil Gertrude Minor 2nd wife M. 6/30/1891 at Washington D.C. B. 2/28/1873 D. 12/7/1956

IV Charles Frederick Elwell
B. 11/6/1831 Portland, Me.
D. 5/17/1899 Revere, Mass.
M. 11/12/1854

V. Louisa Wiggin
B. 7/8/1835 Houltonville, N.H.
D. 5/24/1909 Winthrop, Mass. Buried Woodlawn Cemetery

VI Edward Sloman Minor
B. 12/13/1841
D. 7/25/1924
M. 8/6/1867
Res. Jefferson Co. N.Y. 1841-1845
Milw. Wis. 1845-50
Sheboygan, Wis. 1850-58
Fish Creek, Wis. 1858 to 1882
Sturgeon Bay, Wis. 1882-1924

VII Matilda E. Graham
B. 6/17/1848-Scott, Brown Co., Wis.
D. 3/13/1933 Portland, Oregon
M. Fish Creek, Wis.

VIII Charles Elwell
B. Feb. 2, 1807 Buxton, Me.
D. --
M. Aug. 30, 1830
Res. Portland, Me.

IX Miranda McKenney
B. Scarboro, Me. Jan. 27, 1812 (Mary Ann)

X Jeremiah Wiggin
B. 1792 Jatertown
D. --
M. Anne Goudy 1st wife

XI Lizzie Williams
2nd wife
B. Ossipee, N.H.

XII Martin Minor
B. 4/28/1815
D. Summer 1891
M. 1839
Res. Henderson, N.Y. Point Pennisula, N.Y. -Wisconsin
M. Sacketts Har.

XIII AbigailSt.Ore
B. 6/17/1816
D. 11/11/1899 Fish Creek, Wisc.

XIV Oliver Perry Graham
B. 12/6/1816, Paynesville, Ohio
D. 12/9/1884 Ilwaco, Wash.
M. 9/20/1847, Chicago

XV Mary Ann Marshall
B. 2/5/1828 Green Bay, Wisc.
D. 3/14/1923

* Res. Scarboro, Me.

B. 7/7/1776
M. Mar. 14, 1805
Res. Buxton, Me.

XVII Sarah Edwards
B. 11/7/1785 Buxton, Me.

* XVIII Samuel McKenney
B. 1775 D. 1846 Jr.
M. Intentions Nov. 1797

XXIX Mary Parcher
B. March 23, 1779

XX Jeremiah Wiggin
B. Glasgow, Scotland
M. Scotland
Res. --

XXI Delia Elkins
B. Scotland

XXII Wm. Williams
B. -- D. --
Res. Liverpool, Eng. America

XXIII Lizzie Leah
B. Scotland

XXIV Rowe Minor (Roe)
B. 7/25/1778 (Jesse)
D. 3/9/1835
M. 7/14/1799

XXV Lucy Britell
B. 9/5/1777
D. 3/19/1848

XXVI Peter St.Ore
B. 10/14/1788
M. 4/28/1815
Res. Lyme, N.Y.

XXVII Sophia Grant
B. 10/31/1795-Vermont
Res. 1850 Wisc.

XXVIII Hugh Graham
B. 1/25/1788 N.H.
M. --
Res. Paynesville, Ohio

XXIX Catherine Stewart
B. 1/19/1794
D. 12/25/1866 Mich.

XXX Van Ransalear
B. 1799, Ky. Marshall
D. Nov. 1862
Res. Mill Creek, Wis.

XXXI Phoebe Knight
B. 10/20/1804 Eaton Seabrook, N.H.
D. Sturgeon Bay, Wisc.

Abt. 1885

ANCESTORS OF MIRANDA MC KENNEY

IX

2. Father Samuel McKenney, Jr.
B. 9/16/1775 Res. Scarboro, Me.
D. c.1871, age 96

4. Samuel McKenney
B. 10/4/1744
D. 1840
M. 8/21/1766
Res. Scarboro, Me.

8. John McKenney
B. Scarboro
D. Scarboro
M. 9/23/1728

10. Robert McKenney
B. --
D. 9/23/1725, Scarbo
M. 1692-Portsmouth

11. Rebecca Sparks
(Widow)

9. Margaret Wright

5. Lydia Pand

3. Mother- Mary Parcher
B. 3/23/1779 Saco
M. Intentions Nov. 1797

6. Elias Parcher
B. 8/20/1747
D. --
Res. Pepperellboro

7. Olive
B. 10/24/1753

ANCESTORS OF ROBERT MC KENNEY

3. John McKenney
B.--
D.-- Rgs. Scarboro, 1668

ANCESTORS OF NAHUM ELDELL

B. 7/7/1776 Res. Buxton, Maine

3. Mother - Molly Munch
B. Sept. May 1, 1743
M. Sept. 30, 1762

Father - Joseph Elwell Jr.
B. Oct. 2, 1743 Biddeford
D. --
Res. Pennerellborough, Buxton, Me.

XVI

4. Joseph Elwell
B. August 11, 1705 Gloucester Biddeford, Maine
D. Biddeford, Me.
M. June 6, 1728 at Kittery

5. Elizabeth Elwell
B. July 10, 1705

6. William Munch
York
Res. Biddeford, Me.
M. Aug. 1736

7. Tabitha Young
B. Oct. 6, 1705

*Res. Gloucester
**Res. Gloucester
***M. 1669 D. June 25, 1721

8. Robert Elwell
B. Dec. 13, 1664
D. --
M. Oct. 12, 1687
Res. Born in Gloucester, moved to Maine

9. Sarah Gardiner
B. Jan. 17, 1669

10. Hezekiah Elwell
B. June 2, 1671
D. Before 1719
M. June 6, 1728
Res. Kittery, Me.

11. Elizabeth Phoenix

12. Matthews Young
B. c. 1678 (50 yrs. 1728)
Res. York
M. Eleanor Haines Newbury 3/23/1696

13. Eleanor Haines
B. Feb. 7, 1673-4 (age 9 at father's death)

14. Samuel Elwell
B. 1635-6
D. 1697
M. June 7, 1659

15. Esther Dutch
B. 1639
D. Sept. 6, 1701 at 8[illegible]

16. James Gardiner
B. --
D. --
M. June 6, 1669

17. Elizabeth Winsor
B. 1641

18. Joseph Elwell
B. c. 1649 Salem or Gloucester
D. --
M. June 22, 1699

19. Mary Dutch

20 John Phoenix

21. Deborah Lockwood
B. 1646
Living in 1732

***

22. Rowland Young
B. c. 1648
York, Isles of Shoals York

23. Susanna Matthews

(Haines)

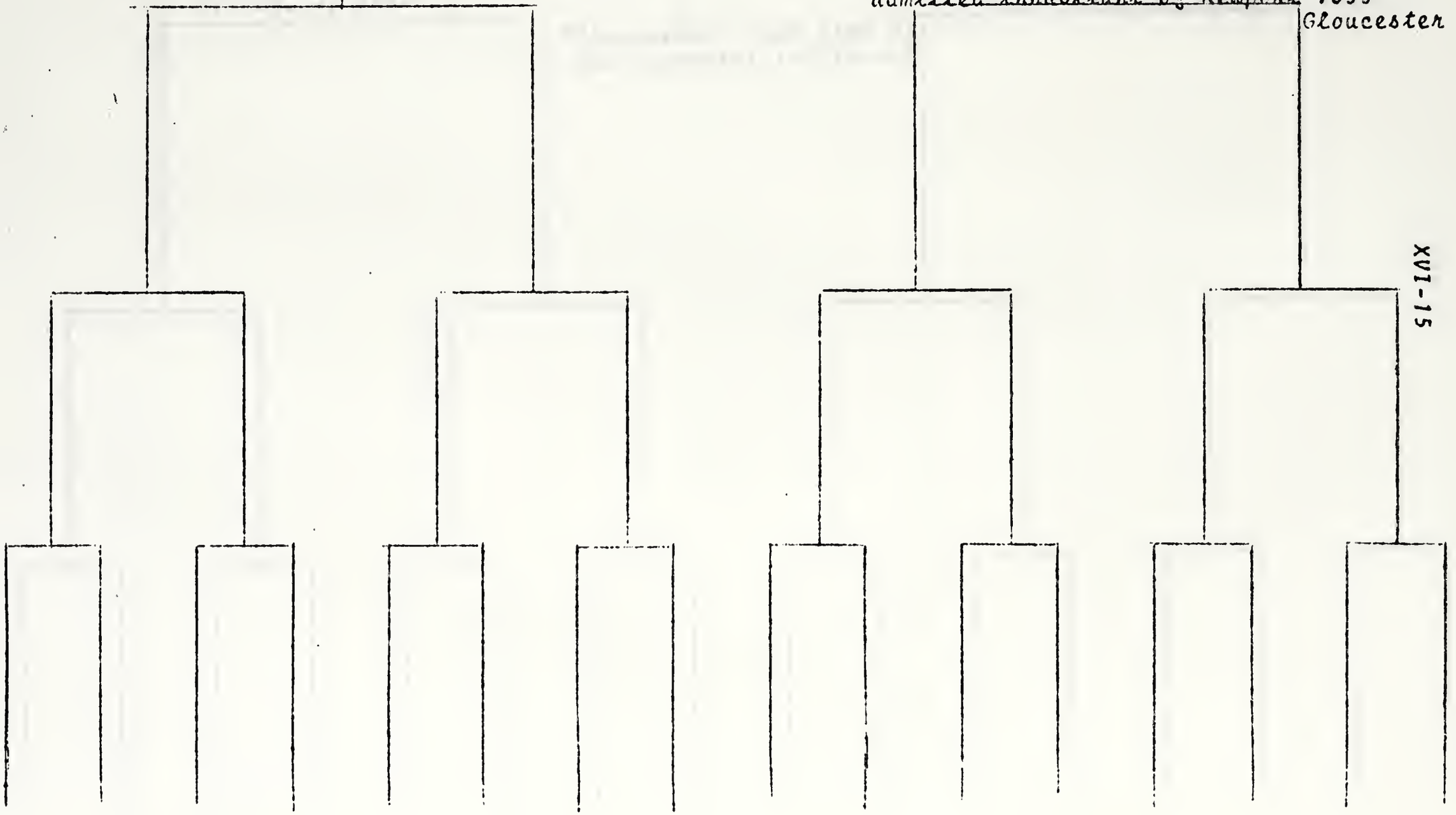
24. Thomas Haines
B. -- D. 1683
Res. Me. 1658-65 Amesbury

25. Martha Barnard
B. Sept. 22, 1645
M. Dec. 26, 1667

S. ANCESTORS OF ESTHER DUTCH AND MARY DUTCH Res. Gloucester

C. Mother - Grace
Married more than 50 yrs. in 1684
D. Oct. 10, 1694

B. Father - Osman (Osmun) Dutch
B. Came from Bridgport, Dorsetshire
D. Dec. 1684 age 100 or more
admitted inhabitant of Newport 1638
Gloucester



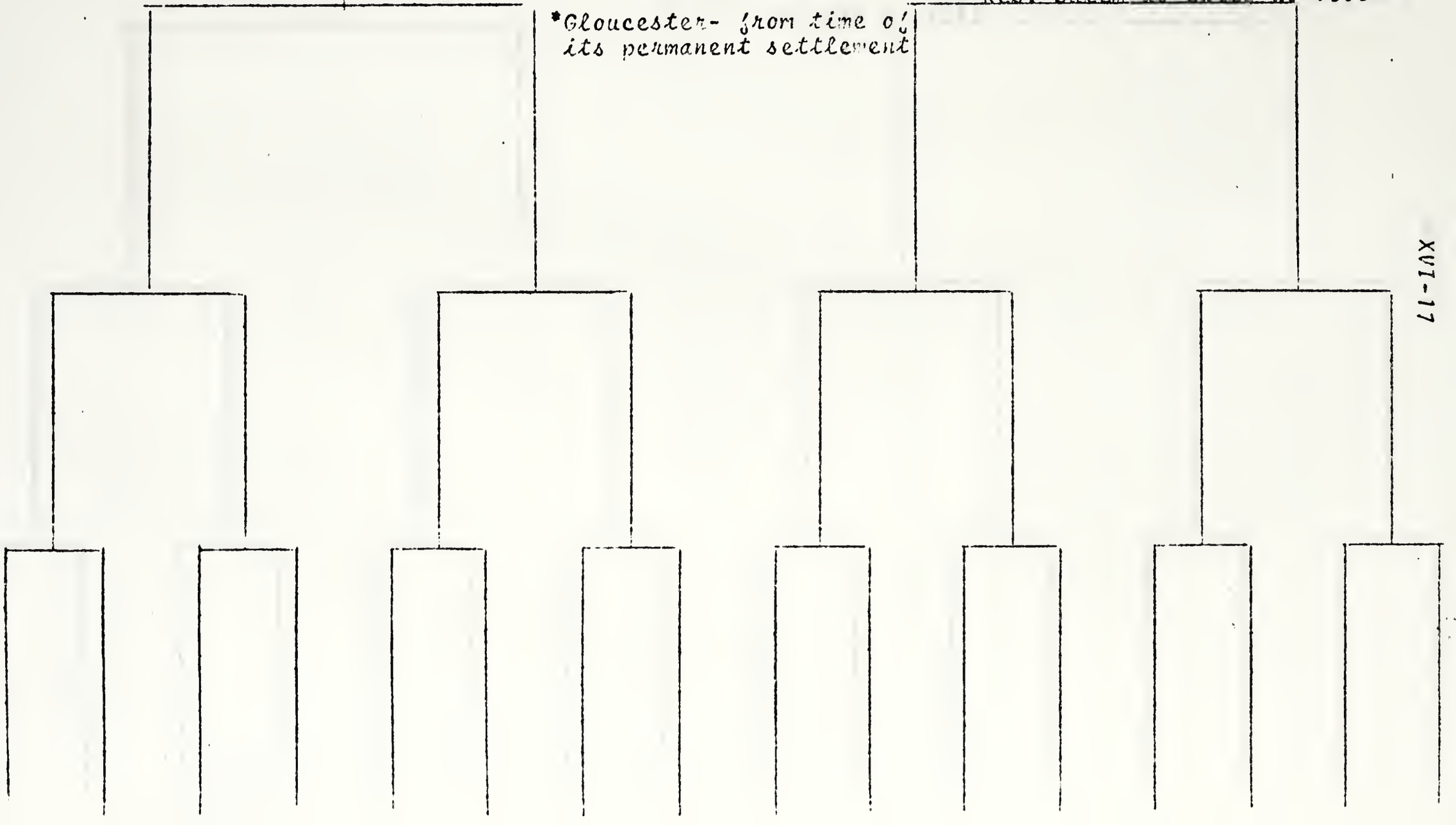
XVI-15

M. 1644 ANCESTORS OF ELIZABETH VINSON GARDINER Res. Gloucester, Mass.

C. Mother - Sarah
B.
D. Feb. 4, 1660

B. Father - William Vinson
B. c.1610
D. Sept. 17, 1690
*Res. Salem as early as 1635

*Gloucester- from time of its permanent settlement

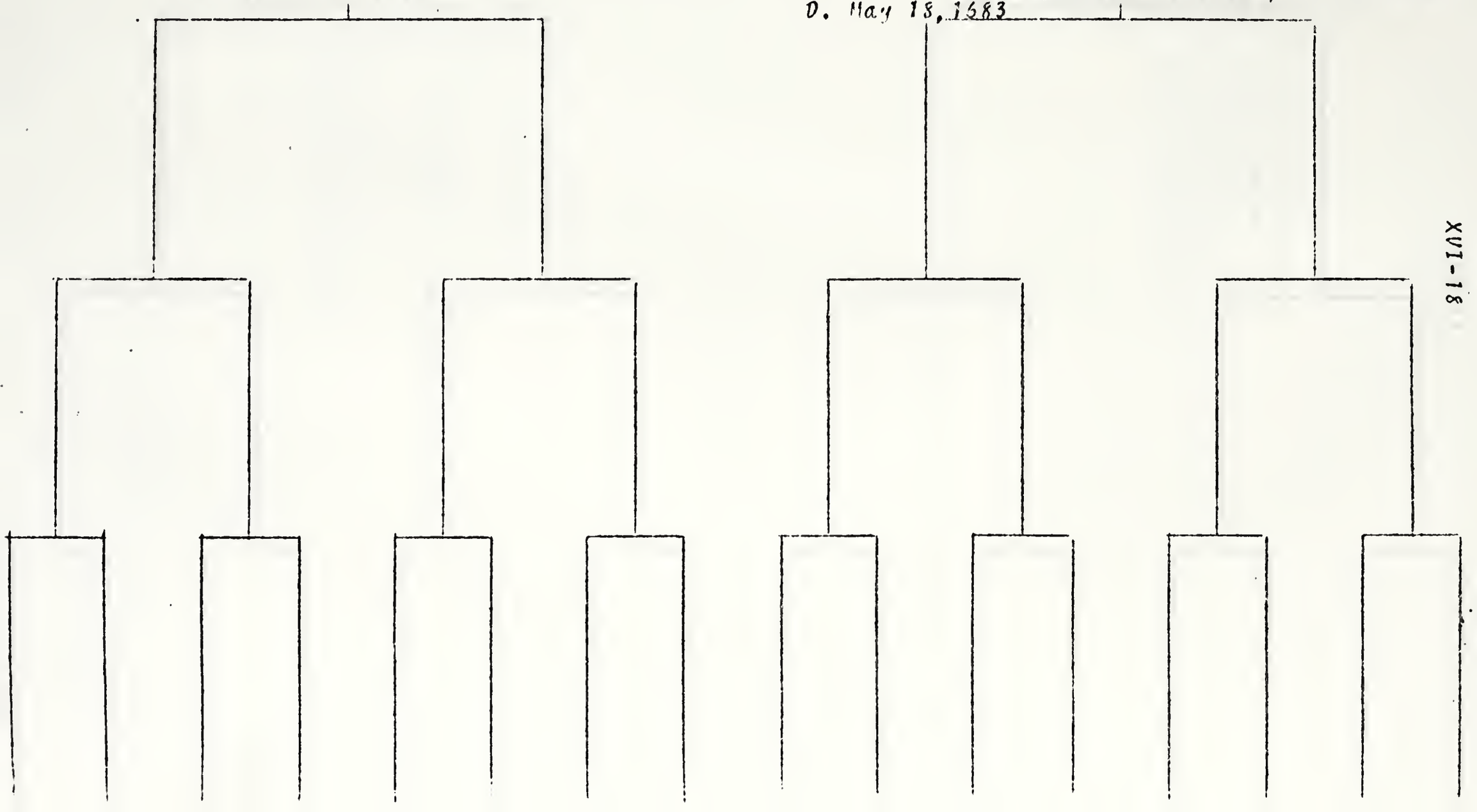


XVI-17

ANCESTORS OF SAMUEL ELWELL AND JOSEPH ELWELL Res. Gloucester, Mass.

c. Mother - Joane (Jane) first wife
D. March 31, 1675

b. Father -Robert Elwell - Res. Dorchester,
B: England Salem, Gloucester
Came from Stoke Abbot, Dorsetshire
D. May 18, 1683

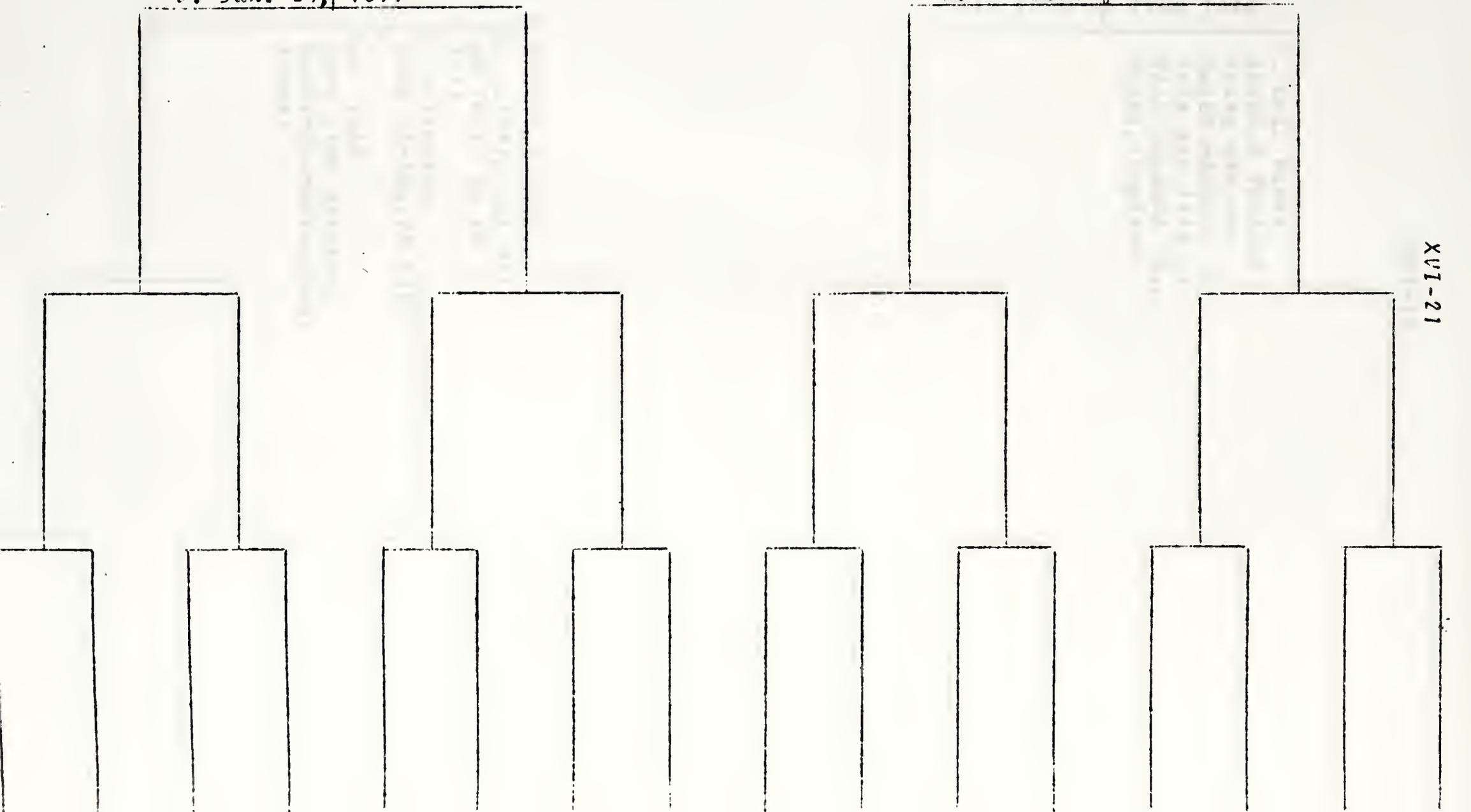


XVI-18

ANCESTORS OF DEBORAH LOCKWOOD PHOENIX Res. Kittery, Maine

b. Father - Capt. Richard Lockwood
B. c 1632 Res. Kittery, Me.
D. - Living in 1673

c. Mother - Deborah
B.
D. Jan. 24, 1671



B. -

C. Mother - Mary

SUSANNA MATTHEWS YOUNG

Res. York, Maine

B. Father - Walter Matthews
B. -
Res. Smuttynose, Me.
D. Will Apr. 15
Inv. May 29-June 25, 1678

B. Francis Matthews
D. Between May 10-Dec. 19, 1648
M. Nov. 22, 1622
Res. Ottery, St. Mary County Devon, Eng.
Oyster River

E. Thomasine Channon
D. 1690

E. Thomasine Channon
B.
D. 1690

XVI-23

B. Sept 22, 1645 ANCESTORS OF MARTHA BARNARD HAINES Res. Salisbury, Mass.

C. Mother Helen or Eleanor
B. -
D. Nov. 27, 1694
M. 1st Thomas Barnard - 2nd George Little Dec. 26, 1667

*
Res. Salisbury and Amesbury

Amesbury, Mass.
B. Father -*Thomas Barnard
B. c.1612 D. c.1677

XVI-25

XVII

ANCESTORS OF SARAH EDWARDS ELWELL Res. Buxton, Maine

B. 11/7/1783

1. Mother - Mary, first wife
B. -
M. 1771 D. 5/18/1805 Buxton

2. Father - Samuel Edwards, Cpl. in Rev.
B. Feb. 16, 1749 Haverhill, Mass.
Res. Gorham, Me. Moved to Buxton 1776

4. John Edwards
B. Nov. 10, 1713
D. Mar. 6, 1756
M. Dec. 15, 1737
B. Haverhill
M. at Haverhill
D. Haverhill

5. Elizabeth Crockett
of Stratham, N.H.

6. John Edwards
B. 1683
D. 3/6/1757
M. Nov. 1712 at Portsmouth
Res. Haverhill

7. Lydia Crockett
B. c. 1683 (was 73 in 1756
Res. Kittery Point until marriage

8. *Joseph Crockett
B.
D. Last will Jan. 29 1716-7

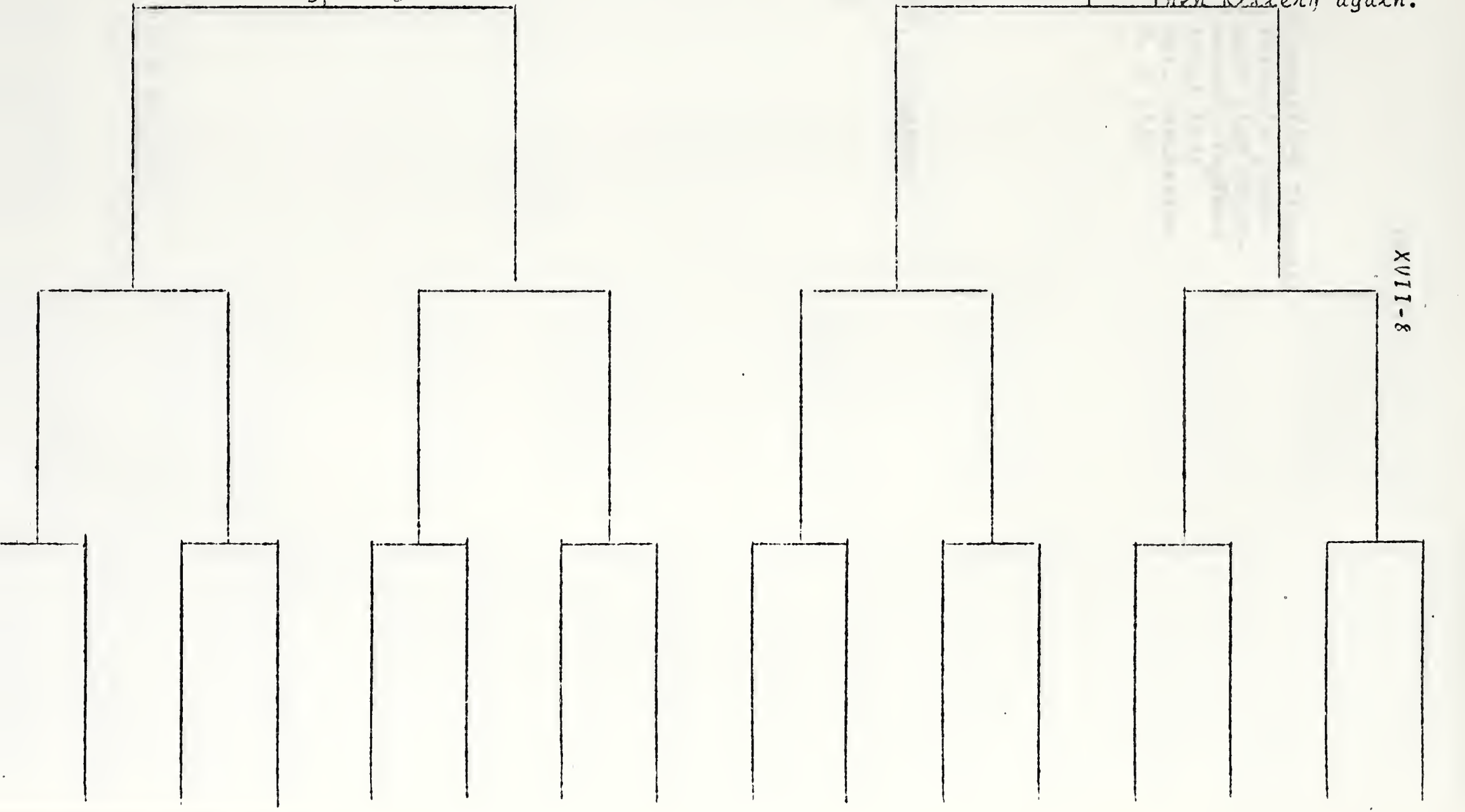
9. Hannah Clement
B. 11/5/1673
D. Survived Hus.

*Res. Kittery Point

B. - ANCESTORS OF JOSEPH CROCKETT Res. Kittery Point, Maine

C. Mother - Anne
B. 1616
D. - Living at age 84 in 1701

B. Father - Thomas Crockett
B. c.1611
Res. Piscataqua, Kittery Point, York
Then Kittery again.



XVII-8

A. Nov. 5, 1673 ANCESTORS OF HANNAH CLEMENTS CROCKETT Res. Boston, Mass., Kittery P.

C. Mother - Deborah
B.-

B. Father - Samuel Clements
B. Sept. 29, 1635
Res. Boston

E. Elizabeth

D. Augustine Clements
Father's father came from Southampton, England, April 1635
Res. Dorchester
D. c 1674

XVII-11

ANCESTORS OF POE (JESSE) MINOR

B. 7/25/1778 Res. Stonington, Addison, Vermont - New York

1. Mother - Mary Wheeler
B. April 22, 1741 M. 12/24/1761
D. 6/20/1804

2. Father - Lieut. Clement Minor
B. May 21, 1738 Res. Stonington, Conn.
D. 8/17/1787

4. Clement Minor
B. Oct. 1, 1709
D. -
M. Sept 1, 1731
Res. Stonington

5. Abigail Hempstead
B Jan. 14, 1711-12
New London

6. Thomas Wheeler*
B. March 16, 1722
D. -
M. Feb. 17, 1739

7. Mercy Williams
B. Oct. 17, 1719
D. -

8. Benjamin Minor
B. June 25, 1673
D. Feb. 25, 1710
M. Dec. 15, 1697
Res. Stonington

9. Mary Saxton
B. 9/14/1681
D. 10/17/1750

10. Joshua Hempstead
B. Sept. 1, 1678
D. Dec. 22, 1758
Res. New London

11. Abigail Bailey
B. May 15, 1677
D. Aug. 5, 1716

12. Thomas Wheeler
B. Feb. 15, 1700
D. Oct. 23, 1755
M. Nov. 25, 1718
Res. Stonington

13. Mercy Minor
B. Aug. 14, 1699
D. July 28, 1750

14. Col. John Williams
B. Oct. 31, 1692
D. Dec. 30 1771
Res. Stonington
M. Feb. 19, 1711

15. Desire Denison
Bapt. 1693, 1st wife
Page 44 in 1737, Aug. 13

16. Dr. Joseph Minor
B. Aug. 25, 1644
D. 1/31/1711-12
M. Oct. 10, 23, 1668

17. Mary Avery
B. Feb. 19, 1648
D. 2/20/1708

18. Capt. Joseph Saxton
B. May 9, 1656 - Boston
M. July 15 1680
Res. Stonington

19. Hannah Denison Chesebrough
B. May 20, 1643

20. Joshua Hempstead
B. June 16, 1649
D. 1687
Res. New London

21. Eliz. Larrabie
B. Jan. 23, 1652
D. - at Saybrook

22. Stephen Bailey
B. - D. 4/28/1715
Res. Southold, Long Is

23. Abigail Cooper

24. Isaac Wheeler
B. Aug. 6, 1676
D. June 25, 1739
Res. Stonington

25. Mary Shepherd
B. 1679

26. Ephraim Minor**
B. June 22, 1668
D. Feb. - 1739
M. May 24, 1694

27. Mary Stephens
B. June 8, 1672

28. John Williams***
B. Oct. 31, 1667
D. Nov. 15, 1702
M. Jan. 24, 1687

29. Martha Wheeler

30. George Denison****
B. 1653 D. 12/2/1711
Res. Mystic

31. Mercy Gorham
B. Jan. 20, 1655 at Barnstable
D. Sept. 24, 1725

XXIV

*Res. Stonington
**Res. Stonington
***Res. Stonington
****Son of 2nd wife
*****Capt.

ANCESTORS OF JOSEPH MINOR

XXIV-16

H. William Minor
B.- D.-

Isabella Pole became
I. Isabella Harcopc
de Folibay, a widow

G. William Minor
B. -
C. Feb. 23, 1585
Interred in priests
chancel Chew Magna

D. Clement Minor
B. -
D. March 31, 1640
Res. Chew Magna

B. Father - Thomas Minor
B. April 23, 1608
D. 1690

E.

F. Walter Palmer
B. 1585 (?) London
D. Nov. 10, 1661
M. London, England
Res. Rehoboth, Mass
Stonington

C. Mother - Grace Palmer
B. c. 1608 in England
Baptized Apr. 25, 1644
Died April 23, 1634 - Charlestown, Mass.

1st marriage unknown

ANCESTORS OF WILLIAM MINOR

XXIV-16-H

A. William Minor

G. Thomas Minor
B. -
M. 1399 at Statford

K. Miss Hobbs of Wiltshire

D. Ludovick Minor

J. Cotton Gressleys (Gressleys) of Staffordshire

H. - Gressleys

B. Father - Thomas Minor
B. 1436
D. 1480

I. Thomas Dyer
Stoughton
Huntingtonshire

E. Anna Dyer

F. Sir George Hervie of St. Martin's County of Middlesex

C. Mother - Bridget Hervie
2nd daughter of

1624037

XXIV-16-H-J

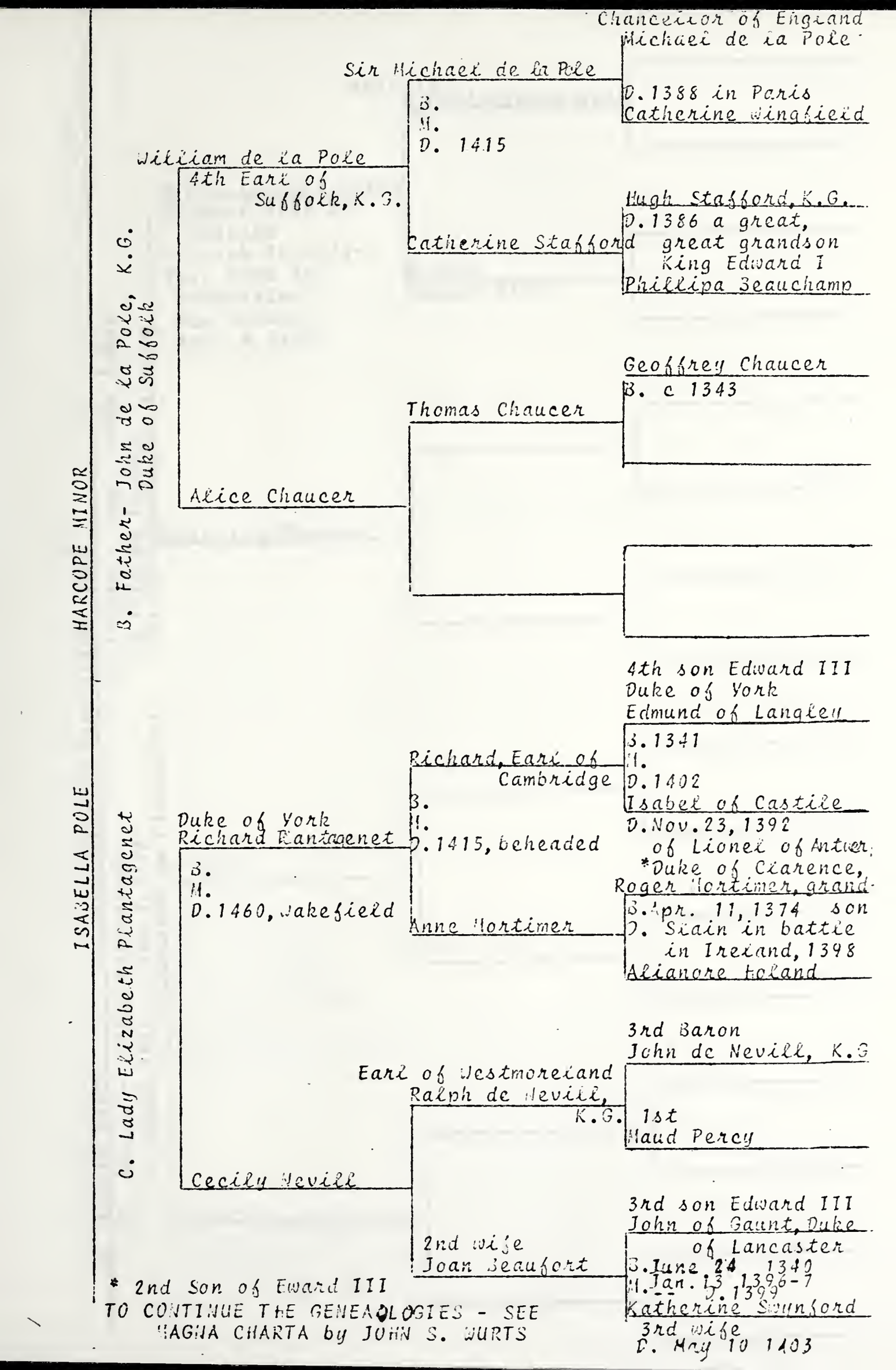
ANCESTORS OF WILLIAM MINOR

B. Father - Henry Minor

C. Mother - Henrietta Hicks

D. Henry Minor
(Henry Bullman)
D. 1359
Mendippe Hills
Somerset County

E. Edward Hicks
of
Gloucester
Lord Severston of
the castle of
Gloucester



* 2nd Son of Eward III

TO CONTINUE THE GENEALOGIES - SEE
MAGNA CHARTA by JOHN S. WURTS

XXIV-17

ANCESTORS OF MARY AVERY MINOR

B. Feb. 19, 1648
C. Mother - Joanna Greenslade
b. about 1622 d. Nov. 1, 1643
Recorded in Gloucester

S. Father - Capt. James Avery
B. 1620 in England
Res. Gloucester New London

D. Christopher Avery
B. About 1590 in England
D. March 12, 1678-9
Res. Came to Gloucester New London, Aug. 8, 1665

E. Margery Stevens

E. Christopher Avery

E. Mary
Buried 1590

ANCESTORS OF CAPT. JOSEPH SAXTON Res. Boston, Stonington, Conn.

s. May 9, 1656 - Saxton
C. Mother - 2nd wife, Ann Copp Atwood
B. - a widow
D. June 23, 1661 - March 10, 1652

B. Father - Thomas Saxton
B: July 1636 2nd Ann Copp Atwood 3rd Mary 10, 1652 Boston
Res. Andresbury, Buckinghamshire

D. William Copp
B. c. 1609
D. 3/-/1670
Will probated April 27, 1670
I. June 20, 1640
Res. Copp's Hill Boston
Came from Honiley, Warwickshire

E. Judith
D. March 25, 1670 in Boston

XXIV-19

H. John Denyson
B.-
D. Dec. 14, 1582 of the plague
M. May 11, 1561
Res. Stortford Hertfordshire

D. William Denyson
Bapt. at Stortford Feb. 3, 1571
M. Nov. 7, 1603
Res. Came to New England 1631 from Bishop's, Hertfordshire
D. Jan. 25, 1653 at Roxbury, Mass.

I. Agnes Willie

J. John Willie
B.c. 1515 M. Oct. 30, 1540
D. before Dec. 12, 1558

K. Joan Marsead (Marshal?)
↑ Son of Thomas Chandler
B.c 1475 D. 1514 M.c 1500
Res. Bishops Stortford
XXIV-19-2-5

J. Thomas Chandler
B.c 1500
D. spring of 1554
M. 1525

J. John Chandler
B. 1525
D. after March 17, 1581/2
M.c 1550

R. Agnes

E. Margaret Chandler
Bonck
Bapt. 1577
D. Feb. 3, 1645

N.E.H.&G. - spring 1931

K. Joane

A. May 20, 1643
ANCESTORS OF HANNAH DENISON SAXTON
C. Mother - Bridget Thomson (1st wife)
B. Father - Capt. George Denison
Bapt. Stortford, Dec. 10, 1620
3. Sept. 11, 1622 D. Oct. 24, 1694
D. 1643
M. 1640
Res. Roxbury, Stonington, Mystic

L. Thomas Tompson

F. John Thompson, Gentleman, of Preston of Northamptonshire England, dies there. never came to Stonington, Conn.
B.c 1580/90
D. Nov. 6, 1626
M. 2nd 1618

"Magna Charta Sureties"
Adams and Weis

S. Thomas Freeman

M. Henry Freeman
B.c 1560 Cranford, Northampton

Res. Irchester, Co. Northampton

G. Alice Freeman
Came to N.E.
M. 2nd. Robert Parks
Before May 30, 1644
D. Feb. 11, 1664/5

T. Edward Edwards
B.c 1537
D. 1592
M.
Res. Allerton, Huntingdon

N. Margaret Edwards

Ursula Coles

XXIV-19

ANCESTORS OF HANNAH DENISON SAXTON

A. May 20, 1643

B. Father - Capt. George Denison
Bapt. Stortford, Dec. 10, 1620
D. Oct. 24, 1694
Res. Roxbury, Stonington, Mystic

C. Mother - Bridget Thomson (1st wife)
B. Sept. 11, 1622
D. 1643

D. William Denyson
Capt. at Stortford
Feb. 3, 1571
D. Nov. 7, 1603
Res. Came to New England 1631 from Bishop's, Hertfordshire
D. Jan. 25, 1653 at Roxbury, Mass.

H. John Denyson
B. -
D. Dec. 14, 1582 of the plague
M. May 11, 1561
Res. Stortford Hertfordshire

I. Agnes Willie

J. John Willie
B. c. 1515 D. Oct. 30 1540
D. before Dec. 12, 1558

K. Joan Marsead (Marshal)
↑ Son of Thomas Crandle
B. c 1475 D. 1514 M. c 1500
Res. Bishops Stortford
XXIV-19-2

L. Thomas Chandler
B. c 1500
D. spring of 1554
M. 1525

I. John Chandler
B. 1525
D. after March 17, 1581/2
M. c 1550

R. Agnes

E. Margaret Chandler
Monck
Bapt. 1577
D. Feb. 3, 1645

N.E.H.G.S. - spring 1931

K. Joane

L. Thomas Tompson

F. John Thompson,
Gentleman, of Preston of Northamptonshire England, dies there. never came to Stonington, Conn.
B. c 1580/90
D. Nov. 6, 1626
M. 2nd 1618

"Magna Charta Sureties"
Adams and Weis

S. Thomas Freeman

M. Henry Freeman
B. c 1560 Cranford, Northampton

Res. Dchester, Co. Northampton

G. Alice Freeman
Came to N.E.
M. 2nd. Robert Parks
Before May 30, 1644
D. Feb. 11, 1664/5

T. Edward Edwards
B. c 1537
D. 1592
M.
Res. Alderton, Huntingdon

N. Margaret Edwards

U. Ursula Coles

A. June 16, 1649

ANCESTORS OF JOSHUA HEMPSTEAD

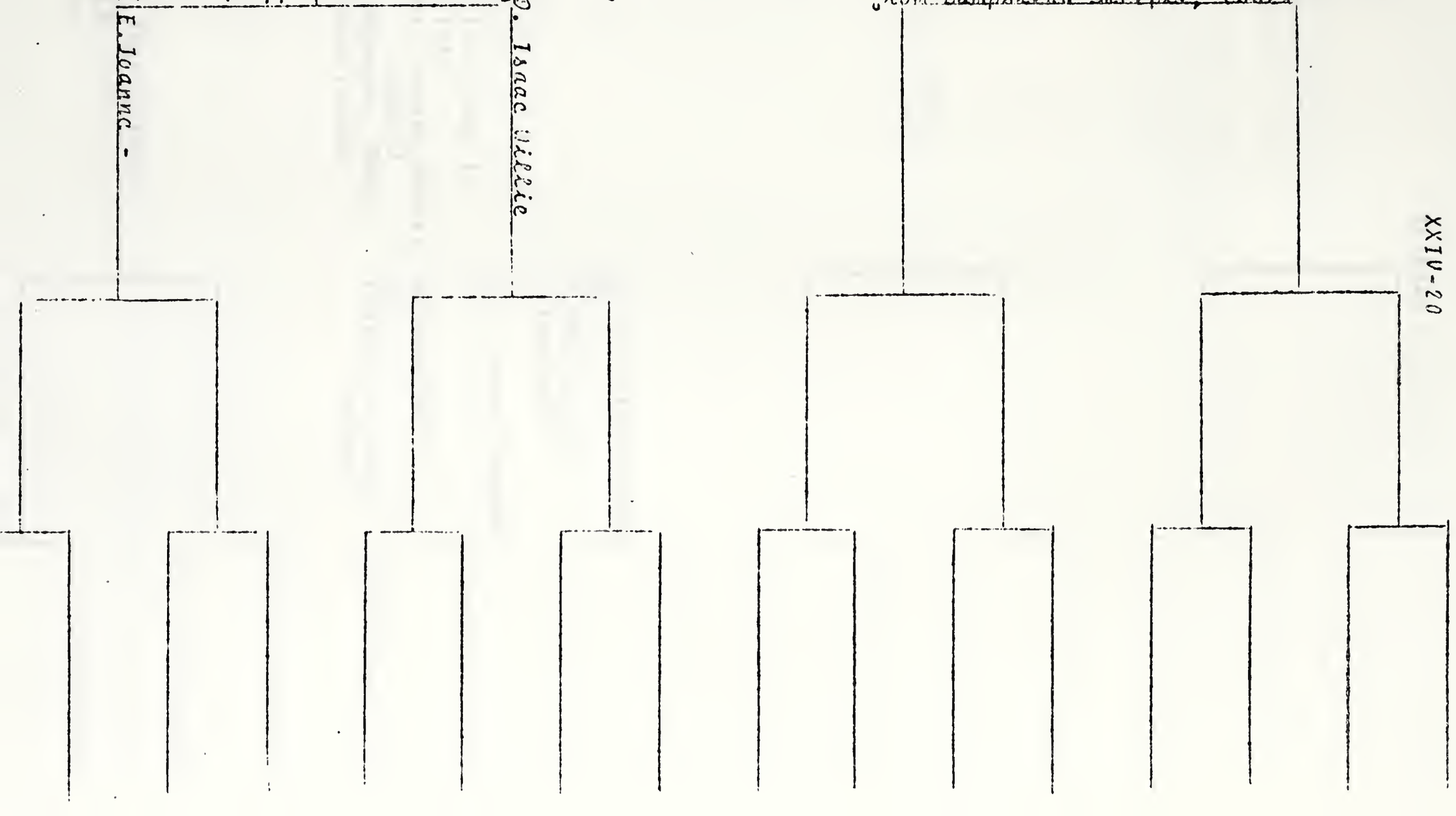
Res. New London, Conn.

C. Mother - Joanna Willie
B. -
D. -
M. 1645 (Supposed to be daughter of)

E. Joanna -

D. Isaac Willie

B. Father - Robert Hempstead
B. England
D. 1655
Res. New London, Came to Am. Gov. Winthrop from Bumpstead Steeple, Essex



XXIV-20

ANCESTORS OF ELIZABETH LARRABIE HEMPSTEAD

B. - C. Mother - Phoebe Brown (Lee, Larabie, Connish)
Capt. Oct. 1, 1620
D.-

B. Father Greenfield Larrabie
B.c.16--
D.

E. William Brown
B.-
D.1650 Long Is.
M.1611
Res. Rusper, Sussex, England
Saybrook, Conn.
Long Island

F. Jane Burges
B.-
D.-

G. Rev. Joseph Brown
B.-
D. Oct. 15, 1633
(buried)
M.-
Res. Rusper, England

H. Elizabeth -
B.-
D. Sept. 15, 1616
(buried)

ANCESTORS OF ABIGAIL COOPER BAILEY

C. Mother - Margaret --
B. --
D. c.1637

S. Father - Thomas Cooper
B. --
D. Inventory -Jan.20,1658
Res. Southampton Southold, N.Y.

P. John Cooper
M.E.1635 with
Wife and ch.
Olney, Bucks C.,
England, Lynn, Mass.
Southampton, R.I.
B. c.1594

E. Mitbroe
B. c.1593

ANCESTORS OF ISAAC WHEELER

B. Aug. 6, 1675
C. Mother - Martha Park
B. 1646 D. Feb. 14, 1717
M. Jan. 16, 1668

B. Father - Isaac Wheeler
B. 1646, Lynn, Mass. Res. Stonington
D. June 5, 1717
M. Jan. 10, 1667 by Thomas Stanton
Res. --

D. Thomas Wheeler
B. c. 1602
D. March 6, 1686
Age 84
M. 1645
Res. First appeared in
Lynn, Mass. 1635
Stonington 1667

E. Mary

F. Thomas Park
B. England 1601
(Wheeler says)
D. July 30, 1709
Res. Wethersfield
then Mystic

G. Dorothy Thompson
B. England
July 5, 1624

H. Robert Park (Parke)
England; Woolpit and Preston
Wethersfield, Conn.
New London, Conn.
D. Feb. 4, 1664/5 (Minor Diary)
M. Before 1603

I. Martha Chapin of Chaplin or
Edmondsbury, Eng.
Preston, Eng.
D. After 1621, England

L. William Chaplin
Res. Edmondsbury, England
(Parke Society)

J. John Thompson
D. c. April 11, 1627
Will probated
Res. Little Preston
Parish of Preston Capes,
Northamptonshire See XXIV-19

K. Alice Freeman
Came to N.E. before
1640 - Widow & children

ANCESTORS OF MARY SHEPHERD WHEELER Res. Ipswich & Lynn, Mass.

B*Father - Rev. Jeremiah Shepherd
B. Aug. 11, 1648
D. June 2, 1720
Res. Cambridge, Ipswich, Rowley,

C. Mother - Mary Wainwright
B. c. 1659
D. May 23, 1710

D. Rev. Thos. Shepherd
B. Nov. 5, 1605
M. 3rd wife Apr. 8, 1647
Res. Earl-Colne Butterchrome, Bostwick, England
Cambridge, Mass.
D. Aug. 24, 1649

E. Margaret Borrodel
B. --
D. Living in 1667

*1st pastor Lynn, Mass.

F. Francis Wainwright
B. In England
D. May 19, 1692
M. c. 1647
Res. Halstead, Essex, England
Ipswich, Mass.

G. Phillipa Sewall
B. Sp. March 8, 1628/29
D. Oct. 9, 1664

H. William Shepherd
B. --
D. Before 1620
Res. Towcester

I. -- Bland
B. --
D. Before 1620

J. John Borrowdale
Cork, Ireland

K. George Sewall
B. c. 1585
P. Will proved May 30, 1644
M. 1st c. 1603
2nd 1618
Res. Halstead, Essex

L. Sarah

M. Mr. Bland
Probably of Foscote Northampton, England

N. Thomas Sewall
Son of John b. c. 1525 in Essex
B. c. 1650

ANCESTORS OF EPHRAIM MINOR Res. Stonington

June 22, 1668

C. Mother - Hannah Avery
B. Oct. 12, 1644
D. Jan. 20, 1666

B. Father - Ephraim Minor
Capt. Hingham Mass. Jan. 1, 1642
Served in King Phillip's war
Buried at Taugwonk

XXIV-26

See Chart XXIV-16

D. Thomas Minor
B. Apr. 23, 1608
M. Apr. 23, 1634
D. 1690

See Chart XXIV-16

E. Grace Palmer

See Chart XXIV-17

F. Capt. James Avery
Served in King Phillip's war

G. Joanna Greenslade

ANCESTORS OF MARY STEPHENS

B. July 1, 1672

C. Mother - Mary Luekeon or (Linkton)
B. --
D. --
M. 1663

B. Father - Richard Stephens
B. England Res. Taunton, Mass.
D. --
named 1689 as one of the inhabitants to whom Wm. Bradford made confirming grant.

D. Nicholas Stephen
B. c. 1610- England
Res. Taunton, Mass.
1669

J. Family Genealogy c.1674 — ANCESTORS OF JOHN WILLIAMS — Res. Roxbury, Mass., moved to Stonington about 1685

Corrected by Jackson 1667

B- Father- Capt. Isaac Williams
B. c.1644 (Savage says Sept.1, 1638 -Roxbury)
D. Feb. 11, 1707 - age 63

C. Mother- Martha Parke
B. 1642
D. Oct. 24, 1676 Age 34

XXIV-28

D. Robert Williams
B. 1598, bapt. Dec. 11, 1608
Came from Norwich Eng. Apr. 15, 1637
D. Roxbury 1693 age 95 - Sept. 1, 1693
Freeman's oath May 21, 1638

H. Stephen Williams
B. --
D. 1625 - plague
County Norfolk

I. Margaret Cook
B --
D. 1625 Plague
County Norfolk

E. Elizabeth (Stalham
of Great Yarmouth
England
B. 1594
D. July 28, 1674

J. John Stalham of St. George, Tombland, Co. Norfolk

O. Christopher Stalham
St. George, Tombland
Norwich

P. Joan Drake

K. Alicia Gibson

F. Deacon Wm. Park
arrived at Boston Feb. 16 with Roger Williams
D. May 11, 1685
Res. Roxbury
B. 1606- England

L. Robert Park
See chart XXIV-2~~8~~-H

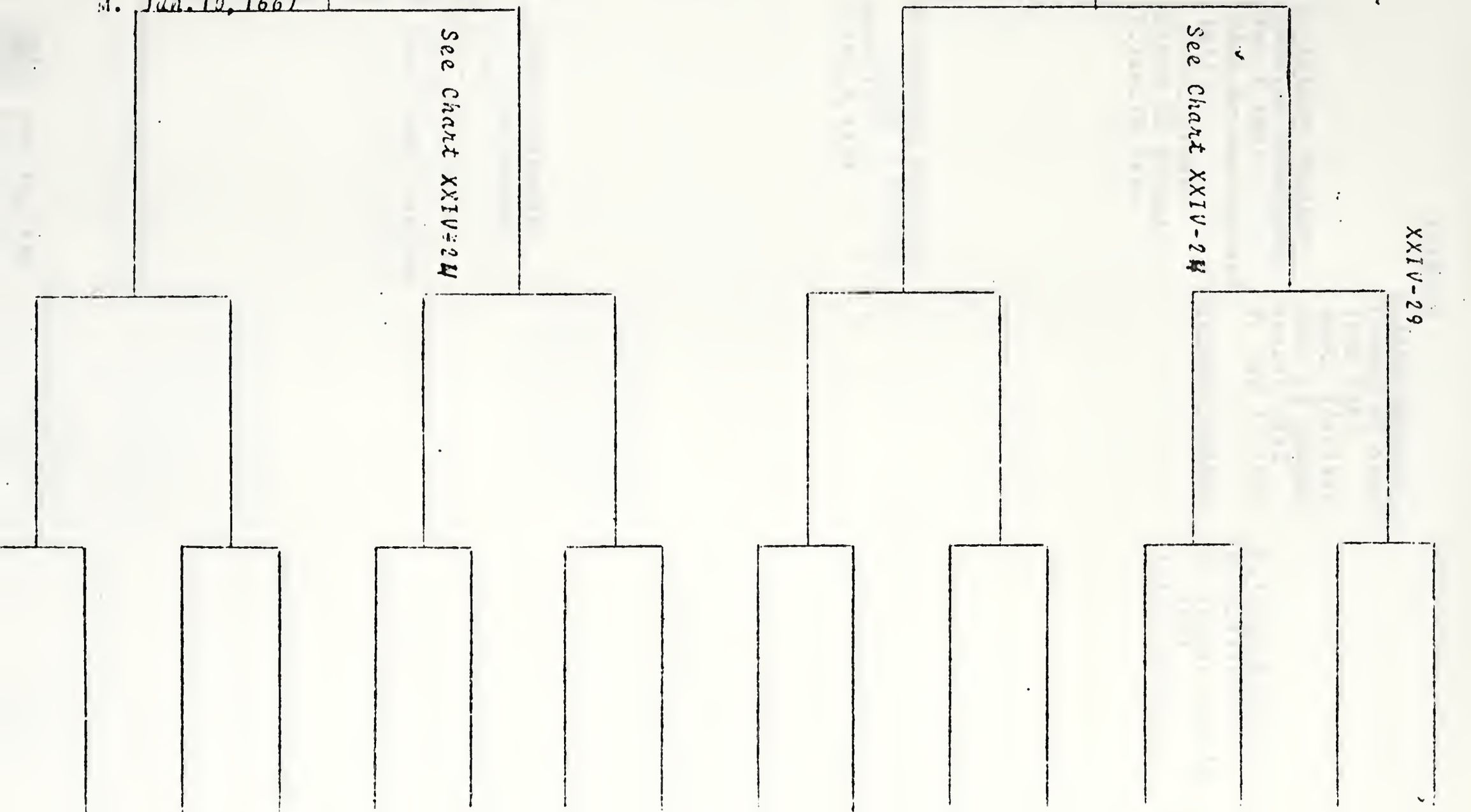
M. Martha Chapin
of Edmondsburg, England
XXIV-2~~8~~-I

G. Martha Holgrave
Bapt. March 13, 1642
D. Aug. 25, 1708 at 94
M. 1641

N. John Holgrave
of Salem then Gloucester 1640
Came from Woodbridge, Suffolk

C. Mother - Martha Park
B. 1646
D. Feb. 14, 1717
M. Jun. 10, 1667

B. Father - Isaac Wheeler
B. 1646 Lynn, Mass. Stonington
D. June 5, 1712



ANCESTORS OF CAPT. GEORGE DENISON — Res. Mystic

3. Father - Capt. George Dennison
Bapt. at Stortford. Came to N.E. 1631
D. Oct. 24, 1741

C. Mother - Ann Borodel
2nd wife b. c.--
D. Sept. 26, 1712, age 97

b. 1653

G. John Denyson
Living at Stortford 1567
Bapt. 8/4/1541
died of plague Apr. 12, 1582
M. May 11, 1561

H. Agnes Willie

I. *John Willie
B. c. 1515
D. before Dec. 12, 1558

J. Joan Marsead

D. William Denyson
Bapt. at Stortford Feb. 3, 1571
Came to New England 1631
M. Nov. 7, 1603
Lived at Roxbury
D. Jun. 25, 1654

E. Margaret Chandler
widow (Monck)
Bapt. 1577
D. Feb. 3, 1645

F. John Borrowdale
(Borrodel)
B. --
D. --
M. --
Res. Cork, Ireland

*M. Oct. 30, 1540

ANCESTORS OF MERCY GORHAM DENISON

B. Jan.20,1658 Res. --

C. Mother - Desire Howland
B. May 22,1643 at Plymouth
D. Oct.13,1683 at Barnstable

B. Father - John Gorham
B. England, Bap.Benefield North Hamptonshire Jan.28,1621
D.Buried Feb.5,1675 at Swansea

D. Ralph Gorham
Duxbury 1637 (Res.) no more is heard of him. We may suppose he returned to Benefield

E. John Howland
B.1592
D.Feb.23,1672 at Plymouth
M.About 1626
Res. about 1634 Pilgrim's Trading Post, Kennebec, Me.

F. Elizabeth Tilley
B. c.1608
D. Dec.21,1687

G. Henry Howland
of Fen Stanton Hunting donshire (near Newport County Essex)

H. John Tilley
B. --
D.1621
M.1605 London

I. Mrs.Elizabeth Comyngs of St. Andrews, Undershaft, London
B.c.1585
D.1621

ANCESTORS OF LUCY BRITELL MINOR Res. S. Weybridge, Vermont

2. Father - Claudius Britell
B. June 8, 1733
D.--
Res. Milford, Conn., Salisbury, Conn. Bridport, Vt., then Weybridge, Vt.

3. Mother - Althea Owen
B. Sept. 1734
D.--
M. Mar. 19, 1760, Salisbury, Conn.

4. John Britell
B. June 10, 1687 in France, Havre de Grace
D.--
M. Apr. 9, 1731
Res. Havre de Grace
Bristol, England
Milford, Conn.

5. Jane (Jenny) Ray
B. Dec. 29, 1679 in Bristol, England

6. Joshua Owen
B. --
D.--
M. Nov. 5, 1718
Res. Lebanon
Salisbury, Conn.

7. Margaret Wood-worth

8. John Britell
Havre de Grace

9. John Ray
Silk manufacturer
Bristol, England

10. Joseph Owen
B. Oct. 23, 1660
D. 1635-46 Lebanon
M. 1682/3
Res. Windsor, Lebanon, Simsbury
Windsor, Lebanon

11. Esther Osborn
B. Aug. 9, 1662
D.--

12. Benjamin Wood-worth
B. 1638
D. Apr. 22, 1728
M. c. 1656
Res. Scituate, Mass., Lebanon, Conn.

13. Deborah --

14. John Owen
B. 1622 or 24, Wales
D. Feb. 13, 1698
M. Oct. 3, 1650

15. Rebecca Wade

16. John Osborn
B.--
D. Oct. 27, 1686
M. May 19, 1645

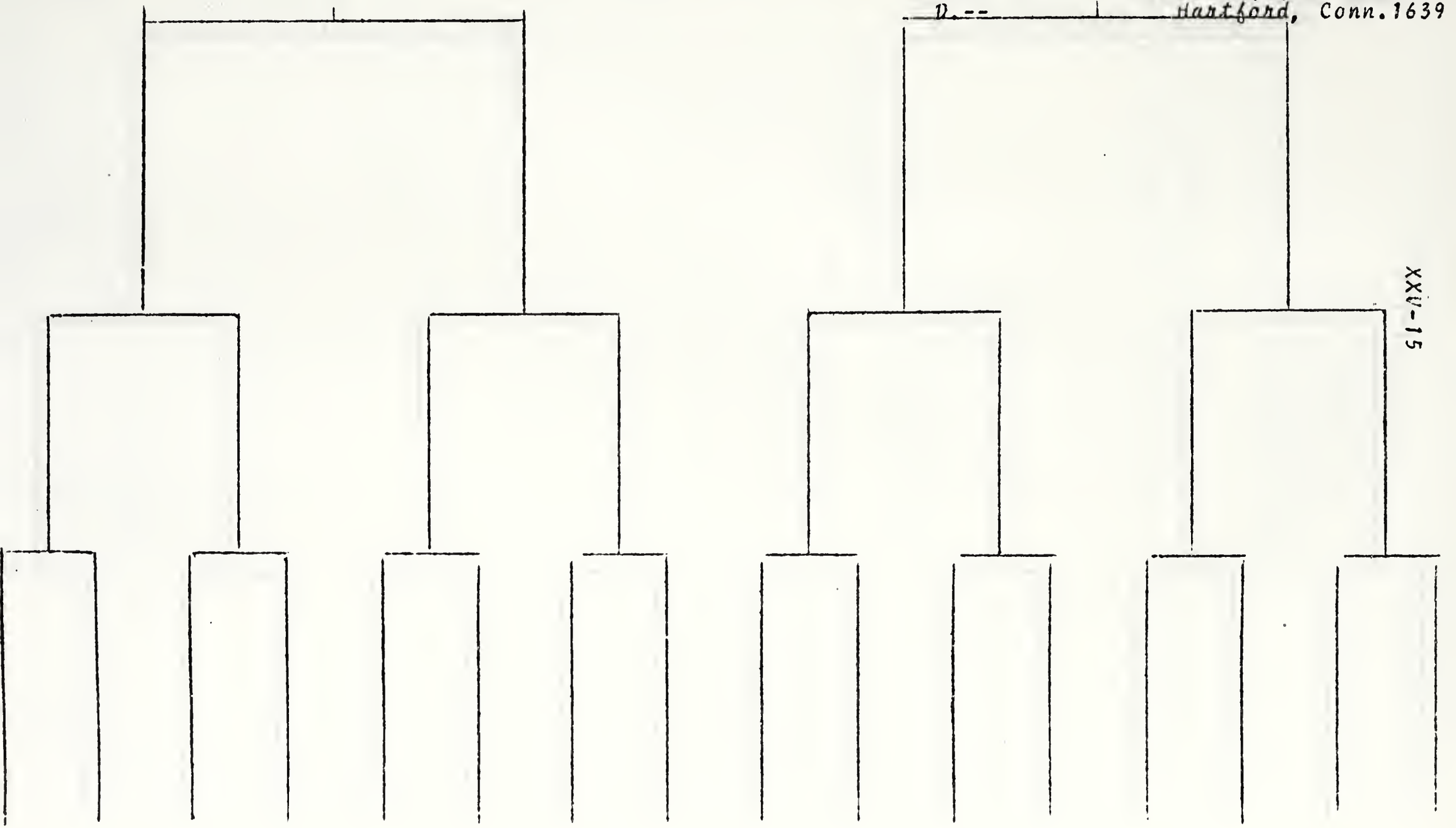
17. Anne Eldage (Aldrich)

18. Walter Wood-worth
Came from Kent C., England, 1635
D. 1685

ANCESTORS OF REBECCA WADE OWEN

C. Mother - Jemima

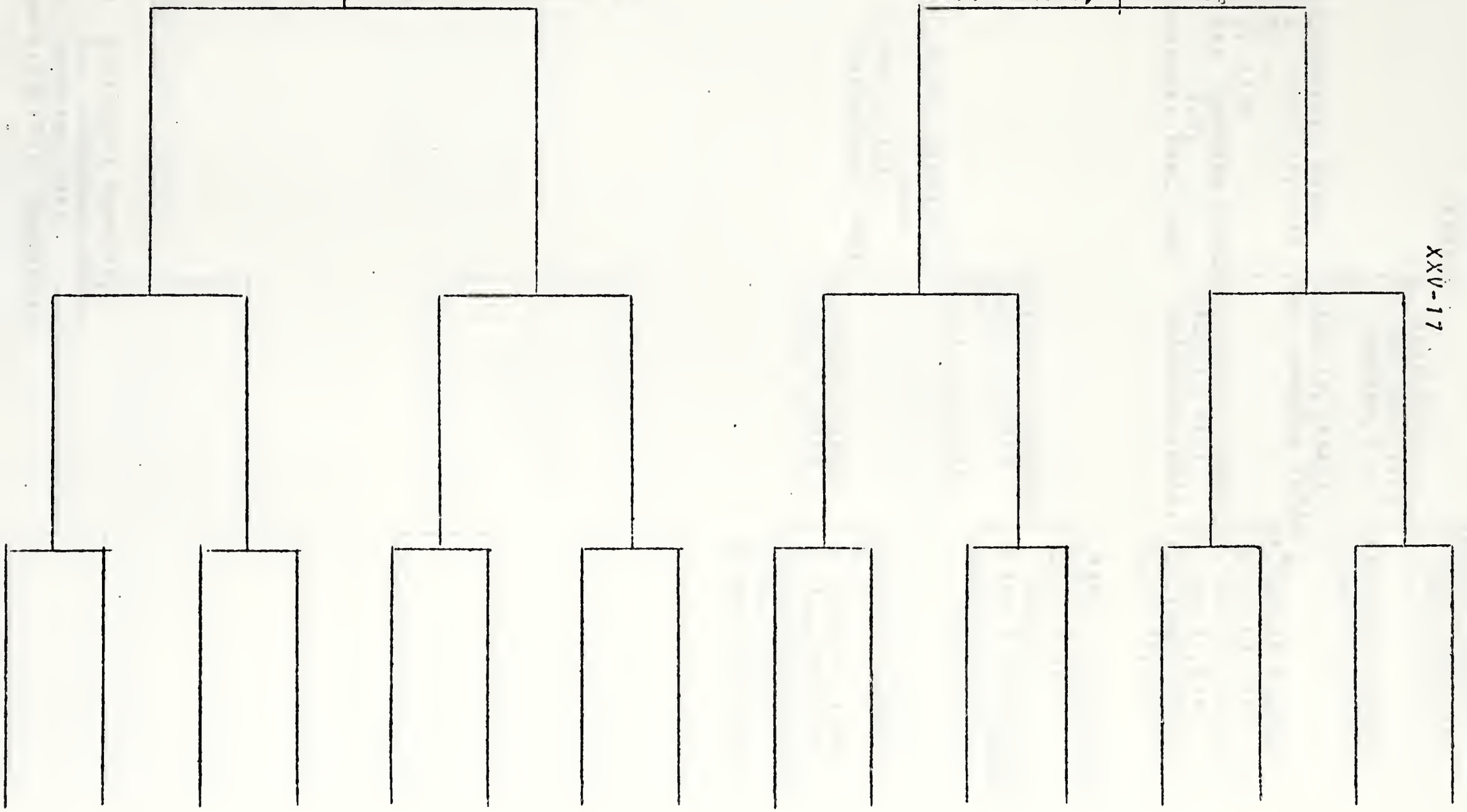
B. Father - Robert Wade
B.--
D.--
Res. One of founders
Hartford, Conn. 1639



ANCESTORS OF ANNE OLDAGE OSBORN

B. Father - Richard Oldage
B.--
D. Jan. 27, 1661

Res. Windsor, Conn.
before 1640



XXXI-1

ANCESTORS OF PHEOBE EATON MARSHALL

1. b. Oct. 30, 1804

3. Father - Sayah --
b. Aug. 4, 1773
d. Jan. 12, 1840
m. Aug. 4, 1791 Res. Seabrook, N.H.

2. Father Henry Eaton
b. Aug. 29, 1766
d. May 6, 1838
Res. Seabrook, New Hampshire

4. Ebenezer Eaton
B. April 10, 1738
D. --
M. 1759
Res. Hampton Falls N.H.
Mariner Rev. War

5. Nancy Merrill Brown
B. Nov. 3, 1737
Salisbury, Mass

6. John Eaton
B. Abt. Sept. 1709
Hampton, N.H.
D. --
M. Jan. 13, 1734-5
Res. Hampton Falls

7. Hannah Fowler
B. Aug. 14, 1717
Salisbury, Mass.

8. Thomas Merrill
B. Dec. 18, 1708
D. --
M. July 18, 1728

9. Martha Cilley
B. May 21, 1709

10. * John Eaton
B. Abt. June, 1687
Salisbury, N.
D. --

11. Esther Swett
B. June 10, 1690

12. ** Samuel Fowler
B. Oct. 23, 1685
D. - Living in 1727
M. Dec. 31, 1707

13. Jemina Clough
B. May 28, 1681

14. *** John Merrill Dea.
B. Oct. 7, 1674
Newbury
D. Jan. 7, 1756, Salisbury

15. Mary Allin
B. Dec. 27, 1681

16. Zenoni Cilley
B. --
D. - Dead in 1746
M. Aug. 28, 1703

17. Eleanor Getchell
B. Nov. 2, 1684
D. June 28/1735-6

*Res. Salisbury, Hampton, N.H. - Salisbury, Mass.

**Res. Newberry, Mass.

***M. Sept. 23, 1702, Salisbury

ANCESTORS OF JOHN EATON

B. Father - John Eaton
B.
D. Jan. 17, 1717 Res. Salisbury

C. Mother Mary Singletery
B.
M. March 11, 1677
1684

D. John Eaton
B. 1619
D. Nov. 1, 1682
M 1644
Res. Probably Eng.
Salisbury, Mass.
1639-40 till death

H. *John Eaton
B. England, between
1585-1595
D. Oct. 29, 1668, age 73
M. 1st Anne 1617
2nd Phebe Dow, widow
Oct. 20, 1661

I. Anne
B. --
D. Feb. 5, 1660

E. Martha Rowlandson
B. --
D. July 1712

J. Thomas Rowlandson
B. --
D. Nov. 17, 1657
M. --
Res. Ipswich 1631
Freeman 1638
Lancaster 1655-7

K. Bridget --
B. --
D. June 14, 1662

F. Nathaniel
Singletary
B. Oct. 28, 1644
D. Aug. 13, 1689
Killed by Indians
M. Dec. 22, 1673
Res. Salisbury
Haverhill

L. Richard Singletary
B. abt. 1599
D. Oct. 25, 1687
M. c. 1639
Res. Salisbury
Newberry
Haverhill

M. Susanna Cook
B. c 1616

G. Sarah Belknap

* Res. Salisbury 1639-40
Haverhill Nov. 1646
Selectman 1648

XXXI-11

ANCESTORS OF ESTHER SWETT EATON

A. Father - Joseph Swett
B. 1656
D. Will Jan. 4, 1721-1
Res. Hampton, New Hampshire

B. Mother - Hannah --
B. --
D. Aug. 14, 1701

C. Benjamin Swett
b. c. 1626
D. June 29, 1677
M. Nov. 1647
Res. Hampton, N.H.

D. Hester Weare
B. --
D. Jan. 16, 1718

F. John Swett
B. --
D. --
M. --
Res. Freeman Mass. Colony May, 1642
A grantee of Newbury, Dec. 7, 1642

G. Peter Weare
B. --
D. c. 1680
M. --
Res. Mass., Kittery York

ANCESTORS OF SAMUEL FOWLER

B. Father - Samuel Fowler
B. --
D. Dec. 24, 1737
Res. Salisbury

C. Mother - Hannah Worthen
B. April 2, 1663
M. Dec. 5, 1684
D. --

D. Samuel Fowler
B. c. 1618
D. Jan. 1710-1
M. 1st --
2nd after 1673 Margaret (Norman) Morgan
Res. Portsmouth
Salisbury

E. Ezekiel Worthen
B. --
D. Will May 5, 1715
Aug. 6, 1716
M. Dec. 4, 1661
Res. Amesbury

F. Hannah Martin
B. Feb. 1, 1643-4
D. June 29, 1730

G. Philip Fowler
B. 1591-8
D. June 24, 1679
M. 1st Mary Winsley?
2nd Mary Norton, widow
Res. Southampton, Eng.
Ipswich

H. Mary Winsley
B. --
D. Aug. 30, 1659
Ipswich

I. George Martin
B. --
D. 1686 abt.
M. 1st Hannah --
2nd Susanna North

J. Hannah --
B. --
D. abt. 1646

ANCESTORS OF JEMINA CLOUGH FOWLER

C. Hotten - Elizabeth Brown Clough
B. Aug. 6, 1656 Salisbury
D. --
M. Aug. 3, 1679

C. John Clough
B. c. 1613, England
D. July 26, 1691
M. 1st Jane
died Jan. 16, 1680
2nd Martha Cilley
Res. Salisbury

S. Father - Samuel Clough
B. Feb. 20, 1659
D. Will Dec. 3, 1709. Mar. 8, 1710
Res. Amesbury

E. Jane --
B. --
D. Jan. 16, 1680

F. William Brown
B. c. 1622
D. Aug. 24, 1706
M. June 25, 1645
Res. Salisbury

G. Elizabeth Hurford

ANCESTORS OF JOHN MERRILL

b. Oct. 7, 1674 — Res. Newbury, Salisbury

C. Mother - Sarah Clough
b. June 28, 1648
d. May 14, 1667
D. --

D. Nathaniel Merrill
B. In England
D. March 16, 1655
M. --
Res. Newbury

E. Susanna Silverton
B. --
D. Jan. 25, 1672-3

F. John Clough
B. --
D. July 26, 1691
M. --

G. Jane --
D. Jan. 16, 1680

B. Father - Daniel Merrill
b. Aug. 20, 1642 Newbury
D. June 27, 1717 Salisbury

ANCESTORS OF MARY ALLEN MERRILL

B. Sept. 23, 1702

C. Mother - Mary Pike
B. Aug. 5, 1647
D. April 28, 1695
M. 1st Jedidah Andro - 2nd John-- Aug. 1674

B. Father - John Allen (Captain)
B. 1648
D. Feb. 27, 1696-7
Res. Salisbury

Res. Salisbury

D. William Allen
B.--
D. June 18, 1686
M. 1st Ann Goodale
2nd c. 1684, Alice,
Widow of John Roper
and of John Dickison
Res. Salisbury

E. Ann Goodale
B.--
D. May 1678

H. Richard Goodale
B.--
D. Sept. or Oct. 1666
M.
Res. Yarmouth, Eng.
Newbury, Salisbury, Mass.

I. Dorothy
B.--
D. Jan. 27, 1664-5

F. Robert Pike
B. c. 1615 or 16
D. Dec. 12, 1706
M. 1st Sarah Sanders
Apr. 3, 1641
2nd Martha Moyce
Oct. 30, 1684
Res. Newbury
Salisbury

J. John Pike
B.--
D. May 26, 1654
M. Jan. 17, 1612-13
Res. White Parish
Wilts, England
Salisbury

K. Dorothy Day
B.--
D.--

G. Sarah Sanders
B. bp. 1615
D. Nov. 1, 1679

L. John Saunders
B.--
D.--
M. Feb. 4, 1610
Downton Parish, Wiltshire
Res. England

M. (Alice?) Cole

ANCESTORS OF ELEANOR GETCHELL

C. Mother - Elizabeth Jones
B. Dec. 24, 1662 Salem
D. May 24, 1735
M. Nov. 27, 1679

B. Father - Samuel Getchell
B. Feb. 8, 1657
D. July 7, 1710
Res. Salisbury

D. Samuel Getchell
B. --
M. --
D. Will Apr. 2, 1634
Oct. 6, 1697
Res. Salisbury

E. Dorcas --
B. --
D. Jan. 12, 1684-5

F. Robert Jones
B. c. 1633
M. c. 1658
Res. Salem
Amesbury
D. Still living 1706

G. Joanna Osgood
B. --
D. Still living
1706

H. William Osgood
B. c. 1609
M. --
D. 1700 Will Sept. 2,
Mar. 15, 1700
Res. Salisbury and
Amesbury

I. Elizabeth --

B. B. January 17, 1904 ANCESTORS OF RALPH HENRY HAEN Res. Sturgeon Bay, Wisc.

Mother- Katherine Ellen Trudell
B. 7/7/1875 M. 10/13/1897
D.--1/22/1953

Chicago, Ill.-Marengo,
Janesville, Rockford, Ill.

* Father- Peter Dominic Haen D. 3/27/1953
B. 9/14/1870 Res. Luxemburg, Wisc. Sturgeon Bay

Elizabeth T. Larkin
B. 4/--/1839
Co. Wexford, Ire.
D. 4/30/1920
Casco, Wisc.

Alexander Trudell
B. 1842 Wis. Rapids
Manitowoc Rapids, Wisc.
D. 10/26/1922
M. 8/4/1861
Res. Manitowoc Rapids, Wisc.
Coreyville, Wisc.
Casco

*D.--
Res. also
Sturgeon Bay,
Wisc.

Adelaide --

Mary Wenner
B. Alsace Lorain
5/15/1832
D. 1/2/1917
Luxemburg, Wis.

Michael Haen
B. 1829
D. 10/--/1898
M 1858
Res.
Williamsport, Penn.
Luxemburg, Wisc.
1860-1898

A N C E S T R Y

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CHARLES ALBERT ELDELL

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XVI-25-3

Thomas Barnard (David W. Hoyt, "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. "Vol. 1, pub. at Providence, R.I. 1897. Rockford Public Library.) Thomas Barnard of Salisbury and Amesbury, "planter" or "husbandman" born about 1612, probably brother of Robert, received land in first division, 1640 and 1643, was one of the first settlers of Amesbury, received land there at various times, and a "township" for one of his sons in 1660. His name was on nearly all the early lists down to 1672. He married Helen or Eleanor. He was killed by Indians about 1677. His widow, Eleanor, administered the estate October, 1677. She married again on July 19, 1681 at Newbury, and died November 27, 1694 at Amesbury. She married George Little. Children from the first marriage were Thomas, Nathaniel, Martha, who was born September 22, 1645 at Salisbury. She was a twin. She married first, December 26, 1667 at Salisbury, Thomas Haynes, second, about 1685 or 1686 Samuel Buckman.

John Hall, then in England, sent through his mother Mrs. Rebecca Symonds of Ipswich, New England, legacies of Samuel Hall. "If any old Barnards of Salisbury, New Towne, children be poore by reason of their father's massacre I leave their relief to your consideration."

XVI-24

Thomas Haines (Haynes) - (Sybil Noyes) He lived in Haine from 1658-1665. Perhaps he removed to Amesbury. He married December 26, 1667 Martha Burnet (in Geneal. Reg. VI 342 printing Bartlett) of Salisbury and died in 1683, leaving widow who married Samuel Buckman. Her children at the time of the father's death were Thomas 13, Ellen 9, Aquila 5, John 3, Mary 1 1/2 years old. He may have been the son of Richard.

Thomas Haynes (David W. Hoyt) of Amesbury married December 26, 1667 Martha Barnard. He received land in Amesbury 1661-75. Took oath of allegiance December 1677. Member of the training band 1680. Died about 1683. Inv. estate September 25, 1683. His widow, Martha, married about 1685 Samuel Buckman. Both were living in 1706. Her children were Thomas, Eleanor, born February 7, 1673 or 1674, Aquilla, John, Mary. Eleanor married Mattias Young.

XVI-22

Robert Knight: York, mason; was 71 in 1658, 86 in 1671. Bought Robert Blaisdell's house and lands in 1642, and had town grants in 1648 and 1658. Took oath of allegiance 1652. Tr. jury 1647, 1650, 1653, 55, 56, 64. Grand jury 1647, 1650-1, 1653, 1657, 1666, 1668. Selectman 1653-6, 1658-9, 16561, 1661, 63, 67. Lists 24, 73, 275, 276, 277, 392 a. 393 b. He may have exchanged land with Mr. Edward Rishworth, for in 1653 John

Pearce bought of E.R. a house and fenced field, "up the river of York which was ould Robert Knight's". While in the same year Robert Knight deeded to Thos. Marston of Hampton a house and lot, "formerly Robert Marston's now mine", and 35 acres of marsh land and upland granted Mr. Rishworth by the town of Hampton and in 1666-7 he deeded 7 acres of land in Hampton, bought of Rishworth, to his grandson, John Redman Jr. His wife, not named, testified in a court case in 1650. In 1668 Dr. Clapham sued him for care and medicine expended on his grandson, Rowland Young's boy, "which boy in time of his lameness R.K. took as his own", but withdrew the suit with costs to the defendent. In 1673 he deeded land to his grandson, Rowland Young Jr. Will-June 23-August 24.1676. It was executed in Boston where he was living with his son. Children were Richard, Joan, m. about 1648 Rowland Young. Conveyed her father's homestead to her son, Rowland, in 1685. Margaret, -another daughter. (Sybil Noyes G.D.)

XVI-23-D

Mr. Francis Matthews, Oyster River. On October 1, 1637 Vines, Jocelyn and Wannerton, agents for Gorges and Mason (Narias Hawkins a witness) leased to him for 1,000 years, 100 acres on the northwest side of the great estate commonly called Huskito Hall (originally in the Fogg collect) This passed from him to Hooton, to Tucker, and in 1664 to George Walton, though it is apparent Walton originally claimed under John Heard. He signed Exeter comb.1639, bought at Oyster River from William Beard in June 1640, from William Hilton in 1645, and moved there. Bondsman for Matthew Giles' wife, Elizabeth, and her son 1644. Grand Jury 1646. Mr. F.M. to hear and decide local cases-1647. Lists 41,373. He died between May 10 to December 19,1648 with no record of administration until it was granted to son, Benjamin, July 10,1704, inv.pounds119, claims pounds 356. Mrs. Thomasine Channon whom he had married at Ottery, St. Mary, County Devon Nov.22, 1622, sued John Heard of Sturgeon Creek in Maine court, October 1652, and the writings were ordered delivered to her in 1653. She entered a caution about the land her husband bought from Heard on Great Island. She died after October 1689, and her son, Benjamin, entered a claim for keeping her twenty-five years. Known children, the first two baptized at Ottery, St.Mary's were Elizabeth baptized Dec. 27, 1623, Francis, baptized February 20,1625, Walter, Martha, Benjamin, Katherine. (Sybil Noyes G.D.)

XVI-23-B

Walter Matthews: Smuttynose, Maine, owned two houses there about 1652-3, occupied in 1680 by his widow, Mary. He was a constable 1655 (in court for neglect of office in gathering notes) and in 1658. Was bondsman for Stephen Ford, 1660. Grand jury 1660, 1665 (absent) In 1671 he

he sued William Croscum and was an appraiser of William Sceley's large estate. Lists 301, 366, 305c. His will dated April 15, inv. May 29 - June 25, 1678 leaves housing land and fishing plant on Smuttynose and at Oyster River to widow, Mary, for life, then to son Samuel, except what was given to his grandson, Matthews Young, and to sister Martha Brown's son, Thomas Smell, with cash to daughters and grandchildren (Three Youngs and two Senters, but called nephews or nieces) Wife, Mary, executor. Children in the will were Samuel, Susannah, eldest daughter who married Rowland Young Jr. Her father gave her ten pounds and if her brother died s.p. two thirds of the estate. (Sybil Noyes G.D.)

XVI-21-B

Capt. Richard Lockwood (Lockwood Family in America by Holden and Lockwood, 1889 p.646) He was of Kittery and Wells, Maine. He was older than any of Robert's children, and may have been the son of Edmund L. of Watertown, 1630, who was undoubtedly an older brother of Robert's, but no positive evidence has been found in the historical records of Maine. The deeds and other records of York, Maine have been examined. He may have been connected with the Delaware branch or some of the Lockwoods of the South. (We know his boat went to Virginia at least once.)

The first record we have says, "In answer to the petition and declaration of Mr. Francis Morgan, Capt. Richard Lockwood, Ephraim Lunn and their wives this court orders that from henceforth there shall be a friendly and perfect union between said persons, but if by any wilful act or acts, by word or deed done directly or indirectly tending to make any breach or breaches of this union among said persons and if it do appear, whether men or women, any party so offending shall forfeit twenty pounds to our Soverign Lord the King legally proved against any party here in expressed." (Savage says he was forty years old when he gave his evidence in 1672.

At Portsmouth, Sept. 22, 1671, Richard and Deborah Lockwood, grantors to Simon Lunde deed 30 acres of upland and marsh and tolnock and the Willows in Wells.

Richard Lockwood, mariner, and Deborah, his wife, in consideration of 190 pounds sterling, paid by Simon Lunde sell "our dwelling house and housing situate, lying and being in Kittery in N.E. This deed is signed: Richard Lockwood (his seal) Deborah Lockwood (her seal), her marke R."

Various deeds follow, including: "Dec. 11, 1666 Richard Lockwood, Joan Andrews bond for payment 4 pounds, 3 shillings. Joan bound herself "to deliver unto Richard Lockwood one two years oulde steare and one bull calfe about eleven months old, safe and sound in wind and lime without any defect etc. etc., for cloathing at money price to supply my necessity."

Jan.24,1671: Capt. Lockwood's wife, going in a canoe (name of small boat) with a drunken fellow from Great Island to Kittery side was carried away by the tide and never heard of more."

There was among other deeds a judgment Jan.19,1675-Richard Lockwood against John Cavalier for passage money from Virginia to Boston.

The Lockwoods seem to have been in York County in England for there are baptisms and marriages bearing that name from 1540-1653. However N.E.H.&G.V.46,p.34"Genealogical Gleanings in England", Edward Ward of Ipswich, County of Suffolk, hosier, made a will Nov.18,1646, proved Feb.10, 1646/7, "I give unto Richard Lockwood, my cousin, the sum of five pounds, to be paid unto him, at his full age of 4 and 20 years, provided that he doth faithfully serve and dwell with my wife the remainder of the time he is bound to me."

XVI-20

John Phoenix: (Old Kittery and her Families by Stackpole.) John ffenicke bought land on the east side of Spruce Creek in 1664. He had a town grant in 1669, is called "a mariner". He married Deborah, daughter of Capt. Richard Lockwood and Deborah Lockwood. A deposition shows she was born in 1646, and was living in 1732. John executed a deed May 26,1721. His children were George; m. Hannah Jones; Elizabeth, m. Hezekiah Elwell, Deborah m. John Ingersoll Jr.

The selectmen with the consent of Thomas Withers granted June 2,1669 to John Ameredeth and John ffenix 24 acres near Eagle Point, 35 rods by the waterside, adjoining Robert Cutt's headline "along ye said headline to ye waterside, upon a north west and south west side.

In 1706 John Phoenix and William Sentle request that this piece of land be divided at a place called Broad Cove near Eagle Point. Phoenix sold his share his son-in-law, Hezekiah Elwell, in 1710.

(NE.H.&G.V.22, p.375, Review of S.Whitney Phoenix's book on John Phoenix) "Nothing is known concerning his parentage (John Phoenix) and even his nationality is a matter of conjecture. He has reason to believe, however, that he is of Scotch descent.

(Descendants of John Phoenix by Stephen Whitney Phoenix, 1867) John Phoenix "Appears to have been possessed of very considerable wealth, and could write his name in an age when most common mariners could not. (probably boat owner or officer)

XVI-18

Joseph Elwell: (The Elwell Family in America" by Rev. Jacob Elwell) Joseph was the sixth child of Robert and Joane Elwell. He was born in Salem or Gloucester about 1649, was a fisherman, deposed in 167?-being about twenty-three years old he married June 22, 1669 Mary, daughter of Osman Dutch, a sister of his brother Samuel's wife, Esther. Perhaps she is the Mary Elwell who died March 25, 1680. On Dec. 12, 1679 they sold a large tract of land at Cape Anne, adjoining that of his father-in-law, to John Turner of Salem, a merchant. Their children were Hezekiah, born June 2, 1670; Joseph, born August 19, 1672; Samuel, born June 8, 1675; Benjamin, born Sept. 13, 1678.

XVI-10

Hezekiah Elwell: (The Elwell Family in America) Hezekiah, born June 2, 1670 was the son of Joseph, grandson of Robert. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Deborah Phoenix. He resided at Kittery, Maine. He died and his widow conveyed the homestead to her son-in-law Richard Clembole, June 26, 1749. Their children were Anne, Mary, Deborah, Elizabeth who was born July 10, 1705 and married (intention) Robert Elwell of Biddeford, married Dec. 6, 1728 Joseph Elwell of Biddeford, and had eight children.

(Old Kittery and her Families) Their children were Anne, b. Aug. 12, 1693; Mary, Deborah, Elizabeth, b. July 10, 1705, m. June 6, 1728 Joseph Elwell of Biddeford; Benjamin, Sarah, Hezekiah. Elizabeth is called a widow in 1719. She may have married Robert Elwell of Biddeford. At least intentions were published May 28, 1726. (This may have caused the confusion of Elizabeth's intentions to marry Robert, and then marrying Joseph. It is my belief that this was mother, a widow then and her daughter) Ula Haen.

XVI-16

James Gardner: (The Triumphant Captain John" by Will Gardner, published by Whaling Museum of Nantucket Island, Mass.)

"He was given land there that year (Gloucester, 1662) by William Vinson whose daughter, Elizabeth, became his wife on June 16, of that year."

"He has had many descendants in northern Essex County, especially in Gloucester and Haverhill. Many have lived in southern New Hampshire, among them the Rev. George D. Gardner DD (1828-1895) who was president of the Central U. of Iowa from 1881-1885."

He is named in this book as one of the twelve early Colonial founders bearing the name Gardner.

Author gives sources: Gloucester, Newbury and Haverhill Vital Records. History of New London, N.H. History of Bristol, N.H.

Osman or Ozmun Dutch, ("Savage") Gloucester, 1646, by his wife, Grace, who died October 10, 1694, had Hezekiah, born March 29, 1647; Robert and perhaps other children, and died in Dec. 1684, aged 100 or more, "as with greater confidence than probably is said." He had been admitted inhabitant of Newport, 1638; and there probably Esther was born and perhaps other children. His daughter, Esther, married June 7, 1658, Samuel Elwell and died Sept. 6, 1721 at 82.

(History of the Town of Gloucester and Cape Ann) by John T. Babson. Published at Gloucester by Procter Brothers 1860. Osman Dutch mentioned early as a purchaser and grantee of land, no date given. His residence was in the eastern part of the harbor, near the head of which was a miry place long called Dutch's slough. His homestead, it is supposed, was that first owned by Sadler, which Dutch bought in 1651. He was a selectman in 1650.

He had a wife, Grace, by whom his son Hezekiah, was born here, March 29, 1647. He also had children Robert, Alice, Grace, Mary and Hester. Mary married Joseph Elwell.

"The humble petition of the poor distressed widow, Grace Dutch, to the General Court July 21, 1685, in relation to her husband's estate, states that he died in December, 1684, aged above 100 years and had lived with her more than fifty years. She died October 10, 1694.

Robert Elwell: (Geneological and Family History of the State of Maine, compiled under the editorial supervision of George Thomas Little A.M. Litt.D) Robert Elwell lived in Gloucester, Mass. In 1635 he appeared as a witness concerning the outrageous conduct of one Thomas Dinnerton. Robert was admitted a freeman, 1640, a member of Salem church 1643. He was several times a selectman, the first time 1649. He bought land. In 1642 he owned several lots. His first residence was at Harbor. The term "Goodman" was often given to him. He died 1683 leaving an estate worth two hundred pounds. His first wife, Joane, died in 1675. In 1676 he married Alice Leach who survived him. His children were Samuel, John, Isaac, Josia, Joseph, Sara (born and died in 1651), Sarah, Thomas, Jacob, Richard and Mary.

(Savage) He was in Dorchester in 1635. In 1638 he removed to Salem, there had baptized, besides two children whose names the church record does not give, John, Feb. 23, 1640; Isaac, Feb. 27, 1642. He was a freeman May 13, 1640. He removed to Gloucester and was a selectman in 1648, and often afterwards. His wife, Joane, died March 31, 1675; and he died May 18, 1683 but may have married on May 29, 1676, Alice Leach. He had Samuel, probably the eldest son, Josiah, Joseph,

Sarah, b. 1651, died soon after: Thomas, baptized at Salem, April 22, 1655; Jacob, by Gloucester recorded, born June 10, 1657; next Mary, Richard, baptized at Salem April 11, 1658 and perhaps one or two others at Salem or Gloucester.

(Elwell Family in America by Reverend Jacob Thomas Elwell) Robert Elwell was known to have been a resident of Dorchester in 1634. There are several records of transfer of land to him in Dorchester Town Records. He was a Freeman the 13th of the third month, 1640; appears an owner of land in Gloucester on the second month (April) 1642 when he bought of Mr. Milward two acres of upland lying in the harbor between the lots of John Collins and Zebulon Hill and running from his swamp northerly over the next swamp. In 1651 he had a grant of land "Stage Neck", now called "Rock Neck". His will (copied completely in the book) specifies location of other land he owned. He was counted a citizen of Salem until he actually resided at Gloucester. Children were there baptized until the close of 1641, and his name is on the list of members of the church in 1643. Not far from 1649 (in the opinion of Perley Derby) he made his home in Gloucester, and in that year he was chosen selectman. The General Court appointed him one of two commissioners to end small causes in Gloucester in 1651, and he did considerabl business in this judicial position. He was a member of the committee to erect a new meeting house in 1664.

(History of the Town of Gloucester by John T. Babson) Robert Elwell was listed one of the 82 residents of Gloucester from the time of its first permanent settlement. The map shows him living on Eastern Point, on the other side of the harbor from Osmund Dutch and William Vinson. Five Pound Island, which belonged to William Vinson , lay between them. Robert's wife, Jane, died March 31, 1675.

(Babson: Diary of Rev. Samuel Chandler, who started his diary in 1651.) "April fourth, 1675: I preached, after meeting attended the funeral of old Mrs. Elwell who lived to see grandchildren of her grandchildren. 1683: Robert Elwell, an early settler, also died this year."

It is interesting to realize that the imigrant ancestors of the Minors and Elwells might have known each other for they were both in Massachusetts, Robert in Salem in 1638 and Thomas Minor in Hingham. We are descended from the two sons of Robert Elwell, Samuel and Joseph, who married two sisters, Esther and Mary Dutch; and from two sons of Thomas Minor, Joseph and Ephriam who married two sisters, Marie and Hannah Avery.

(N.E.H. & G. Record, Page 361 Vol.4) Robert Elwell married Alice Leach on May 29, 1676. Robert and wife Joane had Jacob, born June 10, 1651. Robert died May 21, 1658, Joane died March 31, 1675.

Though I have not seen the Elwells traced in England in N.E. H.&G. Vol.81, p.321, a will of William of Lechland, of Somerset County dated January 12, 1615 says, "Richard Elwell of Colleton to be released of debts".

Samuel Elwell: (Geneological and Family History State of Maine) He was the eldest son of Robert, and was born in 1635-36, and died in 1697. He married Esther Dutch, daughter of Osman or Osmyn Dutch and Grace, his wife. Samuel Elwell's children were Samuel, Jacob, Robert, Esther, Sarah, Ebenezer, Hannah, Elizabeth and Thomas.

(Savage) Samuel lived in Gloucester. He was probably the eldest son of Robert, and married June 7, 1658 Esther, daughter to Osman Dutch. He had Samuel, born March 14, 1660; Sarah, January 25, 1670 who died in ten weeks; Robert, Dec. 13, 1664; Esther, August 25, 1667; Ebenezer, February 29, 1672; Hannah, August 11, 1674, and Elizabeth, July 30, 1678; Thomas.

(The Elwell Family in America, compiled by the late Rev. Jacob Thomas Elwell (1844-1888) published by Charles H. Pope, Boston, Mass. in 1899; Opy at Newberry Library) Samuel Elwell, son of Robert, born at Dorchester in 1635-6, married Esther, daughter of Osman or Osmyn Dutch and his wife, Grace. He sold, June 21, 1678, land given to him by his father-in-law. Grace, widow of Osmund Dutch, sold to her son-in-law, Samuel Elwell, Sen., a tract of salt marsh at Little Good Harbour, June 30, 1694. Samuel Elwell was one of the signers to the agreement with Rev. John Emerson about the town grist mill in May, 1664; and in the year 1695, being then 60 years old he deposed to the document. He resided at Gloucester. He died about 1697. The widow died Sept. 6, 1721, aged about 82 years.

XVI-4

Robert Elwell (Geneological and Family History State of Maine) he was the son of Samuel and Esther Dutch Elwell. He removed to Maine from Gloucester; and thereupon sold his rights and property in Gloucester to some of his children. He married October 12, 1687, Sarah, daughter of James Gardner; and their children were Robert, Sarah (who died young) Hannah, Samuel, Benjamin, Sarah, Joseph, John and Jeremiah.

(The Elwell Family in America) Robert, son of Samuel, born Dec. 13, 1664 at Gloucester, was a fisherman and a sea captain. He married October 12, 1687, Sarah, daughter of James Gardner. He sold to William Stevens of Gloucester, a ship carpenter, December 16, 1700, a parcel of land at Eastern Point given to him by his grandfather, Robert Elwell. Other portions of this legacy he sold in 1702 and 1712. Other land and privelegges in Gloucester went to his son, Robert, in 1712-13. He removed to Kittery, Maine; and there sold all his property and rights in Gloucester to his children as follows,--to Samuel Elwell of Gloucester, fisherman; to Joseph and John Elwell of Biddeford, husbandmen; to Hannah, the wife of Nathaniel Duriel, and Sarah, the wife of Robert Edgecomb of Biddeford. Dated Sept. 24, 1730. His sons were Robert, Samuel, Benjamin, Joseph, John.

XVI-173

William Vinson (History of the Town of Gloucester) He was of Salem as early as 1635 but removed to Gloucester on the first settlement of the town. He is called in the records "pot maker". By grant and purchase he became owner of several lots of land, on one of which probably was the spring that perpetuates his name. He was also the original grantee of Five Pound Island. He was admitted a freeman in 1643. In 1646 and several times subsequently, he was a selectman. He had a wife, Sarah, who died February 4, 1660.
He next married Rachel Cooke, a widow, on June 10, 1661. She died February 15, 1707. He died September 17, 1690, age about 80.

His children were Elizabeth, born in 1644, Richard, John, William, Richard, Thomas, Abigail, Sarah and Hannah. The sons died and his name was not continued beyond the second generation, but the descendents of his daughters are numerous.

XVI-4

Joseph Elwell, son of Robert Elwell and Sarah Gardner, ("Geneological and Family History state of Maine") He was born August 11, 1705 in Gloucester and moved with his father to Maine. He lived and died at Biddeford. "The Heads of Elwell Families in the United States (Joseph 4, Robert 3, Samuel 2, Robert 1) 225 Lists Joseph first, son of above.

(The Elwell Family in America) Joseph, the son of Robert Elwell and Sarah Gardner married at Kittery, June 6, 1728, Elizabeth Elwell, born July 10, 1705, daughter of John and Deborah Fennicke.

(The ancestry of Nicholas Davis, 1753-1832 of Limington, Maine) On May 7, 1748 he and John Brient bought from John Stackpole, 11 acres and a house on the east side of the Saco River, a short distance above Rendezvous point for 100 and mortgaged it back to Stackpole. Six years later, on September 2, 1754 Elwell called himself a laborer; bought from Andrew Symms of Boston, five and a half acres, and half a house in what seems to be the same location, and mortgaged it back to Symms. This was probably the Brient half of the 1748 purchase. Children born in Biddeford were Sarah, born September 17, 1730(who died young); Elizabeth, June 28, 1731; Benjamin, November 10, 1733; Joseph, Oct. 2, 1734; Mary, September 13, 1737; Robert, March 10, 1739; Sarah, November 13, 1743; John, August 10, 1746.

XVI-2

Joseph Elwell: (Maine Historical and Geneological Register v.6, page 298 Records of the First Congregational Church in Biddeford.) Marriages by Mr. Moses Morrill. September 30,

1762, Joseph Elwell Jr. and Molly Murch, both of Pepperellborough. Births and Deaths in the Town of Buxton, Copied by Charles A. Heserve, 1891: Children born to Joseph Elwell and Molly, his wife: Tabitha, born September 6, 1770, married December 9, 1802 Samuel Cobb of Gorham; Elizabeth, born August 14, 1772; Charlotte, December 14, 1774; Nahum, July 7, 1776; Joseph, November 14, 1779; Molly, January 29, 1782. Page 82: Real Estate about 1798 lists Joseph Elwell, 972 square feet.

(Elwell Family in America) Joseph Elwell born October 2, 1724, married in Biddeford, both of Pepperellboro. Census 1790: Heads of Families Buxton Town, York County, Maine Joseph Elwell: 2 white males, free, 16 years and upward including heads of families, 2 free white males under 16 years, 5 free white females including heads of families.

XVI

Nahum Elwell, listed above, son of Joseph and Molly Elwell, born July 7, 1776, married Sarah Edwards March 14, 1805, according to Llewellyn Nathaniel Edwards. He was a sea Captain. Births and Deaths in the Town of Buxton, copied by Charles A. Heserve, 1891 lists children born to Nahum Elwell (son of Joseph) and Sally (Edwards) wife: An infant born March 22, 1806 (died March 1806); Charles, born Feb. 2, 1806 (Obviously error, Family Bible says 1807); Mary, born December 22, 1808; Shirley (male) born October 22, 1810; Fanny, born May 2, 1813.

XVI-3

Molly Murch: (Records of the First Church of Christ in Biddeford.) Baptized May 1, 1743, Molly, daughter of William and Tabitha Murch. She married Joseph Elwell, Jr. Sept. 30, 1762. Both of Pepperrellborrough. (Records of the First Congregational Church in Biddeford).

XVI-6

William Murch, Tabitha, daughter of Matthews Young, married 1726 (Transcript of Family Records from Vol.1, York Town Records with Annotations by Nathaniel G. Marshall, one time Town Clerk. N.G. Marshall) N.E.H. & G.V.114, p.48: William Murch and Tabitha, both of this town (York) intend marriage. Entered July 25, 1726. They were married in August of 1726. Children of William and Tabitha Murch were Joanna, born September 9, 1726; Tabitha, born August 12, 1728 and John, born May 2, 1730.

(History of Gorham, Maine, by Hugh D. McLellan. Compiled and edited by his daughter Katharine B. Lewis Portland: 1903) A tradition has been handed down in the Murch family that one man by the name of Murch, emigrated from the North of England to America, settled probably on Cape Cod. This man is said

to have had seven sons, from whom have descended all of the name in this country. Ebenezer Murch, born in 1786, son of Lieutenant Ebenezer, affirmed that the four brothers, Walter, John, Samuel and Ebenezer, who came early to Gorham from Biddeford, were four of these seven sons. Another member of the family, Daniel Murch, settled just across the Gorham line in the edge of Buxton.

XVI-22

Rowland Young: Col. Banks found a Rowland Young who was twice married, in 1616 and 1618, at High Wycombe, County Bucks, England (Sybil Noyes (G.Dict.)

XVI-22-3

Rowland Young, Sr.: York, fisherman, came in 1636. He married Joan Knight (16). Town Grant 1653 Bass Cove. Fined for traveling to Kittery on Sunday 16666 and for drunkenness 1678. Oath of Allegiance November 22, 1652. Jury 1650, 1655, grand jury 1678. He and his wife deeded Knight land to son Robert in 1680, ten acres to Samuel in 1682 and the Knight homestead to son Rowland in 1685. Lists 30, 75 b, 275, 276. Children's order of birth unknown. Rowland was born in 1648. Other children were Robert, Samuel, William, Job, Mary and Lydia. (Sybil Noyes, G.Dict.)

Rowland Young, Sr. (Saco Valley Settlements and Families by Ridon) He is supposed to have been a Scotchman. He signed submission to Mass. at York, Maine November 22, 1652.

XVI-22-A

Rowland Young, Jr.: York, fisherman, age 72 in 1720. Had deed from grandfather, Robert Knight in 1673. He married, in 1669, Susanna Matthews (14) and lived at Isles of Shoals until 1683 when he sold out. Susanna witnessed against Roger Kelly, 1684. They were back at York in 1685. He was in court in 1696 for swearing several sinful oaths but was soon a deacon; Grand jury 1693-4, selectman 1695. He died June 25, 1721, aged 72. Will September 14, 1719-January 2, 1721-2 names a wife and children: Mary, born 1670, Joseph, 1672, Matthews, 1674. Other children were Susanna, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Zeniah, Mercy and Sarah. (Sybil Noyes G.D.)

XVI-12

Matthews Young: York, fisherman, was fifty in 1728. He married at Newbury April 23, 1696 Eleanor Haines (1) List 279. Will November 20, 1750-April 1, 1751 names only surviving son, Ebenezer, executor. There were five living and one dead daughter. Children were Susana, Hannah, Ebenezer. Children

born from 1724 to 1731 were Susana, Mary, Hannah, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Tabitha, born October 6, 1735, married August 1726, William Murch. (Sybil Noyes G.D.)

XVII-11-D

Augustine Clements: (Savage) He lived in Dorchester. Came from Southampton in the James of London, April 1635, listed as a painter, but may have been on this side of the water in 1632. Yet greater is the probability that he went home in 1636, and came again in 1637, by the Mary Ann of Yarmouth. By wife, Elizabeth, he had Samuel, John, Elizabeth and Joanna.

(History of Dorchester-Comm. of Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society 1859) Augustine is listed among the first settlers of Dorchester. The names appear previous to January of 1636. He was a passenger in the James from Hampton called a painter. He and his wife, Elizabeth, signed the Dorchester Church Covenant, 1636. He was a grantee of lands February, 1636.

Edward Bullock returned to England and left directions and requests for Humphrey Atherton, Augustine Clement and George Weeks, his friends and neighbors to be overseers of his property which his wife was to have until his decease.

In January 1668 the town came together to draw lots for twelve divisions. The total number of acres to be distributed was 754, and Augustine received six. He owned two houses in Boston, and house and land in Dorchester.

On the seventh day of the twelfth month of 1641, Augustine signed, among others, the direct conveyance of the land to the town for the special support and establishment of the free school.

Augustine died about 1674 and his wife, Elizabeth, went to live in Boston with her daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Sumner.

(Bank's Topographical Dictionary) Augustine is mentioned twice, first as coming from Reading, Bershire on the ship James to Dorchester (N.E.G.R. 61/61) Second as coming from Wokington, Bershire on the James to Dorchester (Pope)

XVII-11-B

Samuel Clements: (N.E.H. & G.) V.5, p.398): He was born the 29th day of the seventh month, 1635, son of Augustine and Elizabeth Clement. Samuel married Deborah . Augustine and Samuel, sons of Samuel and Deborah were baptized at Old South Church, Boston, May 2, 1675, also Rebecca, daughter of Samuel, July 7, 1678.

(Report of the Record Commissioners, Boston Births, Baptisms and Marriages.) Other children were Augustine, born April 12, 1669; Samuel, July 18, 1670; Hannah, November 5, 1673; Rebecca, born July 10, 1678

Samuel Clements signed a petition to the General Court of Mass. Relative to the War in 1675-6, asking among other things that the frontier towns be properly garrisoned.

(Savage) Samuel was married first to Hannah, daughter of Hadit Ings or Ingles, May 7, 1657. She died the April following.

XVII-8-B

Thomas Crockett: (Geneclogical Dictionary Maine and New Hampshire by Noyes, etc., Published by Southworth Anthoensen Press: Portland, Maine) Thomas was about forty three in 1654, was brought over to the Piscataqua as a young man by Captain Neale and appeared in 1633 accounts. He worked as cattleman for Captain Wiggin, and for Robert Nendum; and for Captain Pendleton as brewer, and for William Palmer. By 1640 he was living on Kittery Point when Mr. Thomas Georges granted him the next point north called Crockett's Neck in 1643.

His wife, Anne, who with his son, Ephraim, administered his estate in 1679 married second, Digory Jeffrey, and was living, age 84, in 1701.

In 1648 he was the Braveboat Harbor ferryman, and from 1652-1656 he was living east of Captain Raynes in York where he took the oath of allegiance, 1652; and had a forty acre grant on January 10, 1653. Returning to Kittery, he was constable in 1657 and had the Piscataqua ferry in 1659. Lists 41, 84, 275, 276, 298.

His children were John, Ephraim, Hugh, Ellihu, Joseph Anne, Sarah, Josuha and Mary.

(Banks mss) Came from Stoke Gabriel, Devonshire to Kittery, Maine.

XVII-8

Joseph Crockett: (G.D. Maine and N.H.) He lived at Kittery Point, and married Hannah Clements who survived him. List 291.

He was constable in 1684. Lists 287, 290, 296, 298 (1694)

His will, 12 March 1713-4, and 29, January 1716-17 mentions a wife and ten children, among them Ludia, who was 73 years old in 1756, and married in November, 1772, John Edwards of Portsmouth and moved to Haverhill, Mass.

XVII

John Edwards: ("Descendants of John Edwards 168- 1915" by Llewellyn Nathaniel Edwards, Press of The Thomas W. Burr Printing and Adv. Co., Bangor, Maine No. E7E2513 Newberry Library)

"Few families can establish a loftier lineage or deduce their descent through more numerous stocks of historic distinction than the family of Edwards of Wales." quoted in Edwards' book from ("Colonial Families of America" by George MacKenzie.)

Motto: "Everything with God. Nothing without God."

The coat of arms is beautiful. A stag deer is on the shield. The crest is a lion's head. The upper third portion or "chief" is in silver. The remainder of the shield is black, body of the stag is gold with horns and hoofs in silver. The three falcons above, the palm branches and also the lion's head forming the crest are in natural colors.

"My father had two articles which this John Edwards brought from Wales, that bore the Edward coat of arms. Three branches of the family tradition gave the same picture of the shield."

No evidence has been found to substantiate the tradition that this branch is related to the Jonathan Edwards who settled in Connecticut. For a general rule Edwards' are strong, sturdy, broad shouldered, well built, stature above average, rather dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair.

John Edwards, born 168- immigrated to America about the beginning of the 18th century. Family tradition places the date at 1710-11. John Edwards was married in Portsmouth, New Hampshire (North Church). It appears probable that he landed at Portsmouth, That he moved to Haverhill, Massachusetts soon after his marriage seems probable also, since the official record of the births of his sons, 1713 and 1715, John and Nathaniel is there.

According to the family record, given in the book, John Edwards was born 168- and died March 6, 1757. He married Lydia Crockett in November, 1712 at Portsmouth, was born 1683. Family located at Haverhill, Mass.

XVII- 4

John Edwards: He was born October 28, 1738 at Haverhill, Mass. He married Elizabeth Crockett Crockett of Stratham, New Hampshire December 15, 17--. His occupation was a cooper. He died at Haverhill, Mass. in 1789. Their children were John, Richard, Susanna, Rachel, Elizabeth, Johathan, Samuel, Nathaniel and William.

Samuel Edwards, son of John and Elizabeth Edwards was born February 16, 1749. He married first, Mary --, in 1771. She died May 18, 1805 at Buxton, Maine. The family at first located in Gorham, Maine, and moved to Buxton, Maine in 1776.

Samuel was a soldier in the Revolution. He enlisted as a private in Capt. Lemuel Pomroy's Co. of Minute Men, April 21, 1775 in response to the alarm of April 21, 1775. His service was seven days. He enlisted in the army April 21, 1775. His became a Corporal in Capt. Abner Pomroy's Company in Col. John Fellow's Regiment. His service was about three months. Tradition is that he, by his own request, was buried under an apple tree on his farm in Buxton, Maine.

The first census of U.S. 1790 shows that the family of Samuel Edwards of Buxton, Maine was then composed of one male over 16 years of age, two males under sixteen years of age and six females which included his wife. P.160-161. (Descendents of John Edwards) Samuel married first, Mary, in 1771. She died May 18, 1805. Their children were Olive, Susanna, John, Rachel, Samuel, Sarah, born November 7, 1783 and Elizabeth. They lived at Buxton, Maine.

He married, second, Lucy McDonald of Buxton, Maine, March 19, 1807 at Buxton, Maine. They lived at Buxton, Maine.

He married third, Phoebe Pert October 3, 1822 at Buxton, Maine. She was born at Gorham. They lived at Buxton, Maine. He was a farmer. There were no children from the second or third marriage.

XVII

Sarah Edwards was born of John Edward's first marriage, Nov. 7, 1783 at Buxton, Maine. On page 162 Sarah Edwards: John 1st, John 2nd, Samuel 3rd married Nahum Elwell March 14, 1805.

IX-10

John McKenney (Saco Valley Settlements by G.T.Ridlon, Sr. p.913) He came to Scarborough, Maine as early as 1668, at which time he leased land of Joshua Scottow. In 1673 he purchased land of Robert Jordan on the Nonesuch where he settled. He and his family evidently moved away during the Indian war, but little can be learned from the records concerning them.

IX-10

Robert McKenney, son of John, returned at resettlement of the town of Scarborough, and possessed himself of his father' estate. He married a widow, Rebecca Sparks, at Portsmouth in 1692. He died in Scarborough on September 23 1725. Their children were John, Robert, Isaac and Henry. (Ridlon)

IX-8

John McKenney, son of Robert, married Hargaret Wright Sept.23, 1728 (intention) He lived and died in Scarborough. Their children were Rebecca, John, John, Elizabeth, James and Samuel. (Ridlon)

IX-4

Samuel McKenney, son of John and Hargaret, was born Oct.4, 1744. He married Lucy Rand (probably descended from Francis Rand, Genealogy of the Rand Family by Florence Osgood Rand p.207) Samuel McKenney and Lydia Rand. Scarborough, married by Rev. Thomas Pierce, August 21, 1766. (Ridlon)

(Lineage Book DAR, V.21, p.271, 272) Samuel McKenney (1744-1840) was a private 1779 in the Cumberland County Militia under Capt. Roger Libby. He was born and died in Scarborough. Samuel McKenney and Lydia Rand, his wife, married 1766. No. 20776. Lydia McKenney b. 1773.

(Ridlon) He lived to the age of 96. Another of his children was Samuel McKenney Jr., born September 16, 1775.

IX-4

Samuel McKenney Jr. (Ridlon) He was the son of Samuel McKenney and Lydia McKenney. He was born September 16, 1775 and married Mary Parcher who was born in Saco, Maine on March 23, 1779. He hoed 1,000 hills of corn when he was ninety-four and died when he was 96. His children were Olive, b.June 5, 1798; Alvin, b. Feb.3, 1802; Aaron, April 4, 1806.

(First Book of records of the town of Pepperellborough, now the City of Saco) p.10: Samuel McKenney Jr. of Scarborough

and Mary Parcher of Pepperellborough m. intentions Nov.1797. p.149--children: Olive b.June 5,179?, Alvin b. Feb.3,180?, Aaron, b. April 4,1806; Asa b. Jan.27,1809, Mary Ann b. January 27,1812; Samuel b. December 15,1817.

A letter from E. Marie Estro, assistant librarian of the Maine Historical Society, Sept.25,1962 says, "As there are oft times mistakes in records that have been copied I think, undoubtedly, Mary Ann should have been Miranda, and I also noticed that Aaron McKenney, who was born April 4,1806, moved to Buxton, Maine and named one of his children Miranda after his sister as they oft times did in those early days." Charles and Miranda McKenney Elwell named a daughter Lydia, probably after Miranda's grandmother.

IX-6

Elias Parcher (G. and Family History, State of Maine: Little) The name Parcher appears in town records of Pepperellborough from year 1747 to the present time. Elias Parcher was born in Pepperellborough August 20,1747. His wife, Olive, was born October 24,1753. Their children were Anna, b. September 23,1772; Asa, b. August 3,1774; Daniel, b. January 15,1777, d. young; Mary, b. March 23,1779; George, b. Sept.18,1781; Daniel, b. March 25, 1784; Betsey, March 27,1786; Patience, August 5,1789; Sally, b. January 11,1792; Elias, b. November 23,1794. Olive Parcher died January 16,1795.

Charles Frederick Elwell: (State House in Boston 1899, Vo. 495, page 606.) "Charles Frederick Elwell died 5/27/1899 Revere, Mass. at 67 yrs. 6 mos. 20 days, born Portland, Maine father Charles Elwell born Buxton, Maine; mother Miranda McKenney born Scarboro, Maine." Elwell Family Bible, same information, in addition, he married Louisa Wiggin 11/12/1854.

Charles Frederick Elwell and Louisa Wiggin Elwell spent most of their forty-five years of married life in and around Boston except for a while when they returned to Maine hoping the climate would improve Louisa's health. It was there that their youngest child, Charles Albert, was born February 13, 1866, in Limerick. While there he worked on a paper, probably the one owned and edited by his cousin, Edward Henry Elwell, a member of the firm Elwell, Pickard and Company in Portland.

His cousin was well known as a writer and lecturer as well as a newspaper man. The first chapter in "Maine Historical Society and Proceeding," Press of Brown Thurston Co., Portland, Maine is devoted to him. The chapter is written by Samuel T. Pickard. (Newberry Library)

The picture of the old Elwell home, owned by Ula Elwell Haen, is of 16 Winter Street, Portland, Maine.

Charles Frederick had a very sweet looking sister Lydia, who married a distant cousin, Hakum Elwell (pictures owned by Ula Elwell Haen) and there is a picture of another pretty sister, Francis, who married a Mr. Walker and moved to Ohio.

Charles and Louisa had four sons. One who was named Charles died, and they again named their youngest child Charles. Cyrus Herbert was born August 26, 1856. Frederick Sumner was born September 26, 1858 in Boston where the Hotel Statler now stands; and Charles Albert was born February 13, 1866 in Limerick, Maine.

They must have returned to Boston or its vicinity in time for Fred to go to West Roxbury High, perhaps 1872 or earlier. They owned a house in Beechmont, a tall white house with dark green shutters and a white picket fence.

Charles Frederick was financial editor of the Boston Herald.

A daguerrotype, owned by Ula Elwell Haen, shows him to be a fine looking man with a high forehead, a long face with a rather square jaw and chin, almost straight eyebrows, fine eyes, a straight nose and a well shaped mouth. He did not have a beard in this picture and it was probably taken before the Civil War. He wore a beautifully embroidered vest and black coat.

He owned "The Life and Essays of Benjamin Franklin" published in 1853. The first page in his beautiful writing

says C F Elwell's Portland, Maine. Then on two blank pages the following: "In this blank page (or at least which was blank before my pencil marred its purity) we do propose to write our estimate of his work and our desire to uphold before our eyes a model of such purity, integrity and benevolence (which the author represents) that when cast down by troubles and misfortunes we may raise our eyes to this model and by the thoughts which will inevitably rise up of his hardships, his goodness and his patience we may be so filled by the desire to emulate if not all his virtues at least the few which may be within our reach that with renewed vigor we may press on and rise to eminence and prosperity thankful in the knowledge that our model was Benjamin Franklin C.F.E."

After his marriage to Sybil Minor, the youngest son, Charles, brought his bride to live in the upstairs apartment, but Charles Frederick had a stroke and died May 27, 1899 before his grandson, Rollin Minor Elwell, was born. Rollin was born June 13, 1899.

The Elwells were a very devoted family. During his illness Charles Frederick would not allow anyone but his wife Louisa, to care for him. During his lifetime the sons never left their mother and father without kissing them both goodbye. Their daughter-in-law, Sybil, said that they always treated their parents with great affection and respect.

V

Louisa Wiggin Elwell: (record from the State House in Boston, 1909 Vol. 103 p.166) Louise (Wiggin) Elwell died 5/24/1909 Winthrop, Mass. at 73 yrs. 10 mos. 16 days; born Moultonville, N.H., buried in Woodlawn Cem. Wellesley, Mass., husband's name unknown, parents' name unknown" (Husband's name is in obituary.)

(Elwell family Bible, information copied by Sybil Elwell Washburn.) "Grandfather to Aunt Sara and Louise Elwell was Jermeiah Wiggin, born in Glasscow, Scotland. (No.20) He was a Scotchman, a factory owner. His wife was Delia Elkins, also born in Scotland. Their sons were Jonathan, born in Scotland, Arthur and Jermiah, born in Watertown, 1792.

Jermiah (No.10) was married twice. His first wife was Annie Coudy. She was born in Brookfield, N.H. His second wife was born in Ossipee, N.H. Her name was Lizzie (Elizabeth) Williams. She was half English, half Scotch. Her mother was Lizzie Leah of Scotland. Her father was William Williams and he was born in Liverpool, England.

Also in the Family Bible is the date of Louise's birth July 8, 1835., and the date of her marriage to Charles Frederick Elwell November 12, 1854, and the dates of their sons' birth, their sons' marriages, their grandchildrens' births, and marriages and the date of at least some of their

great grandchildren, including Peter Elwell, Ruth Ann and Jean Louise Haen. The Bible was in the possession of Mrs. Warren A. (Marion) McCorrison, now deceased, of Melrose.

Louise was the daughter of Jeremiah Wiggin and his second wife, Lizzie Williams. Her father was forty-three years old when she was born. She had an older sister Sarah, who became Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. The sisters were always very devoted to each other. She also had a brother who became a minister. There was a half brother, John; a Mrs. Crawley was a sister, and a Martha Jackson. There may have been either a William or Jeremiah Wiggins.

A certified copy from Portland, Maine says Volume 5, p.391. Mr. Charles F. Elwell of Portland and Miss Louisa Wiggin of Saco, Maine entered notice of their intention of marriage on October 24, 1854.

In the possession of Ula Elwell Haen is a picture which is labelled, "Charlie's mother's first school house in the New Hampshire hills.""Ula's Grandmother." It is a plain, one room building made of clapboard with a shingled roof. There were two windows on one side and one on the other.

The daguerrotype of her, companion to the one of her husband, shows her straight hair parted in the middle, puffed out over the ears. She had a high forehead, a rather long oval face and irregular features. She wore long, dangling earrings and a brooch. On her heavy silk dress there is a white cutwork embroidered collar, and under the long sleeves an edging of the same cloth, or lace. She was not a pretty woman but her voice was gentle, her ways kind and charming. (Her obituary says, "She was prominent in temperance work in Beachmont, Revere. She was a member of the Beachmont Congregational Church and no good cause appealed to her in vain. Of bright, cheerful, sunny disposition and brilliant mind, she was the centre of a large circle of friends and was dearly loved in her home circle."

Louisa loved to read and, though she was a conscientious housekeeper, she would far rather read a good book, even in the morning, her daughter-in-law said. This was much to the dismay of her mother-in-law who was known to have come in and examined her bureau drawers. Because her own mother-in-law was so severe Louisa made up her mind to be a good mother-in-law and her own daughters-in-law remembered her with great affection.

Her grandchildren remember her as a loving and gentle grandmother who enjoyed rocking her grandchildren, and telling them stories. (She said that Kate Douglas Wiggin, American author, 1859-1923, was always at the Wiggin reunions which she too attended.

When Fred and Charles had gone to sea, at a very young age, she always made a point of inviting the ship's officers to

their house when the ship was in port, and she was so charming that the officers were always especially kind to the boys.

Grandma Minor said of her with appreciation, "No, I wouldn't say she had a brilliant mind, but she was quick witted and as cute as could be. She was a very attractive woman. She always took very good care of her appearance."

When her sons were babies she admitted she was too proud to wheel them in their baby carriage for fear some one would think she was the maid. Her granddaughter, Ula, remembers with pride that her grandmother did wheel her in a carriage when a smallpox vaccination made it impossible, for a brief time, for her to walk.

After her husband's death she took turns staying with her three sons and their wives, but she stayed most of her last ten years in Winthrop with Charlie and Sybil. She died after a very brief illness. She told Sybil, "I owe you nothing but love."

The two oldest sons, Cyrus Herbert of Dorchester, and Fred Sumner of Malden, and a sister, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain of Mountain View, New Hampshire were able to reach her bedside and talk with her; but her youngest son, Charles Albert, was away on a western business trip and was unable to reach her.

Louisa had always wanted a daughter and after her boys were grown she took a foster child, Lottie; but Lottie was an extremely pretty girl and fell in with bad company. Finally she ran away. Louise hoped she would hear from her to her last day; she never did, and, since Lottie was nearly as fond of her foster mother as Louisa was of her, Sybil always thought she had died.

She took great pride in her three granddaughters. Sybil always said Ula was her favorite, and her Aunt Sarah's too, perhaps because she was the one who resembled Louisa the most. Ula remembers her tender, loving care. When she was in her last illness Ula sat on a small red chair outside her bedroom door, waiting anxiously to hear that she was better.

Two of their sons, Cyrus and Charles, died in 1913. Fred, who lived until 1931 became the best known. After he left the firm of Church, Brown and Company he turned to insurance and stayed in that field for the rest of his life. "He was not in the insurance line long before he saw the grave injustices handed out to policy holders by the big companies and with Attorney Louis D. Brandeis (who became United States Supreme Court Judge) took up the fight against the insurance lobby.

With Brandeis he was one of the pioneers for savings bank insurance. His reforms brought upon him the enmity of the insurance companies and for a time he was completely ostracized, not being allowed to sell insurance for any of the big companies. Time however wrought a great change and most of the reforms he advocated were brought about. For years he appeared

before the insurance committe of the General Court at every session until his persistence and wide knowledge of insurance matters won out. His clients were among the big leather and wool men of New England (Taken from newspaper clipping)

From an editorial, "Few citizens of Malden have been more public spirited than Fred S. Elwell. For over a generation he dreamed dreams about a better Malden with never a thought for his own personal betterment. He never sought public office and never attempted to profit by the men or measures he promoted.... As the leading spirit on Malden's Planning Board he constantly aimed to have this one of the most attractive cities in the country....Fred Elwell was possessed of a fine mind, he loved the fine arts and literature. His home was for years a veritable storehouse of excellent paintings purchased from time to time with discrimination of a connoisseur. Mr. Elwell was always a positive force for good. If he believed a policy to be right he kept everlastingly at it until he had it adopted. A half dozen such men in Malden for a generation would have changed the city's entire destiny. He literally fought a good fight; and Malden is a better city to live in because of the many contests he took part in."

He was known affectionately as the Duke of Linden. Once a Duke and his wife did come to see his paintings which were on the first list of notable collections. Some of his paintings were so large he loaned them to banks to hang on their walls. The artist, John Singer Sergant, advised him on some of his purchases. He had so many that when his niece, Ula Elwell Haen, visited him some were standing around the drawing room walls unframed and he would hold them against a frame and ask her how she liked them.

He took up many hobbies of collecting; oriental rugs, china, and clocks. Whatever he collected he really studied and enjoyed. Becoming interested in flowers he turned his yard into a showplace also. No one that knew him ever forgot him.

He was a member of the Linden Congregational church.

His wife, Martha Clapp Elwell outlived him. They had four sons and one daughter; Lincoln G. Elwell, born August 27, 1895; Walcott, born February 11, 1897; Marian, born May 29, 1898 (deceased, leaving one son, Waldo "cCorrison) Harwood, born June 3, 1900, (deceased, leaving two sons in California) Raymond, born June 20, 1904.

Cyrus Herbert and his wife, Emma Chamberlain, had one son, Dexter, who died leaving two sons, Thornton and Maynard Elwell. Cyrus died in 1913.

Charles Albert Elwell was born in Limerick, Maine on Nov. 18, 1866. He was the youngest son of Charles Frederick Elwell and Louisa Jiggin Elwell. He had two older brothers, Cyrus Herbert who was ten and Fred Sumner who was eight, and had been born in Boston.

His father had left Boston and returned to Maine hoping to improve his wife's health. His father was a newspaper writer, and the family stayed in Limerick until at least 1879, for Charles went to grade school there.

They lived in a large, white house with green blinds. A shed was joined to the house, and also to the barn, a common practise in Maine. It was a beautiful house with two wide chimneys.

At fifteen, Charles and his older brother, Fred, enlisted in the navy to the great disappointment of their parents who had wanted them to continue their education. Charles stayed in the navy for five years, becoming a boatswain at nineteen, the highest position then held in the U.S. navy by a man of his age. He went in 1882 and stayed until 1887.

When he left the service he started selling shoes with his brother, Fred, for Church Brown and Company. Then for the following four years he was a member of the firm of Elwell, Lincoln Company. Rollin Lincoln remained one of his best friends all his life and he named his son, Rollin, after him.

Charles married Marjorie Barnes July 17, 1888. She was an active church member, and sang in the choir. She died without children.

When he was a widower he met Sybil Minor, who was with her father and mother, Congressman and Mrs. E.S. Minor, traveling on a boat to Mackinac Island. The next April their engagement was announced. After their marriage in her parent's house in Washington D.C. they spent part of their honeymoon at the Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island.

Charles was then working for the Arnold Shoe Company and he continued to work for them the rest of his life, except for his term of service during the Spanish American War. He would be gone throughout the mid-west for three months and then would work in Boston for three months, and, at first, Sybil travelled with him. They lived at this time on the second floor of his parent's home in Beachmont.

He was traveling in northern Michigan when war broke out, April 25, 1898. At that time he had only been married for ten months but believing an old navy man would be needed he shipped his samples to Boston, went directly to Washington, was appointed mate in the navy, bought his uniform and his sword, and went directly to Key West. He was appointed May 11th

and reported for duty May 12th. He was in active service until July 25th when General Toral surrendered. When peace was declared he immediately asked for his discharge, since he had enlisted only for the duration of the war. After being honorably discharged he returned to Beachmont. He received a medal from Congress, and one from the town of Revere. His services received special mention in the war dispatches, and he was accorded signal honors by his officers.

Arriving at Key West he wrote, "The variety of vessels in the harbor and at anchor outside is no greater than is to be found among the people on shore brought here by reason of war. We can honor a requisition of anything in the way of humanity from an admiral in the most gorgeous attire down to the stoker without much of any raiment. I continued to superintend the loading of lighters with supplies until the 21st. I then learned that the Osceola was about to start for Cuba. I made application for the vessel. The commodore on being advised that I had seen five years of active sea service in the navy between the years 1882 and 1887 concluded that I ought not to be kept as superintendent on the docks at Key West; he therefore assigned me to the Osceola much to my gratification. The Osceola not having a full compliment of officers on board, made it necessary for me to fill the position of executive officer. Our orders were to get ready for sea at once." He served as acting executive officer on the Osceola throughout the rest of the war.

He was in the naval engagements at Manzanillo, San Cruz and Fort Tunis. He captured one British vessel which was trying to run the blockade of Havana, and he, himself took the prize into Key West. With a boat's crew mate he also captured a lighter loaded with supplies for the Spanish officers, and the tug, Osceola, towed it into Santiago. The Osceola had just taken a schooner, and the men on board had told them that the soldiers on the lighter would resist capture. He and a volunteer crew rowed out to the lighter, which had a barricade of pork barrels around the deck, expecting every minute to receive a volley. When they reached her they found that the crew and soldiers had deserted.

At Manzanillo he wrote, "I noticed one brave thing. While the ships were lined up shelling the shore batteries, two Spaniards rode along the beach in full view, dismounted there and manned the guns. It was a brave act and I believe our men were so awed by it that they did not aim at them. We silenced their battery afterwards and I do not know whether we killed them, but I hope not."

"I am proud of the navy and the Osceola. We had a fine officer, (Lieut. John L. Purcell) and a great crew. They would go anywhere. The navy has shown to the world that we can protect citizens in foreign countries, and that is all I went into the navy for. I did not go into this thing for the Cubans as I never had any use for them. I had been in Havana and I knew what they were. I went in to have a hand in the glory of the U.S. navy, and I would not take $10,000 for my experience."

After the war his son, Rollin Minor Elwell, was born June 13, 1899. Dorothy Sybil was born April 12, 1901, and Ula Jane September 9, 1904. His experience as father of three children was met with great enthusiasm and pride. He was a very successful salesman, and enjoyed seeing his children well dressed and housed.

By the time Ula was born they were living in a large, brown shingled house in Court Park, Winthrop, just up the hill from the harbor at 83 Loring Road. He and his good friend, Charlie Brown, built their houses side by side. They both furnished their houses with beautiful paintings, bric a brac, and oriental rugs which they took great delight in collecting. There was a good sized entrance hall with a big open stairway. On the lower landing on a curving built in seat was a large rubber plant. At the end of the hall was a great, gold framed mirror. On the floor was an oriental rug. You could see the upper hall railings as you looked up. The children sometimes dangled their dolls on long strings and put on puppet shows. The parlor and living room opened off from the hall. In the parlor were the piano and the mahogony chairs covered with green velvet. There was a fireplace with a green settee beside it in the living room. There was a large dining room with a fireplace, paintings and the inevitable deer head. Upstairs was a sewing room with built in cabinets which also doubled as a playroom for the doll house and the rocking horse were here too. Charles' mother had the next bedroom, then his and Sybil's room came next, with another fireplace, his daughters' room, then Rollin's room at the end of the hall. The maid's room, and a large finished attic with a small balcony off from it, where Rollin at one time kept pigeons, were on the third floor.

Climbing up the big open verandah which stretched along the side of the house was a spicy smelling red rambler rose. It's scent mingled with the fresh breeze from the harbor.

Charles was about five foot eleven inches tall. He had brown hair with a rebellious cowlick, eyes more grey than hazel and a fair complexion, an oval shaped face. Life always seemed brighter when he was around. He was a well balanced person, not boisterous nor hilarious but cheerful and pleasant. The neighborhood children always called him "Uncle Charlie."

His children remember with pride the time that he told of his trips in the South Seas at the Dean Winthrop Historical Society. He was one of the founders of the Court Park Association, which included men, women, and children. He was an active member of the Historical and Improvement Association. He was a member of Paul Revere Lodge, Royal Arcanum of Beachmont, Ocean Lodge, N.E.O.P. of Revere. Though he enjoyed clubs he and his brother, Fred, were known for turning their wine glasses down at banquets; and the children were in their teens before they ever saw anyone take a drink.

He was a Republican, which was fortunate, for he was very fond of his in-laws, and they of him. He played an excellent game of whist. At home he enjoyed playing solitaire, and taught

Ula to play it. He did not hunt, for he was too interested in wild life to kill it. He enjoyed watching six day bicycle races, an entertainment of his day. He enjoyed rowing and fishing. He played a good game of billiards. He really listened to good music. He liked to entertain, with his pretty wife at dinner; and he and Sybil liked to go to Boston to dinner and a play. He and his wife made an attractive couple, and no one could ever doubt their love.

Sybil told a story of his younger days which a friend told her. Charles was in the, then very tough town of Hurley, Wisconsin and a friend dared him to wear his high silk hat into the hotel, but such was his genial air, that no one said a word.

The children remember best how he raised the flag on the flag pole every clear day with ceremony, and how he taught them never to let it touch the ground. They remember the fun of swimming with him in Winthrop Harbor, and the magnificent, continuing story he told them when they were in bed, of Jim and his flying machine, with each child taking an active part of the adventure, which might be with a Maharajah in India or might be out West with good or bad Indians. They remember how concerned he was when they had whooping cough, and how he bought a green car, which opened at the end and had wicker baskets along the sides, and went touring with them in New Hampshire until the color came back into their cheeks.

Around the house he wore a black velvet smoking jacket, the fashion for men in his day. He used to sit in a big black leather chair in the living room, reading or talking; proud of his family, content with his house and its furnishings. He usually was smoking a cigar, and he smoked far too many, for the cause of his death was smoker's cancer.

In August, 1912, he was found to have cancer of the throat. He stayed at Mayo's for two months then returned with Sybil to his home where he died March 29, 1913. He became interested in Christian Science while at the hospital through a book he was given, and he asked Sybil to bring his children up in that faith. At the funeral, held in the parlor as funerals in those days were, Christian Science Services were conducted.

Judith Tewksbury, an elderly lady who lived in Winthrop, wrote, "He was the soul of honor. When his word was given you knew it would be kept. The town has lost a most valuable citizen but the loss to family and friends is immeasurable. After months of patient endurance we can say, 'It is well with him'--but we have lost a friend."

(In the files of Ula Elwell Haen are two letters he wrote for the Door County Advocate at the request of Sybil's father, an interview with a reporter from a Marinette paper right after the war, and an interview at Beachmont as well

as other clippings, also an account in the Revere Journal of the presentation of medals to men who served from there.)

Once when Charlie was a young sailor he had a pet monkey which became the mascot of the ship. One day the monkey snatched Charlie's pipe and climbed with it to the top of the mast, and there he stayed while Charlie begged him in vain to come down. When he did come down Charlie gave him such a scolding that he refused to eat for three days, in spite of all Charlie's coaxing, and he died. The monkey was a bright, appealing little fellow and the children knew while they listened that Charlie was still grieved. They could picture him, the young officer, the pet monkey on his shoulder, looking away to the far east islands, and the past and the present telescoped there in Winthrop.

A N C E S T R Y

o f

SYBIL MINOR WASHBURN

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XXIV-31-H

John Tilley: He was a silkworker of London. He married in London, Mrs. Elizabeth (Cowpings) of St. Andrew Undershaft, London. She was born about 1585 and died in 1621. Their daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1606. It is not known whether they came with Pilgrims to Amsterdam by 1608, and then on to Leyden in 1609, but they are listed on board the Speedwell when it left Holland. Those on board constituted only a small part of the congregation, not a sixth of the Green Gate Company, numbering less than fifty persons--and almost half of them were children. Not all of these

reached the New World, for the Speedwell prove unseaworthy after she and the Mayflower left Southhampton, and the people still willing to go had to be added to the Mayflower. Now one-hundred and two passengers had been crammed on board with their goods and supplies, among them John Tilley and his wife and fourteen year old daughter, and his brother, Edward Tilley and his wife. These last two had also come from Leyden. Only three of the company were from Scrooby and little more than a third of those on board came from Leyden, forty-one to be exact, made up of seventeen men, ten women and fourteen children.

They left England September 6, 1620, and arrived in New England November 11, 1620. Their food had been, except for an occasional hot dish, hard tac, "salt horse", dried fish, cheese and beer. Before they landed they signed the Mayflower Compact. Edward Tilley was the fifteenth signer of the Compact and John Tilley the sixteenth. Forty-one signed, both "Saints" and "Strangers.

There were three "Discovery" trips ashore. John Tilley was named on the third, also his brother, and the young man who was later to marry his daughter, Elizabeth, John Howland. It was so cold many were "sick unto death". Edward Tilley fainted with the cold, as did the master gunner. This was the first time they saw Indians, who darted into the woods.

It was not until Christmas that they began to work in earnest to make a settlement, and not until March 21st that the last of the Pilgrims left the Mayflower to live at Plymouth.

In the meantime the General Sickness had wiped out whole families among the Pilgrims, four in fact, numbering twelve persons in all. When the worst was over only three married couples remained unbroken. Only five of eighteen wives were left. More than half the heads of households perished. Of the twenty-nine single men, hired hands and servants, nineteen died. All seven daughters lived, and only three of the thirteen sons aboard died. John Tilley and his wife, and Edward Tilley and his wife died in 1621; only Elizabeth was left.

So apprehensive were they, according to an old and probable tradition, that they secretly buried their dead at night on Cole's Hill, above Plymouth Rock, leveling off the graves and planting them with corn to hide their great and growing losses from the Indians. There is now a monument on the hill marked with the names of the dead, among them the Tilleys.

(The above information taken from "Saints and Strangers" by George F. Willison, published by Reynal and Hitchcock, N.Y.)

XXIV-31-H

("The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers" by Banks) The marriage of a John Tilley to Elizabeth Comyngs is recorded 2 Feb., 1605, parish of St. Andrew Undershaft where an Allerton family resided. This was close to the Pilgrim center. An Eliza-

beth Tilley, daughter of the Pilgrims was born in 1607. This record may be the marriage of the Mayflower passengers.

XXIV-31-E

John Howland: (Compiled by Hubert Kinney Shaw. Published by the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants.)

"An original letter from a genealogist in England in 1879" Chester, Joseph L. 'Pedigrees of Families of Howland of Essex County, England, and of Plymouth, Mass." mentions "the extraordinary fact that I find the surname of Howland in no other county in England than Essex, and originally in no other locality in that county except at Newport and Wicken and their immediate vicinity. Wherever at later periods I have found Howlands in other counties, as Hertfordshire, Surrey, Berks, etc., I have invariably traced them back to Newport and Wicken. It is clear that several families of the name were living there contemporaneously and equally so that they were all in some way connected ...at the period of the birth of John Howland of the Mayflower, there were living then no less than five John Howlands...In two of these lines the Howland name terminated in heiresses, one of whom, Elizabeth by name, bequeathed the Streatham Estates to her husband, the Duke of Bedford, who then acquired the additional title of Baron Howland."

"JohnHowland of the Mayflower was born in 1592, the sone of Henry Howland of Fen Stanton, Huntingdonshire, near Newport, County Essex (This is from "The Howlands in America" William Howland, editor and compiler.) "He had at least four brothers, Arthur, George, Henry, and Humphrey. His brothers, Arthur and Henry, came to America about 1623-4 and later joined the Society of Friends. Early records show that Arthur, whose home was in Marshfield, was fined many times for 'pmitting of a Quaker's meeting in his house". When he refused to pay the fines, he was sent to jail. Henry was fined for entertaining Quakers, at the Court of March 1658." (Taken from "Ibid" and "Records of Plymouth Colony.)

"In mid-Atlantic, during a violent storm, John Howland was almost drowned when a mountainous wave swept him overboard. Grasping a halyard which was trailing astern of the Mayflower, although at first he was several fathoms under water, he finally managed to haul himself to the surface. He was then rescued, by means of a boathook, along with the rope, etc. (William Bradford, "History of Plymoth Plantation" 1912 edition.)

By November 11, 1620, he had sufficiently recuperated from his oceanic adventure to be the thirteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact. And a few days later, December 6th, he was one of ten chosen to make the third exploration along the shore. On this occasion they were attacked by the Indians at Eastham, Cape Cod. In Bradford's journal,

we learn that the mast of the shallop broke during a sudden squall and the sail was lost overboard. "The weather was very cold, and it froze so hard..the spray of the sea lighting on their coats, they were as if they had been glazed." (Ibid)

John Howland was one of Governor Carver's family. Both Governor Carver and his wife were among the first fifty Pilgrim's who died during the first few months of the struggle for survival at Plymouth. It is believed that John Howland inherited John Carver's estate, as the Carvers had no children of their own.

About 1626 John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley, a girl of eighteen. She had come on the Mayflower with her parents, who, like the Carvers, were victims of "the sickness" during the first winter. She died December 21, 1687, at Swansea, about fifteen years after he died.

All ten children lived to marry. There was John, born February 24, 1626; Desire, born before 22 May, 1627; Jabez, born c. 1644; Joseph, Isaac, born c.1649; Hope, Elizabeth, Lydia, Hannah, Ruth. (No birth dates for the last five.) They all had children. Elizabeth Tilley Howland also survived four of her children, Desire, Hope, Elizabeth and Ruth.

In 1626, John Howland was one of those (including Bradford, Brewster, Standish, etc.) who assumed the Colony's debt to the Merchant Adventurers, 1800 pounds. At least as early as 1633-35, he was an Assistant or member of the Governor's Council, and from 1641 to 1670 was frequently a deputy or representative to the General Court. In 1634, he commanded the Pilgrim's Trading Post at Kennebec, Maine.

"The 23rd of February 1672, Mr. John Howland senir of the Towne of Plymouth Deceased; hee was a Godly man and an ancient professor in the wayes of Christ hee lived untill he attained above eighty yeares in the world, hee was one of the first Comers into this Land and proved a useful Instrument of Good in his place & was the last man that was left of those that Came over in the shipp Called the May Flower, that lived in Plymouth hee was with honor Intered att the Towne of Plymouth on the 25 of February 1672." (This paragraph was taken from (Plymouth Colony Vital Records "The Mayflower descendants" 18:69)

John Howland: from ("Saints and Strangers" by George F. Willison) "Eleven of the eighteen servants on board were strong young men, a sixth of the adult company. For the most part, they belonged to the Leyden group, which suggests that if the Saints were poor, the Strangers were poorer. John Carver had four - for his wife, a boy and a maid; for himself, Roger Wilder and John Howland, "a lustie yonge man," who quickly made a name for himself at Plymouth.

Of being swept overboard, "something ill with it, yet he lived many years after and became a profitable member both in church

& coomone weathe."

"On the slope from the Highway to the beach, were the plots of Stephens Hopkins, John Howland and Deacon Samuel Fuller, the last on the edge of a high bank overlooking Plymouth Rock-Cole's Hill". John Howland had evidently inherited Carver's estate and immediately bought his freedom. He was called a "plaine-hearted Christian."

"He was a "Purchaser" (see above) 1626, married Elizabeth Tilley c.1624; Undertaker 1627-41, asst. Governor 1633-35, and probably 1629-32; in charge of the Kennebec trading post 1634. Died Swansea, nine children."

"As partners the Three Undertakers (Bradford, Allerton and Standish who had been given a monopoly in the colony's trade in return for paying all of the colony's debts, both the money owed the adventurers and other scattered debts, amounting to 600 pounds. In addition they agreed to supply Plymouth each year with 50 pounds worth of hose and shoes, to be traded for corn at 6 shillings a bushel. The arrangement was to continue for six years, at which time all rights and privileges were to revert to the purchasers, twenty-seven of whom signed the contract & chose William Brewster, Edward Winslow, John Alden, John Howland and Thomas Prence."

"With John Howland in charge, a brisk trade for beaver, otter, and other furs was carried on at Kennebec, Maine (present site of Augusta, Maine) with the Abnaki Indians in return for coats, shirts, ruggs, & blankets, biskett, pease, prunes, &c."

The trading also spread south and west by means of another trading post on the outer shore of Cape Cod, Now Bourne. The also built a pinnace and kept it at the post, pushing their trade and exploration into Long Island Sound. The story of this endeavor is a long one (page 307-312) lasting till 1641.

In 1632 the clamor for division of common lands became so loud that the authorities gave way, distributing thousands of acres among the fifty eight purchasers in proportion to the number of shares each held in the colony. Bradford and Howland were given large tracts along the Jones River, about five miles distant, in what is now Kingston.

The Pilgrims never hanged a witch. The wife of William Holmes Standish's lieutenant, was likewise tried on complaint of one Dinah Sylvester.

John Howland the presiding magistrate asked, "What evidence have you of the fact?"

"She appeared to me as a witch."

"In what shape?"

"In the shape of a bear, your honor."

"How far off was the bear?"

"About a stone's throw from the highway."
"What manner of tail did the bear have?"
I could not tell, your honor, as his head was toward me."

To discourage such nonsense, Dianah was fined five pounds and whipped. And that was the end of witchcraft in the Old Colony although the law against it long remained on the books.

The better of the houses in Plymouth were now in general like the "Howland House built in 1667, which still stands, a two-storied clapboard structure with a shingled roof, built around a massive central fireplace, with the "great room" in the southeast corner as was traditional. Glass had replaced oiled paper in the window openings. As plaster had not come into general use, interior walls were panelled, usually with pine. Ceiling rafters were left uncovered. The floors of wide hand hewn boards, always well-scrubbed and usually bare except for a small hooked rug or two, were sanded for more special occasions. Furniture was simple, servicable and uncomfortable--- homemade beds, with ropes or slats supporting thin strawticks, homemade chairs, stools benches and tables; a number of large wooden chests, and at least one heavy cradle on rockers."

"All cooking was done in the wide stone fireplace with its built-in brick oven, and went on almost continuously from early morning to late at night. A usual breakfast consisted of rye pudding and bread, or hasty pudding, plus pea or bean soup, or stew flavored with pork or salt fish. At dinner in the middle of the day the Saints again had bean soup or pork and beans, with stewed peas, squash, turnips, onions or other vegetables. Supper was much like breakfast, with the addition of gingerbread, cake, cheese, or pie all washed down with beer which was drunk at all meals, even by younger children. Milk was reserved for babies. There was butter on the tables of the wealthier families, and fresh fish was often served, though seldom beef or mutton, which was reserved for sale in the larger town markets."

A statue was erected at Burial Hill to John Howland by his descendants in the eighteen hundreds.

(The English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers by Banks) John Howland who was born about 1594 came as a servant of John Carver but as there is no record of his residence at Lyden he is credited to London for the reason that Carver was in England for a considerable length of time before the sailing of the Mayflower and undoubtedly obtained the services of Howland in that city prior to the departure from England. The Howland ancestry is probably of Essex origin. The will of Humphrey Howland, citizen and draper of St. Swithin's, London in 1646 mentions his brothers John and Arthur, which are known Christian names of this family in New England at the date of the will.

There was a John Howland taxed at Canfield Parva, Essex in 1623 and the name also occurs earlier at Newport Pagnall in the same county. In London a John Howland was living in the parish of

St. Mary White chapel in 1596, and in 1600 another John Howland belonged.

(Early Marriages Among the Puritans, an article in New York C. and G. Record) Elizabeth Tilley must have been married to John Howland as early as 1621, as her children, John and Desire are named at the division of the cattle in 1627. He seems to have counted as many heads at the partition of the lands 1623-24.

John Howland was a representative for Plymouth 1641, 46, 47, 48, +9, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 63, 66, 67, 70. He was a selectman for many years. He was an assistant to the Governor 1633, 34, 35. In 1627 he was one of the eight "Undertakers" of the colony.

XXIV-31-3

John Gorham: He was the son of Ralph Gorham of Plymouth. He was born in England, baptized at Benefield, North Hampshire, January 28, 1621. He was a captain in King Phillip's war. (History of Stonington) He married about 1643, Desire Howland. daughter of John Howland and Elizabeth Tilley Howland ("Families of the Pilgrims", published by the Mass. Society of Mayflower Descendants) Their daughter, Desire, was born at Plymouth, Temperance at Marshfield, as were James and John. Joseph was born at Yarmouth. Jabez, Mercy (from whom we are descended) and Lydia were born at Barnstable. The last two children do not have their place of birth listed.

John Gorham was buried February 5, 1675 at Swansea. Desire died October 13, 1683 at Barnstable. From the above record we know where they made their homes.

("The Tragedy of King Phillip and the Destruction of the New England Indians" by George Howe, published 1959 by Viking Press) "King Phillip, himself, in spite of his resolution, sold off the present New Bedford in 1665, and in 1670 granted 100 acres, only a mile west of Pokanoket, to a certain John Gorham. In all he sold some thirty-five square miles in the nine years after his brother's death at an average price of elevenpence an acre. But legally, Mount Hope was still soverign Indian territory.")

King Phillip's war began in June, 1675 at Swansea.

"Wast Book" belonging to Jno Gorham, who was Lieutenant Colonel and Captain of the 2nd company when Fort Louisburg was captured June 17, 1745, and was begun in Louisburg February 27, 1745-6, entitled 'The Rise of Ye Family of Gorhams", taken from Capt. George Gorham published in N.Y.G. and B. Record, book 28.)

"My great, great grandfather and family came out of some part of England, and lived at Marshfield, and Had one son named after him, John Gorum, alias Gorham, which son, having

Marryed With a Howland and had Sevrall Children went home to England returned Soone again to his family. His Father Lived and Dyed at Marshfield and what's Remarkable he was a Joyner, and Made his Coffen himself for sevrall Years before he Dyed and Used to keep apples In it as a chest, until he dyed and used it.

The son, John, that marryed Desire Howland Went to England and moved from Marshfield to Barnstable and Settled there in order to begin a township afterwards called Barnstable. Built Mills, tan vatts, & c.

Children's names. Sons, James, John, Joseph, Jabez and Shuball now Living. Daughters, Elizabeth marryed Hallet at Sandwich; Temperance maryed Thomas Saxter, an old England man. Lived at Yarmouth. Desire Gorham maryed Capt. Haws Yarmouth having his leg cut off dyed with it.

Capt. John Gorham was a Captain of a Company of English and Indians and Went to the fight of King Phillip--or Swamp Narraganset fight and there was Wounded by having his powdr Horn shot and Split against his Side and Wounded and Dyed att Swansey."

Following this is editorial information that Desire Howland, born 1624, married 1643 John Gorham. Capt. John Gorham died at Swansea February 5, 1673. His widow administered his estate and died October 13, 1683, at Barnstable.

Capt. John Gorham was Lieutent of Barnstable troop in the Dutch War 1673. On June 24, 1675 he was at Mount Hope in Phillip's War; on June 28th at Swansea and at Sugar Loaf Hill in August. In October he writes, "Have been in the field fourteen weeks." He was Captain of 2nd Company, colony, October 4, 1675; and in December commanded his company in the Great Swamp Fight, Narragansett Fort, December 19th, and was buried as previously stated before he reached home, aged 54.

XXIV-28-L

John Holgrave: (Banks' Mss) He came to this country from Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.

(Savage) He was a freeman, Nov.6, 1633, had probable wife Lydia, and second wife, Elizabeth. He was the representative at the first assembly, May 14, 1634, also 1635.

He left Salem and after 1640 he resided at Gloucester. His daughter, Martha, married, 1641, William Park of Roxbury and long outlived him for she died August 25, 1708, aged 94.

(History of the Town of Gloucester by Babson) He was an early resident of Salem where he filled important offices besides representing the town in the first General Court at Boston and again in 1643 and the following year. He kept an inn at Salem but is not mentioned there after 1639.

"He had land in Gloucester in 1647, and in 1649 a house in the Harbor near the pond. He is not mentioned here after 1653 when both he and his wife had so conducted themselves as to leave no occasion to regret their departure."

Martha Holgrave was baptized 3/13/1642 and died 8/25/1708, age 94. She was married in 1641.

XXIV-28-D

Robert Williams: ("History of Stonington") Robert Williams was the son of Stephen Williams and Margaret Cook. He was born 1598, baptized in Great Yarmouth, England, under the date December 11, 1608. He married Elizabeth Stalham of Great Yarmouth, Landing in New England 1635. His wife died July 23, 1674, age 80 years. He married again. It is supposed, to Martha Strong who died December 22, 1704. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 1644. He died at Roxbury, September 1, 1693, aged 86 years.

("34th Report Boston Records, The Town of Roxbury") The original book of town records gives the earliest list of inhabitants. Robert Williams had 25 acres and 8 persons (page 49) Corner of Walk Hill and Canterbury Street was Isaac Williams house." (Rockford Public Library. Book by Francis S. Drake, Boston Municipal Printing Co., 1905)

("The Life, Ancestors and Descendants of Robert Williams of Roxbury 1607-1693" by Harrison Williams L.L.B. published by W.F. Roberts Co., Washington D.C. 1934. Book at Newberry Library.) Family motto Y Fyno Dwyn Fydd. Coat of arms has lion in the shield and the dove at the top. Robert Williams was baptized in Saint Nicholas Parish Church, Great Yarmouth, December 11, 1608. In 1625 the plague killed his father, mother and brother. Robert was a cordwainer apprentice at Norwich at the time of his parents' death, which probably saved his life. He served from 1623-1630. He was admitted a freeman of Norwich, England in 1635. He was the warden of the Guild of Cordwainers and Sealer of leather for the city of Norwich. He married Elizabeth Stalham, baptized in 1595, (according to McLean, an authority Mr. Harrison Williams frequently quotes) She was probably the daughter of John Stalham of St. George, Tombland, Norwich, County Norfolk, mason, by his wife Alicia Gibson; and therefore the sister of Rev. Samuel Stalham of that city. She was also the granddaughter of Christopher Stalham of St. George, Tombland, Norwich, mason, by his wife Joan Drake. (McLean authority)

Elizabeth Stalham, according to tradition, was of a good family and had been delicately reared. When her husband desired to come to America, though a truly religious woman, she dreaded the undertaking and shrank from the hardships to be encountered. While the subject was still under dis-

cussion, she had a dream foreshadowing that if she went to America, she would become the mother of a long line of worthy ministers of the gospel. The dream so impressed her that she rose up cheerfully and began to prepare to leave her home and kindred for the new and distant lands. (This tradition was related and believed in by one of her descendants, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams of Wethersfield, in the early part of the 19th century)

"All of their three sons who survived to maturity were in their respective communities, men of force and character and influence, active in promoting the welfare of the towns in which they lived and the rising colony." (McLean) Their children were Samuel, Mary, John, Isaac and Stephen.

(There was found by Samuel G. Drake an English record dated April 3, 1637, an examination of intending emigrants.) It was partly obliterated but filled out it was unquestionably the names of Robert, Elizabeth, 4 children--Samuel, John Elizabeth, Debra and 2 servants, Mary Williams and Ann Williams.

They sailed from Yarmouth on the Rose, April 15, 1637 and went directly to Roxbury. Robert was a member of the Puritan church. In the new world as in the old, he was a freeman, possessor of the fullest franchise, owner of land, and one of the rulers of the town.

He was one of the supporters of the free school. The family was always interested in education, and this continued through future generations.

He was one of the signers protesting the new fashion of wearing long hair like was done in the courts of London. Robert and his son, Samuel, both signed this.

In 1674 Elizabeth Williams died aged 80 years. Robert died September 1st, 1693, aged 86. His will was dated November 26, 1685 and was probated September 29, 1693.

XXIV-28-E

Captain Isaac Williams: (Savage) says he was born September 1, 1638 in Roxbury, that he married the daughter of Deacon William Parke. He died in Mass. February 11, 1707 age 63 years.

(Harrison Williams) says Isaac was born September 1, 1638 in Roxbury. He spent his boyhood in Roxbury. He was confirmed 21.9m.1653. He married Martha Parke in 1660. She was the third daughter of his father's old friend and neighbor, Deacon William Park of Roxbury and Martha (Holgrave) Parke, his wife.

After Isaac's marriage his father purchased for him a large farm of 500 acres, westerly part of Cambridge Village, now known as South Newton. He was made a freeman in 1635 and with

his wife, Martha, a very early member of the First Church in Cambridge Village, of which he was afterwards a deacon. He was Captain of a troop of horse, selectman of his town from 1691-1733. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1692, 1695, 1697, 1701, 1705. He became a member of one of the town's first school committees. Martha died October 24, 1676 at the age of 34. The will of his father, Robert Williams, gave him in 1693, three acres of salt marsh (purchased with my house) reads the will, adjoining to Nathaniel Holmes, his marsh. Isaac died February 11, 1707 and was buried under arms by the Company of Foot, at Newton, on Feb.14, 1707. "Through his military record", says Harrison Williams, "I was for many years a member of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York.

Their children were Israc, Isaac, Martha, William, John Eleazer, Hannah, Thomas, Elizabeth. Captain Isaac married second Judith Cooper at Taunton November 13, 1677 and had Peter, Mary, Sarah and Ephrain.

XXIV-28

Col. John Williams: (Savage) says the family geneology says he was born c.1674 but that Jackson has corrected the date to 1667 in Roxbury. He moved to Stonington about 1685 and married Martha Wheeler January 24, 1687. He died at 33 years of age and his inscription reads, "To the memory of John Williams, who came from Roxbury, Mass. settled at Stonington and married Martha daughter of Isaac Wheeler one of the ancient proprietors of this town. Died Nov.15, 1702, aged 33 years.

(Harrison Williams) He was born October 31, 1667 at Cambridge Village, moved to Stonington, Conn. about 1685 and married Martha Wheeler. He joined the Congregational Church April 18. 1689. Rev. Noyes was the pastor. Their children were Martha, Deborah, William, Nathan, Benjah, Isaac, John and Eunice.

XXIV-14

Col. John Williams: ("History of Stonington, Conn.") was born October 31, 1692, son of John Williams and Martha Wheeler Williams. He married Desire Dennison who was baptized in 1793.

(Harrison Williams) John was born October 31, 1692 and married first Desire, daughter of George Jr. and Mercy Dennison, granddaughter of that George Dennison who had returned to England on the outbreak of the Parliamentary War and had become a distinguished Colonel of Cavalry under Cromwell.

He was but ten years old when his father died but nature, says Mr. Harrison Williams, "endowed him with a great mind

and a strong body and his life displayed the power of both. He cut his way up to the rank of colonel, represented the town in legislature and was frequently entrusted by his townsmen to discharge the duties of some of the highest civil offices they had to bestow."

His children were Desire, John, William, Thankful, Mercy, Thomas, Robert, George, Mercy and Edward.

His first wife, Desire, died in 1737 at the age of 44, two years before his daughter, Mercy, married Thomas Wheeler. The father, John Williams, married again Mary Helm, widow of Christopher Helme of Kingston, Rhode Island. She died in 1740 at the age of 44. His third wife was Patience --, who died September 17, 1762 at the age of 62. He died in December of 1771.

XXIV-24-H

Robert Park: (Savage) Wethersfield 1639, made a freeman, April, 1640. He may have sent another beside his eldest son, William, some years before he came to our shores as a permanent resident, for I have the best reason to think he had come in 1630 and went back the same year, carrying an order by our Governor to his son, John, in England to pay money (which is in my possession and may be the earliest bill of exchange drawn on our side of the water) but was not guided by the decision of the son as to his plantation Rep. first in August 1642, went 1649 to New London where his barn was the first place of worship. He was a selectman in 1651, a representative in 1652, called an aged man 1662, and died in 1665. His will of May 14, 1660 was probated March 1665. It names only three children, William, Samuel and Thomas. In his favor, I suppose, was the curious order of May 30, 1644 by our General Court, that he might proceed in marriage with Alice Thompson without further punishment. (This would, of course, be his second wife.)

(Thomas Minor's Diary) which mentions Deacon Park (William) seven times, and Samuel Park once, and Thomas fourteen times, mentions Mr. Parke twice: June 23, 1659. "My sons delivered the goats to Mr. Parke for his colt." and again on February 4. "Mr. Parke departed this life and was buried the seventh day being Tuesday in the year 1664."

(Banks quotes History of Wethersfield) Robert Parke came from Lancashire, Parish-Preston, and came to Wethersfield, Connecticut. Married, in England, Martha Chaplin, whose father, William, had ch.-
(Parke Society) Ch. were Capt. Robert, Thomas, Richard, Edmund, William, Martha.

XXIV-28-F

Deacon William Parke: (Savage) He was the eldest son of Robert Park and Martha Chapin Park. William was a deacon for many years. He was a representative to the General Court in 1635 and thirty-two various years afterwards, the longest term of service in that rank under the old chart. Johnson,

in his "Wonderwork Providence", calls him a man of pregnant understanding, and he knew him well for he sat twenty-one years with him. His daughter married Isaac Williams. In his will July 20, 1685, codicil April 14th, he provides besides for his brothers Thomas, dec. and Samuel. He arrived at Boston February 16th with Roger Williams. He resided at Roxbury. He was married to Martha Holgrave. He died May 5, 1685.

(Harrison Williams) William Parke was born in England 1606, sailing for New England in 1630 on the ship Lion on which the Rev. Roger Williams was also a passenger. He arrived in Boston in 1631 and immediately settled in Roxbury. He was one of the founders of First Church, and for many years a deacon. He was one of the earliest members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and one of Roxbury's most useful and honoured citizens. He died on May 11 1685, leaving an estate of 1,751 pounds, 19 shillings and 6 d. He, therefore, at the time of his death, was one of the wealthiest men in the town.

XXIV-24-F

Thomas Park: (History of Stonington) Thomas Park was also a son of Robert and Martha Chapin Park, and we are decended from him as well as his borther, Deacon William Parke, who married Martha Holgrave (their daughter was the Martha Parke who married Capt. Isaac Williams). Thomas was born in England in 1601 and died in Stonington, March 4, 1687. He married Dorothy Thompson, daughter of his father's second wife. He lived first in Wethersfield, then came to Stonington about 1666. (Thomas Minor mentions him as early as 1659) He was one of the founders of the first Congregational church there. (Thomas Minor does not list him as one of the nine original founders however) He became one of the largest land holders and was elected deputy to the General Court. It was his daughter, whose name was also Martha Park, who married Isaac Wheeler. (The cousins must have been named after their grandmother, Martha Chapin Park,) although the Martha who was the daughter of Martha Holgrave, may have been named for her mother.

(Thomas Minor's Diary) Dec. 16, 1659: "I went to Captaine Denison to gree wt Thomas Perk about the meeting house." April 30, 1661: "Thomas perke said mr Stanton had quanaquantago." March 2, 1665: "I was informed by Edward Janings of the broyle between Aron & Tho parke and John galop". Sept. 24, 1668: "was our Traing day:. 36. was fined when we came to the Top of the greate hill we met Thomas perk and his sonn Thomas perk and Robert holmes it Rained." Nov. 16, 1669: "Thomas park Junior fetched a barell of sider and one bushell of apples that was the Just sume for the house building." Sept. 4, 1671: "We agreed with John ascrafte to Leave the farm Emund Janing Tho:park Joseph Morgan Joshua Holmas witnesses." April 11, 1672: "mr noyce and deacon parke and the Company was heare I agreed with mr noyce and

Tho: park." May 1, 1673: "Thomas park Tald me the Joseph morgaine would leave the farme." July 15, 1673: "mr stanton fetched mee to mr Baldwin Tho park was heare wee had nine Loads of hay in the barne." Decon parks and his Two brothers was heare Thursday the .31. Aug.22, 1673: "sam sowed wheate Tho park bought the swine at the farme." May 18, 1674: "Thomas park begun to build." Sept.28, 1677: "I was at Thomas perks." Oct.18, 1677: "Thomas Averie & I was at the farme and at Thomas parks they Tould mee that Thomas perks would have the mares." Another entry listed at the end of the book as one of those made at various times: "The .23. of march I was informed by H:g: that Capt george Denison and James morgan upon the .22. of march being Tusday 1663-64 was laing out of the land at misticke for Thomas parke Edmund faning and Nathaniel Bebe."

(Savage) Thomas Park, in 1648, removed to Stonington, thence to New London, provided for Martha among others in his will. He made his will Sept. 5, 1707 and died July 30, 1709, of the new town of Preston 1686, and first deacon of the church there. gather. 1698. His daughter Martha m. Jan.16, 1668 Isaace Wheeler of Stonington. Thomas was the son of Robert Park. Thomas and his wife, Dorothy, had Martha, Thomas, then Robert, Nathaniel, William, Dorothy, Alice and John.

XXIV-27-D

Nicholas Stephen: (Steven's Genealogy by Clarence Stevens) The name is said to be derived from stephanos meaning a crown. Motto- several of them, mostly only variations of, "I live in hope" Another motto is "Byde Tyme" being old English for "Abide Time". Another motto (Norman) is "Deus Interset" (Let God be in our midst) There is also a coat of arms. It is supposed that the family took the name of Stephens from the Christian name of the first martyr St. Stephen. In France Fitz Stephen and Estienne. In English Fitz Stephen and then just Stephen, later Stevens.

Nicholas Stephen evidently was born about 1610 in England, possibly Wales, as several descendents of his son, Henry, said that Nicholas owned three shires there, and was wealthy.

Nicholas Stephens was a brigadier general in Cromwell's army.

"Nicholas Stephens, for his cussing at Winsor before the train band last Monday is to pay public treasury 10 sh."

(Dr. Barney, Stevens Genealogy 1907; Dan V. Stephens, Family Genealogy 1938) Nicholas Stephen and his three sons, Henry, Thomas and Richard came to Taunton, Mass. and the best found opinion seems to be that they came in 1660 though one authority says Nicholas, himself, came in 1669. One of his sons, Henry, came first to Stonington, Conn.

After the death of Nicholas one of his heirs went back to England and filed suit for and obtained a decree for his share

Of his father's estate; but in signing the receipt wrote his name "Stevens" whereupon the crown declared him an imposter as the name on the English record was Stephen, so the judge ruled him out. (Dr. Barney)

XXIV-27-B

Richard Stephens: (Steven's Geneology by Clarence Stephens published at Escalon, California 1950) He came with his father Nicholas Stephen and two brothers, Henry and Thomas to Taunton Mass. and the best found opinion seems to be that they came in 1660, though one authority says that Nicholas, himself, came in 1669.

In 1663 Richard married Mary Luckeon (or Linkton) and evidently settled at Taunton, Mass. for an old record referring to their daughter says Tamsen (Thomasen) Stevens of Taunton married Edward Wilcox R.I. May 1, 1698.

Several moved to Montgomery County before the Revolution.

(Ministry of Taunton, by Emery) Richard Stephens' name is listed as one of those who purchased land from the Sachem Phillip. "Purchase was made of Sachem Phillips for 143 pounds, being four miles square." The North Purchase was made in 1668, and this was added three years later but his name is not on the list of owners of the North Purchase. Taunton was incorporated in 1639. Richard Stephens was named in 1689 as one of the inhabitants to whom William Bradford made a confirming grant.

(N.E.H.& G.V.17, p.34) Children of Richard Stevens: Richard, born March 20, 1667-8; Nicklos, borne Feb.23, 1669; Mary, borne June 8, 1672; Thomas, borne Feb.3, 1674, Tamsin, borne July 3, 1677 and Nathaell, borne July 30, 1680.

XXIV-27-A

Mary Stephens: We are indebted to N.E.G.R. V.17, p.34 for her birth, June 8, 1672; to N.E.G.R. V.15, p.65 for her marriage to Ephraim Minor, May 24, 1694, reported from Waverly, Rhode Island where Henry Stevens lived among others, and to Richard Wheeler for her also.

XXIV-25-D

Reverend Thomas Shepherd: (Savage) He was born at Towcester County, Northampton on Nov.5, 1605, gun powder plot day, bred at Emanuel where he was matriculated 1619, and had his degree 1623. In 1627 he preached at Earl's Colne in Essex.

He failed of his first attempt to come here in 1634, but next year arrived Oct.3rd in the Defense from London, with wife, Margaret Touteville (a relative of Richard Darley). She had

born one child that died soon, and Thomas, born at London, the fifth of April, 1635, baptized in Boston in February, but the mother died the first of February before this solemnity took place. He married next, Joanna, eldest daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker. They had Samuel Oct. 1641; and John, April 2, 1646 and this wife died the twenty-eight of this month. He married, April 8, 1647 Margaret Boradale, sister of Ann Borodale Denison, and had Jeremiah, August 11, 1648. He was a freeman March 3, 1636. He died on the 25th or 28th of August, 1649. "So well employed had been his short life that no loss of a public man in our country was more lamented, except that of Governor Winthrop a few months before."

(Saints and Strangers) He was the first pastor of Cambridge, Mass. "The missionaries had trouble with their converts as well. Many were given to asking the most difficult questions, wanting to know for example, "Why did not God give all men good hearts, that they might be good?"

"Why did not God kill the devil who makes all men so bad, God having all power?"

"If a man should be enclosed in iron a foot thick and be thrown into a fire, what would become of his soul, whether could the soul come forth thence or not?"

Publishing these and other puzzlers in a tract lauding the missionaries efforts Thomas Shepherd, pastor, informed his readers that he would not attempt to answer them - "lest I should clog your time with reading."

(N.E.H. & G.) V.24, p.361) Thomas Shepherd was born in Towcester about eight miles distant from Northampton, November 5, 1605, son of William Shepherd who married a daughter of Mr. Bland, a grocer, probably in Foscote, near Towcester. He was bereft of his father and mother while a mere child, and his opportunities for early education were very limited, but such as he had seemed to have improved for he entered Emanuel College when he was about fifteen. He began to preach before he was a master of arts. He was later silenced by Archbishop Laud, and subsequently suffered further restraints upon his ministry. He received protection and encouragement from Sir Richard Darley of York, whose kinsman he married in 1632.

(V.29, p.27) After lecturing at Earl-Colne he then lived at Butterchrome, Co. Yorkat Sir Richard Darley's house. He then went to Northumberland. He sailed from Harwich for America in 1634 but was driven back by severe storms. He then lived at Bostwick, Co. Norfolk before he reembarked for New England.

(V.1, p.73) Mr. Shepherd of Cambridge died August 24, 1649.

After Rev. Thomas Shepherd of Cambridge died, his third wife, Margaret, became the wife of his successor, Rev. Jonathan Mitchell. (V.49)

XXIV-25-E

Margaret Borodell Shepherd: (N.E.H.&G V.49, p.487-8) She was the daughter of John Borodell, of Cork Ireland. Her brothers were John and Broughton; and her sisters Alice Heucks and Anne Denison. She is called Margaret Nichell in the will of her brother, John, of London, England, gentleman, which was proved Nov. 18, 1667. He left the three sisters "three pounds apiece as a token of my love."

XXIV-25-B

Reverend Jeremiah Shepherd: (Savage) He was the youngest son of Rev. Thomas Shepherd. He preached at Rowley and Ipswich before settling at Lynn. He married Mary, daughter of Francis Wainwright. He was a freeman in 1680, and was ordained October 6th of the same year. He was an ardent patriot and was a representative in 1689. His wife died May 28, 1710 at the age of 53. He died June 2, 1720. Their children were Mary, John and Mehetable, again, and these last three lived to marry.

XXIV-25-F

Francis Wainwright: (N.E.H. & G. V.67, p.269) Francis Wainwright was born about 1620 in England. (Aspinwall says he came from Halstead, Essex to Ipswich) He appeared in New England in 1637, and was a soldier in the Pequot war, receiving a grant of land for this service. He later became a successful merchant.

He married Phillipa Sewall, daughter of George and Sarah Sewall of Halstead, Essex, England; bp. March 8, 1628-9, married about 1647. Their children were (Ipswich Vital Records) John, b. about 1648, Sarah, Jacob (perhaps), Mary, Martha, Simon, Mehetable, Francis, Aug.25, 1664, Benjamin and Elizabeth

(Savage) He was a corporal in 1664, and a freeman in 1671.

(N.E.H. &G.) Francis Wainwright and Phillip, his wife of Ipswich in New England made Jillian Norton their attorney to receive a legacy left to her by her father, George Sewall of Halstead Co., Essex, England. (Aspinwall Notarial Records, p. 112)

"His descendents for several generations were of great wealth, prominence and high social position."

She Died Oct. 6, 1669, and he died at Salem, May 19, 1692.

(Savage) His will which is found in Suffolk (rec.XIII, 17) provided for his widow Hannah, his second marriage, and daughter, Mary, wife of Rev. Jeremiah Shepherd.

(N.E.H. & G. V.67) Members of the Sewall family of northern Essex were extensive landholders from the time of Edward I.

John Sewall of Halstead, Co. Essex, was born about 1525, and possibly was the son of William and Jane (Swallow) Sewall. He held estates at Halstead, including the White Hart Inn, which in 1576-7 he conveyed to his son, William, and which still continues as an inn. (1913) In 1584-5 he acquired of Nicholas Starlinge a farm house called Partriches, which still remains on the road to Gosfield. In 1587-8 he conveyed a tenement to Simon Harvie. He died probably about 1589. No will or administrator of his estate has been found, name of his wife not learned. His children were William, George, Thomas, b. about 1560.

XXIV-25-N

Thomas Sewall: He was born about 1560, but nothing more has been learned about him except that he left two children, George, born about 1585, and Richard.

XXIV-25-K

George Sewall of Halstead was born about 1585, and resided many years at Partriches, a farm which was probably conveyed to him by his uncle, George Sewall, of whose will in 1625 he was supervisor. His own will dated August 28, 1643 was proved May 30, 1644. The name of his first wife whom he married about 1603 not learned. The children by his first wife were Ellen, George, John, Sarah. He married second, about 1618, Sarah - . Their children were John, Steven, Isabel, Rebecca, Phillipa, bp. March 8, 1628/9, died Oct. 6, 1669, emigrated to N.Eng., married about 1647.

XXIV-24-D

Thomas Wheeler: (History of Stonington) He was doubtless of English origin but the place of his birth, and his nationality are not certainly known, nor the time of his migration. He first appears in residence in Lynn, Mass., in 1635. He was elected constable and held other positions later on. In 1643 he was a freeman of Mass. He owned large tracts of land, including a grist mill upon which he built and operated a saw and grist mill. While living in Lynn he married Mary -- in 1645. He arrived in Stonington 1667. A freeman in Conn. 1669. He was elected representative to the Conn. General Court 1673, and was one of nine who organized the Congregational Church at Stonington. He was buried in the Whitehall burial place. He died March 6, 1686, age 84. He was an intimate friend of Rev. James Noyes, came to Stonington the same year.

(Page 85 Thomas Minor Diary -1668) June 15 "The same day was

a town meeting to Chuse a Constable Thomas wheeler was Chosen." Page 90-May 22, 1669: "I delivered two bushelles of Corne to Thomas wheeler." Page 123-July 15, 1674: "I payd to Tho: Wheeler one pound 14s by benit and 6s by Tho Edwards." Page 151-November 29, 1673, "Thomas wheeler had away his Two sheep." Page 207 Mr. pastor Noyes: mr stanton senior: 1 Thomas wheeler Nathaniell Cheebrough: Nehemiah palmer: Thomas Stanton Junior: Ephraim minor: moses palmer: Tho: Minor begun the Church att stoneington in June 1674.

Children of Thomas and Mary were Isaac, Elizabeth and Sarah.

XXIV-23-13

Isaac Wheeler: (History of Stonington) He was born 1646 in Lynn, Mass. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy Thompson Park, January 10, 1667 by Thomas Stanton. He served in the Colonial Indian wars. He died June 5, 1712, aged 66 years, and was buried in Whitehall Cemetery. She died February 14, 1717.

(Diary) Page 122-April 29, 1674: "I rune the bounds with Isack wheeller." Page 152-Dec. 20, 1678: "Isack weeler fetched away his .2. steers" There are also nine references to Mr. Wheeler (Goodman Wheeler) probably Thomas Wheeler.

Children of Isaac and Martha were Mary, Martha, Thomas, Isaac, Anna, Richard, Dorothy, William, Elizabeth and Experience.

XXIV-24

Isaac Wheeler: He was the son of Isaac and Martha Wheeler, married Mary Shepherd b.1679, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Shepherd, first pastor of Lynn, Mass. and wife Mary Wainwright, and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Shepherd who was the first pastor of Cambridge, Mass. and his third wife Margaret Borodel, Sept. 3, 1647, sister of Ann Borodel who married Capt. George Dennison for his second wife. (These last two are also ancestors)

(History of Stonington) They began their married life on a farm given him by his grandfather, Thomas Wheeler, but his wife aspired to a more active business life, and to gratify her wishes he changed and enlarged his house, making it two stories on the south and one on the north with show windows on the west, which were utilized for a variety store by Madam Wheeler who became the leading merchant of the town, buying all of the surplus farm products of the region round about which she sent to Boston and the West Indies for a market, exchanging the same for goods necessary for the planters of the town. She made equestrian trips to Boston alone where she purchased her dry goods. She was not only the leading merchant of the town but her mansion house was

the centre of all the neighborhood families. Her store was not only a place of business but a political center where slates were made for all the offices of the town. She became wealthy and at her death was the richest woman in the county. They both united with the First Congregational Church in (here is error) 1771, and were useful and active members. He died June 25, 1737. His widow died Sept. 20, 1761, aged 83 years. Their son was Thomas who married Mary Miner. They also had a daughter Margaret.

XXIV-12

Thomas Wheeler: (History of Stonington) Thomas Wheeler was born February 15, 1700, son of Isaac Wheeler and Mary Shepherd Wheeler. He married Mary Miner Nov. 25, 1718. He was one of the most prominent and wealthiest men of the town in his day and generation. He died Oct. 23, 1755, aged 56 years. She died July 28, 1750. Buried in the old burial place west from the present residence of Frank Mattison.

Their children were Mary, Thomas, Isaac, Jeremiah, Shepard, Paul, Hehetable, Charles, Lucy, Cyrus and Ephraim. Thomas, who was born March 16, 1722, married Mercy Williams.

XXIV-25-3

Ephraim Minor: (According to Richard Wheeler) was baptized in Hingham, Mass. May 1, 1642. He served in King Phillip's war and as justice of the peace and deputy to the General Court. He was the son of Thomas Minor and Grace Palmer Minor and moved with them to Stonington. He married Hannah Avery January twentieth, 1666. He is buried at Taugwonck. He had ten children, by May 16, 1683.

He was probably two years older than Joseph, but much of what he did his brother did also, even to marrying another Avery daughter. The farms left them by Thomas Minor were evidently side by side at Tagwonck. Much of Ephraim's story is the story of Joseph but these extracts from Thomas Minor's diary belong to him alone. So in November, 1656 he was hurt with a cart. He was perhaps fifteen years old. In August, '57 he went to Poquotucke. In August, '60 he and his brother, Thomas, were at Samuel Cheesbroughs. In June '62 he was sick. In February '63 he went to New London with the axe. In May of '63 he was at New London with Francis (Clemnt's wife. Clement was the only one who went to New London to live) and again in August he was at New London. In December he had two bushels of wheat from his grandmother. In July of 1665 Ephraim went to Saybrook. His father gave him a horse to buy his wedding suit as he also did Joseph, in April of '66; and on the twenty second of that month his name and Hannah's were put over the meeting house door. He was married on Wednesday the twentieth of June. Ephraim's wife was sick on January, '67. Ephraim stopped in to see his father in April, '67

His daughter died in May. On June 22, 1663 his son was born (This was our ancestor, Ephraim). In January, '69 Ephraim and his sister-in-law, Marie, were home and fetched the wood. In March his father and mother stopped in to see them. Ephraim's second son was born in December. This was Thomas, named after his grandfather. Ephraim was with his father at the farm in May '70. His daughter was born in April of 71. His mother and sister were at his farm in August and brought his little Ephraim. Ephraim, his father, and brother Clement and Manaseth were at Stratford in May of 72 and the boys, Thomas admits, were much grieved when he, Thomas, had a cup of cider too much. His father and mother stopped in to see him in July. In January of 74 he saw Manaseth's wall-eyed mare, which his father had just delivered to Manaseth along with a black eared cow. His little Ephraim scalded himself in March. He stopped in at home in August. His brother, Samuel, went to help him in May of 75. In April his mother and father had stopped in to see his daughter, Rebecca. He lost his daughter, Deborah, in September of 78. His father-in-law died March 12, '79.

In June, 1674 he was one of the nine men who founded the church at Stonington. Thomas Minor was one, but he was the only son, although, in April, Joseph and his wife were admitted. In March his wife became a member.

In January of '80 his father went to see him, the night that Mrs. Moses died. Ephraim's fourth son was born the twenty-eight of August.

He and his wife stopped in to see their father in March of 81. In April of 82 he brought his cattle to his father's. In February of 84, Manaseth finished Ephraim's cloth. In June of 84 he and his father and Moses Palmer were renewing bounds for Elihu Chesebrough's land. In January of 85 at his house their minister, Mr. Noyse, warned the church to clear their accounts with the deacon by that day month or otherwise to be dealt with all if not done. Sydney Minor says Deacons Thomas, Manasseh and Ephraim had a stone to mark their graves bearing the family arms and crest.

Thomas lists Ephraim's children - Ephraim, Thomas, Hanah, Rebekah, Elizabeth, Deborath, Samuell, James, Grace and John.

XXIV-23-D

John Cooper: (Savage) He came to Lynn in the Hopewell in 1635 with his wife and children Mary, 13; John, 10; Thomas, 7; Martha, 5. He was a freeman, December 6, 1636.

(N.E.H.&G. V.55, p.301) John Cooper was 41 when he came over. His wife Wilbroe was 42. He was one of the purchasers from Indians of Southampton, Rhode Island. He married second wife, Sarah. He also had 150 acres at Southold. He was living in Southampton in 1664.

Thomas Cooper: (Savage) Thomas Cooper, Southampton, Rhode Island, son of John.

(Southold Town Record, V.1) His will was written July 15, 1658, "I, Thomas Cooper, of Southold", he then wills all his estate to "beloved wife Margarett and Abigail our daughter, equally to be divided betwixt them, my wife enjoying the whole till Marie and Abigail attain the age of one and twenty years apiece or marry which shall be first effected. The inventory of his will was made January 20, 1658. Margarett Cooper deposed at the Court held March 5, 1660

(Southold Town Record, V.1, p.20) Thomas Cooper came early to Southold from Southampton. He died in 1658. His widow retained possession of his large landed estate until her death about 1687. It was then divided by Stephen Bailey and Elnatan Topping, husbands, of Cooper's two daughters, Abigail Bailey and Marie Topping, on behalf of their wives and children. Thomas Cooper left no sons, and the name Cooper died with him and his wife, Margarett, in this town.

Stephen Bailey was a witness to an abstract in 1684.

XXIV-21-

The Rev. Joseph Browne: (N.E.H. & G. Register V.22, p.199) He was "clerk and parson of Rusper", Sussex, England, and was buried October 15, 1633 and we know now, throught his will mentioning William Brown and his wife Jane, that he was the father of "old William Browne and one of the" predecessors who were ministers back to Queen Mary's time. Elizabeth Browne, wife of Joseph Browne was buried Sept.-1616. The children of the Rev. Joseph Browne who were born in Rusper are listed in the parish records as: Sara, Susan, Phebe, John, "per me, Josephum Browne, Rector".

XXIV-21-

William Browne: (N.E.H. & G. Register V.61, p.116-118) The following is from an old paper, evidently the original one, in the hands of one of the Hempstead descendents. The paper seems conclusively to settle the parentage of Phoebe Brown, or Browne who married first Thomas Lee, second Greenfield Larrabie, third James Cornish. The Cornish genealogy, p.6, gives the most complete account of the children and grandchildren of William Brown. (William Brown, freeman 1648, merchant, died in the latter part of 1650. His daughter married Richard (sic) Nervin or Narvin, (Howell's History of Southampton, L.I. p.424) "Aunt Burchard" was Jane Lee, daughter of Thomas and Phoebe (Brown) Lee, and wife of John Burchard. Joshua Hempstead married Elizabeth, daughter of Greenfield and Phoebe Brown Larrabie. "A genealogy of my

mother taken from Aunt Burchard, 1723 (illegible) following I took from my father Joshua Hempstead Esq papers. My grandmother was the daughter of Old William Brown. He lived in the County of Essex (sic) and town of Rusper in England. Came over to N.E. in the year 1645. her grandmother came also and grandmother died with the small pox on board, and their eldest son John they had 3 children that come over Henry Phoebe Mary Phoebe had three husbands the first was Lee the second Larrabie the third Cornish. Lee died with the small pox a comeing over--and left three children viz James Pheebe and Thomas. Larrabie had 5 children- Greenfield, John; Elizabeth, Joseph and Sarah. Joseph died young. Cornish had two sons-James and one still born with which she died in child bed at Northampton. Mary Brown married Robert Harvin. Lived at Southampton on Long Island and att Hempstead Old Great Grandfather Brown (illegible) with his daughter Mary Harvin their predecessors were ministers was time Queen Mary's reign.

Brown and Lee Family Extracts from the Parish Register of Rusper, County Sussex, England. William Browne who married Jane Burges in 1611 came to New England and the Rusper Register shows he did not come before the year 1645. He was at Saybrook, Conn. and died on Long Island, 1650. His son Henry Browne went to Providence, R.I. Family papers, deeds, letters and documents from 1627-1800 are now in the hands of one of the descendents of Henry. One of these documents dated 1627 is bond to William Browne, School Master of Rusper.

Children of William Brown and Jane, his wife, according to Baptism Record: Joseph, John, Jane, Mary, Thomas, Henry. (N.E.G.&H. V.22, p.199) Further research in England brought the baptismal record of Phoebe, daughter of William Browne and Jane, his wife, October 1, 1620.

XXIV-20-3

Sir Robert Hempstead: (Banks T.D.) came from Bumpstead Steepre, Essex to New London.

(Genealogical and Biographical Record of New London County, Conn. - Published by J.H. Biers and Co., Chicago 1905) In 1645 he married Joanna Willie and settled in Pequot (New London) Conn. He died in 1655.

(History of New London 1895 by F.M.Caulkins) The earliest birth in New London was of Mary, daughter of Robert Hempstead March 26, 1647. Robert may have been first married. His wife Joanna was supposed to have been the daughter of Isaac and Joanna Willie. Their second child born was the first born male, Manasseh, April 28, 1647.

(Thomas Minor Diary) February 8, 1654:"Captain Denison tould me that he was with Robert hempstead and I when we laid our major masson his land and that he well did remember all the marked trees and that it was to run to but the head of the salt cove". Son-Joshua.

(Charles D. Parkhurst N.Y.G. and B.Record 1920, Vol.51)"Comments on and Corrections of Some Curious Errors which are to found recorded in the Introduction to the Hempstead Diary." Robert Hempstead was one of the first nine settlers of New London and in the earliest records of Hartford called Sir Robert, also so called in Barbour's'History of Conneticut.' He is supposed to have come from Hempstead, Essex County, England with other English settlers and to have first settled at Hempstead, Long Island, but finding that under Dutch control came to New London. He is not entitled to Sir for he does not use it in his will. Probably the Sir came from unskilled recording of records.

XXIV-20

Joshua Hempstead: (History of New London - by F.M.Caulkins) Joshua Hempstead was born June 16,1649. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Greenfield Larrabie and Phoebe Brown Lee Larrabie. (Charles D. Parkhurst) married Elizabeth Larrabie, daughter of Greenfield Larrabie and his wife, Phebe (Brown) Lee, the widow of Thomas Lee.

XXIV-10

Joshua Hempstead: (History of New London by F.M.Caulkins) Son of Joshua and Elizabeth Hempstead, was born September 1, 1678. He kept "The Hempstead Diary" from 1711 until his death in 1758. In 1753 he was a deacon. His wife is listed only as Abigail. She was born 1676 and died August 1,1716.

(Joshua Hempstead's Diary) Joshua married Abigail Bailey. Her father was "Father" Bailey of Southold. She died August 5, 1716. Her father died 4/28/1715.

(Charles D.Parkhurst N.Y.G. and B. Record,1920, Vol.51)"Comments on and Corrections of Some Curious Error which are to be found re orded in the Introduction to the Hempstead Diary.") Abigail Baily B.May 15,1677 Southold, Long Island, married, place and time unknown, Joshua Hempstead, died August 5,1716. She was the daughter of Stephen Baily and his wife, Abigail Cooper. She had four married sisters, Temperance m. Henry Conkling, Mary m. Thomas Talmadge, Hannah m. William Salmon, Christian, m. 1st James Patty, 2.Josiah Smith. References in Diary are to sisters and brothers in law. Joshua Hempstead's mother married again, John Edgecomb. Abigail Hempstead, b. January 14,1731-2 d.--, m. Sept.1,1731 Clement Minor. (Church Record, marriage First Church of Christ, New London, Conn.)

XXIV-21-3

Greenfield Larrabie: (Saco Valley Settlements and Families by Ridlon) He was styled an original emigrant. He appeared in Conneticut as early as 1637. He was brought before the

court in New London for violating the Sunday law, having done some work on his vessel lying in the harbor to save his property. He was mentioned as a seaman belonging to "The Phoenix", 1647. He married Phoebe Brown Lee, whose husband had died on the boat coming to this land in 1645. Their children were Greenfield, John, Elizabeth, Joseph and Sarah. Elizabeth was born January 23, 1652

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF JOSHUA HEMPSTEAD

Robert Hempstead married Joanne Willie. Their children were Mary, born March 26, 1647, married Robert Douglas; Joshua, born June 16, 1649 married Elizabeth Larrabie; Hannah born April 11, 1652 married Abel Moore, and after his death Samuel Waller.

The children of Joshua Hempstead and Elizabeth Larrabie Hempstead were Elizabeth, who died an infant of two months; Elizabeth, born Sept. 2, 1672 married John Plumb, b. 1687. She died 1733. Mary, born January - 1674 married Green Plumb, May 30, 1694. Lydia was born June 7, 1676, married --Salmon, of Southold probably. Joshua, writer of the diary was born September 1, 1678, married Abigail Bailey. Hannah was born 1680 and married John Edgecomb. Phebe and Patience probably died unmarried. Lucy married John Hartshorne.

Joshua Hempstead, who married Abigail Bailey, was born 1676 and died December 22, 1758. She died August 5, 1716 and he did not remarry.

Their children were Joshua, born July 20, 1698, died Aug. 10, 1716; Nathaniel, born Jan. 6, 1700 married Mary Hallam and died leaving three children, Joshua, Nathaniel and Molly. Joshua was made guardian of the two boys. Robert was born November 30, 1702 and married Mary, youngest daughter of Judge Benjamin Young in 1775. He died March 5, 1779 at his home in Southold Long Island. Stephen was born Dec. 1, 1705 married Sarah Holt 1737 and died 1775. Thomas was born April 14, 1708 and died July 4, 1729. John was born 1709 married Hannah Salmon of Southold and died June 2, 1779 of small pox. Abigail, from whom we are descended, was born January 14, 1711-12, married Clement Minor, September 1, 1731, was living in 1758, when the diary closes. Elizabeth was born April 27, 1714, but six weeks after her mother's death she was taken by Captain and Mrs. Daniel Denison to East Hampton and never came back for fifteen years when Joshua went to fetch her at Groton, the Denisons having come over with her. She was married to Daniel Starr November 18, 1735 and is frequently mentioned. She was taken into the church the last year of the diary. She died November 23, 1776. The youngest child, Mary, was born July 29, 1716, seven days before her mother's death, and married Thomas Pierpoint. She is still living at the diary's close.

Joshua's mother, a widow, married an Edgecombe, who died during the time of the diary. She came to live with him. Josh's son, Nathaniel, also made his home with him, after his marriage. Joshua was a family man, and mentions visiting all his relatives and in-laws many times. At one time he mentions having twenty grandchildren but some died after that and more were born. He had several great grandchildren before he died.

From the preface we have this: "Robert Hempstead was one of the thirty-six grantees of original house lots in New London. From facts recently brought to light it is more probable that Robert Hempstead came from Hempstead, Long Island rather than with Winthrop's men."

"Joshua was at once farmer, surveyor, house and ship carpenter, attorney, stone cutter, sailor and trader. He generally held three or four offices, was justice of the peace, judge of probate, executor of various wills, overseer to widows, guardian to orphans, member of all committees, everybody's helper and advisor, and cousin to half the community."

"Of the Winthrop family he was a friend and confidential agent, managing their business concerns whenever the head of the family was absent." (Mr. Winthrop went to England July 22, 1726, and news of his death reached Joshua, October 22, 1747. Joshua continued to manage the estate for Madam Winthrop and then for her son who arrived from London after seven years, Nov. 1743.)

Joshua lived in the house where he was born until he died. The original house was built by the first Joshua in 1678; and consisted of two almost square rooms, one above the other, with an extension to the east for the chimney stack and the stair case. There was a one story lean to against the northend, a chamber and a kitchen; and another on the east end, a work shop. The house was never a salt box shape.

Nathaniel, Joshua the second's son, added to the east end, a kitchen with a small bed room under, the lean to, to the north. There was a bed chamber on the second floor above the kitchen.

What had been an end chimney house became a central chimney building. The lean to with the fireplace east became part of the new kitchen.

Stairs built with molded treads of maple were entered from a door beside the fire place. They went straight up from the main room or "Joshua's hall."

The casements in the upstairs chamber slide into the wall. The two story porch was originally open on the ground floor, and had a small chamber above it. The lower part was enclosed by Joshua the second in 1712.

This house shows the medieval quality of the 17th century building and the innovations that meant increased comfort and convenience in the house of the 18th.

A bed or beds are in every room. Most are curtained. There are open beam ceilingsand wide board floors. One bedroom has a deer skin rug. Joshua had purchased a brass brazier for the fireplace. Other interesting furnishings in the restored house are a Conneticut Bible box, hooked bed cover, gate leg table and slat back chairs with rush seats. There is a big loom in the upstairs room.

This house still stands, and many of the original furnishings have been restored to it.

The diary is 711 pages long and a perfect account of 18th century life of New London. I have taken a few extracts only. To simplify the date I have used January as the first month of the year rather than March. I have used modern spelling. The explanations in parenthesis are my own.

Jan.7, 1712: "Ye Post came today, brings news Isaac Wheeler is dead yesterday." (His grandson, Clement Minor was to marry Mary Wheeler. This may have been her great, great grandfather though the History of Stonington says he died June 5, 1712)

Jan.14, 1712: "My wife is safe delivered of a daughter about 10 or 11 of ye clock in ye forenoon."(Our Abigail.

Jan.27, 1712: "Abigail was baptized.

Dec.11, 1714: "Fair, cold. I went to Samuel Allen's with goods for John Williams."(The index identifies this John Williams as Col. John Williams, later of Stonington, grandfather of Mary Wheeler)

June 11, 1714: "I went to Long Island, Southold, lodged at Father Bailey's."(Father-in-law)

Mar.17, 1715: "I went to Uncle Greenfield Larrabies'and to our land at Pochang, and returned back to William Hides and lodged there."

April 28, 1715: "News came of the sorrowful death of Father Bailey."

Mar.29, 1715: "My wife sick with the measles."

Apr.14, 1715: "Abigail is very ill.

May 17, 1715: "Abigail begins to go alone, thirty-four days since ye measles broke out on her." (He reports the death of several older people who died of the measles.)

July 18: "Captain Saxton died."(Most probably Clement Minor's grandfather Capt. Joseph Saxton of Stonington.)

Jan.6, 1716: "Was in town most of ye day with ye owners of the Samuel for Barbadoes, making up accounts. Capt. Fowler in Mr. Pickett's sloop sailed."

Aug.4: "My wife very ill. Mr. Winthrop come to visit her in the evening; used means for her relief, and Mr. Miller let her blood."

Aug.5: "My dear wife died about half an hour before sunrise. I was at home all day, except in the evening when I went to ye burying place."

Aug.6: "Fair most of the forenoon. The body of my dear wife was buried about 2 clock in the afternoon. It rained steady till late in ye night. I carried my babe to Mary Truman's at night to nurse." (This is Mary, born on July 29th.)

Aug.7: "Fair till night, then rain. I was down to Capt. Rogers to get a nurse for my infant."

Aug.9: "Joshua is very ill today with a sore throat and fever. I called Mr. Jer.Miller ye school master and physician who readily got up, came to see him and tarried all night, using such

means as he thought most proper. My dutiful son, Joshua, died about noon like a lamb, being 17 years and 20 days old, a pattern of patience."

April 21, 1718: "I brought home my daughter, Mary, who hath been over with her Aunt Salmon ever since ye middle of November last, was a twelve month, excepting some part of ye time she hath been with the widow Mary Conkling (vizt) 25 weeks and three days for which I paid her in bills of credit £4, 19s 0d, that is 3s, 9d per week. I paid her Aunt Salmon 3s odd for two pairs of shoes. I bought her a new coat which cost about 18s odd. She hath gained in weight 11 1/4 pounds, that is £15 s2d per pound."

1718: "At the Freeman's meeting Joshua is chosen deputy.

Feb. 2, 1719: "Nathaniel gone to Norwich with his grandmother to see Thomas. Mother hath my mare, but could not get over Leading Cove Brook and returned back."
Joshua goes to Stonington, his sons Nathaniel and Stephen in his whale boat, which he bought not long since, (the boat may well have been one of the boats carried on a whaling ship). It rained next day and they all stay at Capt. John Williams and tarried there till noon, and then the rain ceases." (This is the Capt. John Williams, later called Colonel; and in all probability the grandfather of the Mary Wheeler who is to marry Joshua's grandson, Clement Minor, though not in Joshua's life time.)

June 6 "Joshua goes to Mr. Winthrop's farm and lodges there; and Madam Winthrop, Mr. Adams and his wife. Next morning they all go to Fisher's Island. They are there all day and ride about the west end to see the Island and the deer. The sheep are being sheered, and they watch that." (It is Mr. Winthrop's property) The next day is fair most of the day though there is a thundershower toward night. They ride and lodge at East House, and there dine, and come home to Mr. Winthrop's about ten clock."

Evidently Phebe Lee keeps house for him. (The Lees of Connecticut are his relatives.) He writes: "I agreed with Phebe Lee to find her shoes and stockings, and two aprons of flanning, and to give her six pounds for the year 1719."

He is on the grand jury. There is never a day of idleness recorded unless he is ill. Sunday always finds him at church, for both morning and afternoon; until toward the end when they had no regular minister, and he might attend only one; or perhaps twice, not at all.

He has 200 acres of land at Stonington and is there much of the time, and far more often after Abigail marries and goes there to live. But Abigail is only seven now.

In July for the same wages he has paid Phoebe he brings home Cousin Elizabeth Cornish.

April 10, 1721: "Father Edgecombe died in the afternoon. (Step-father)

June 5 I was at ye court of probate with mother. I gave Samuel Edgecombe a receipt to sundry things household stuff for mother's use which he had lent her, to be returned on demand, also left in her hands the bedings and sundries for her life, by ye advise of the court of probate.

June 26 I was all day with ye free holders dividing Mother's thirds etc.

His sons make some short trips in their whale boat; that is the youngest ones, Stephen who is 16, Thomas, 11 and John, 10.

Colored people are mentioned, increasingly, as they become servants in town. One free colored man marries. Mulattos are mentioned and Indian servants.

New London is a sea port and this adds color to the diary, for this was a town of seamen as well as planters. Boats sail to the Barbadoes.

There are many funerals. Many young children die, and older people from accidents, gangrene and sickness. He is a frequent pall bearer. Gloves and sometimes scarves are given.

July 28 "Stephen and Thomas mowed and raked for their Grandmother."

October 25 Mother signed a deed to me of her third part of my estate, and of Father Edgecombe's, and I signed a one hundred pound note to Mother that she shall have the profit of them, vizt, to improve it herself or I to give her what it shall be worth for what I improve by the judgment of indifferent men.

June - 1722: "Joshua sues William Dawson for pulling down an old house he had bought of Ashby. He pleads his own case and the court gives him judgment to recover 40 S damage. William appeals to the September Supreme Court, and so does he for fear William shall fail to prosecute. Joshua wins again."

August 5 "A contribution for the support of the Presbyterians ministers to preach at Providence by order of the Governor and council.

May 27, 1723 "I sent to Sister Hannah a copy of my father's will and the allowance of it." (This seems to

be his father-in-law of Southold, Long Island.)

"Brother Patty arrived from Antiqua, 24 day passage. All well."

Joshua goes to proprietors' meetings. On his farm are 130 sheep. In his orchard are apple and cherry trees. His sons, Stephen and Robert, are working now; but Stephen still lodges and sups at home. This is January 1724.

Apr. 27, 1724: "A Trayning day ye first and 2nd Company. Lt. Harris hath Laid down his Comission & ye Company have chosen my Self Lt. in his Room by a great Majority but 2 Negatives."

July 19, 1724: "A contribution for the Presbyterian Meeting House, 10 pounds."

Abigail goes to the farm with him. She is now about twelve. Joshua is 46.

In 1725 he is a selectman. His father had a farm at Norwich. Joshua searches the records and has it appraised for 40 shillings an acre since it is considered wild land. He stays that night at his uncle's, Greenfield Larrabie.

He had a farm at Paugwonk. He usually lodges at Williams' when he is in Stonington.

He goes to Southold with Stephen, Thomas and Abigail for his son's wedding. Robert is married to Mary Young, daughter of Benjamin Young, of Southold. They stayed from June 3rd till Saturday, June 12th. Then he goes to Easthampton with Robert and his wife, and Stephen and Abigail. He stays there until the 26th, then returns to Southold. He leaves Abigail at Easthampton to live a while with Mrs. White.

Oct. 28, 1725: "In the evening I brought down Mother's bed and Household stuff and Mother came also, herself, to live with me."

Nov. 12 "In the evening I went to Samuel Edgecumbs, and bargained with him that he should have Mother's end of the house and garden for four pounds a year. He to keep it in good repair, on his own cost, only for one year; and so from year to year as we shall agree, and the grass 12 s this year."

Though Joshua Hempstead, Sr. died, 1687 we find, "March 29. In the forenoon I was at the Supreme Court and presented and inventory of my dead father's estate." (In all probability this was Father Edgecomb, his mother's second husband)

The second company elects officers again and he is advanced from lieutenant to Captain.

May 23, 1726: "I went to Norwich and carried Mary up a spare horse, and mother came down with me."

Jun 27, 1726: "Abigail is come home from Sag with Mr. Johnson. I paid her passage 4 shillings. (Abigail is 14)

He and Abigail go to Stonington from the 14th to the 18th and stay at Mr. Rossiter's. (The Minister) He goes with Abigail to Mr. William's at Pocatonuck and takes her up a S of Church and a riding hood. Later he, and John and Abigail are in Stonington again.

July 21, '26: "I was taking my leave of Mr. Winthrop and visiting Mr. Adams. Ye wind being easterly Mr. Winthrop came home again to his house before night."

July 22 "In the forenoon I was at Mr. Winthrop's taking leave of him again. He went on board Capt. Marks about 9 o'clock who set sail with a N.E. wind and fresh gale bound for Bristol in Great Britian. About 10 O'clock I set out for Colchester on my black mare to fetch Mr. Bulkley to John Winthrop who hath a swelling on his yard. I returned about 11 night and lodged at Mr. Winthrop's." (John is the small son)

July 23 "I was at Mr. Winthrop's the forenoon making hay.

Sunday: Mr. Bulkley preached all day.

(Mr. Winthrop never returns to the Colony but dies in England in 1747. His son, John, joins him about six years previous to his father's death, and returns to the Colony to live a year later. All those years Joshua manages the Winthrop affairs)

The Wheelers, Williams and Rossiters are at Stonington. The Edgecombes and Larrabies are at Norwich and Holly, Abigail's sister, spends much time there.

Oct. 8, 1727: "Abigail came home last night with Wiggins from Oyster Ponds and Southold. She came from Sag to So-hold."

His mother is taken ill November 23rd, 1727, and dies December 4, 1727. "Born in April 1652, aged 75 and three fourts, almost. I, only, Abigail & Eliza Edgecumbe with her, about 5 O'clock in the morning."

On January 23, 1726 Nathaniel, Stephen and Abigail go to Groton on the ice. Nathaniel is now 27, Stephen 22, and Abigail 16. Nathaniel now has a wife and children; and probably lives now in the east end of the house, to which he adds.

His son, Stephen, sails for the Barbadoes with Ja Rogers, Jr. in February. Stephen becomes the seafarer of the family.

Nathaniel's wife, Mary, is taken into the church June 9, 1728. Joshua now raises his roof to be even with Nathaniel's roof.

Capt. James Avery and Deacon Manasseh Minor of Stonington are both buried. They were upwards of 80 years of age, August 24, 1728.

Abigail does quite a bit of visiting, now to Stonington, now to East Hampton. In February she comes home with Cary Latham. Stephen goes off on a sloop to Madeira.

In June, 1729 Joshua, Molly, Thomas and Ad (the hired man, I think, frequently mentioned throughout the diary) are ill. Stephen grows ill too. Thomas dies, aged 21 years, 2 months and 20 days. Now Nathaniel dies, age 28, leaving a widow and two sons. After Nathaniel is buried she is delivered of a daughter, Mary.

Joshua holds court on October 1729, so he is probably a magistrate at this time. He also attends a deacon's meeting. He never misses church unless very ill, and goes to both morning and afternoon services.

He has three sons left, Robert, who lives in Southold, Stephen and John, who is now 20. Joshua gives John Thomas' best suit of clothes, wig and shoes; and John goes to Long Island. (I think to work and live.)

In January, 1730 Stephen comes from Southold, and Abigail stays. Stephen goes off to Antiqua, and comes home again the fourth of May.

Joshua calls Thomas Lee his cousin, and writes his will for him.

Old Mr. Stubbins dies in July, "the last living male of the second generation that settled it."

In September Stephen sails again for Antigua. In November Robert takes Abigail back to Southold. In January Abigail and John come home.

April, 1731: "Afternoon at Groton. Wallsworth and Capt. Daniel Denison to fetch my daughter, Elizabeth, who is come with him and his wife from East Hampton. She hath never been over since she was carried about six weeks after her mother died 15 yrs."

Over the years he has become less of a man doing physical work on his farm, though he does that too as long as he lives; and more a man of affairs. He is in charge of Winthrop's

lands and business, and he buys more land for himself also.

In July, 1731 he goes with Abigail to buy some cloth and sundrys of Mr. Ledyard, and we soon learn why for on the twenty-fifth of July Clement Minor and Abigail are published. (Sunday)

Sept. 1, 1731: "In the evening my daughter Abigail married to Clement Minor of Stonington. A great number of people every room and chamber full."

Sept. 2, "I was home all day. The people came again in the afternoon though but few besides the young ones. They broke up sooner than last night about eleven o'clock."

On the seventh of September Abigail leaves for Stonington with her husband.

Abigail is nineteen. Clement is twenty-two. His father, Benjamin, had died when Clement was less than a year old. His mother, Mary, lives until 1750. The families have always known each other. Their great grandfathers were well acquainted. Minors are increasingly mentioned in the diary.

Joshua again writes Cousin Thomas Lee's will and adds a codocil.

On November 17, 1731 his son, John, marries Hannah Salmon toward night and a house full of people stay to play till midnight, and then, "twas clear, cold and windy."

He is in town that month with Abigail. Her things have gone round with Titus Hurlbut.

"We drove ye old cow to Son Minor's, and lodged there. We tarried till near night helping them stow their goods, and set their house to right, and came home."

Joshua is a busy man, with many positions and responsibilities but I think he is lonely. Not too many pleasures these early years are mentioned. Once, when his wife was living, they went with another couple to a man's house to eat watermelon. Once he saw six horses in a horse race. He is always fond of horses, and eventually raises quite a few. Once a lion drawn by four oxen comes to town, and is lodged in Mrs. Winthrop's barn and he takes his grandson to see it. The night George the second is proclaimed king is an exciting one, for he is lieutenant of the training band at this time. Going to Winthrop's is always recorded and he is there much of the time, and sometimes rides with Mrs. Winthrop, and this is noted in his diary for a period of twenty years. He is much with Son Minor now and makes Abigail a bedstead.

In July 1732 Abigail and her child come home to stay for about a month.

In November he writes, "A publick Thanksgiving & ye most Halancholy no Brother Sister or Child with me."

That month he received a commission to be judge of probates.

In March 1733 he is appointed guardian to Nathaniel's sons. His daughter-in-law is guardian of the little girl, Molly. That same month the daughter-in-law marries Joseph Truman.

All of his life Joshua spends much time in surveying; and much time, too, in cutting letters on stone.

The town is growing; and at the freemen's meeting thirty new freemen are admitted, and one hundred and fifty voted.

In May his unmarried daughter, Molly, comes from Southold. She has been gone about a year, he writes.

"Son and Daughter Minor came and brought their child and left it here to wean and went home again; and I went with them and lodged there."

On August 18, his son, John's wife, Hannah, is delivered of a son, soon after midnight. He writes that she had an extraordinary hard time of travail all the day before, and part of both nights, very bad. The child is baptized, John, but dies the first of September; and Joshua makes its coffin.

In September Joshua's sister, Elizabeth, dies. He is there sitting up with her at the time.

At Providence, in October, he goes to see Justice Richard Brown one of three sons of his mother's uncle, Henry Brown.

January 14, 1734: "Daughter Minor is delivered of a son. All well."

Jan. 24, 1734: " de(Joshua and son, Robert) goe to Son Miner's by sunset, and lodged there. Abigail is brave and well for the time, and hath a fine son, born the 14th day, after sunrise, and is named Hempstead. (Stephen is there also, having gone ahead)

Feb. "I went early across the ferry to Capt. Morgan's at Groton to assist in council with the elders and messengers concerning Mr. Perderson, the minister of North Groton who hath conformed to the church of England; and we have dismissed the people."

April - 1734: "I went with Mr. R. Christopher and Justice Prentis to Groton to hold a freeholders court to settle bounds between Sd Chrs and ye Proprietors of the common land. Freeholder, Capt. In Williams of Stonington, a Jno Champlin and George Richards. (This John Williams is the grandfather of Mary Wheeler who married Lieut. Clement Minor. Abigail's son. He is mentioned frequently, and was probably in his younger days, captain of a sailing vessel)

July, 1734: "Joshua loses a pair of gold buttons out of his sleeve while haying. "The chain being broke tied together with silk gave way. I did not percieve when. I have wore them 16 years. Was made in N.Y., cost 38 s, 6d the set."

In July, too, he teaches his grandsons, Joshua and Natt, to hill corn. The boys are much with him.

In August he goes to Stonington to see Abigail and takes the boys. He lodges there. "Next day went to see Justice Minor and Captain Minor who are indisposed, and to Mr. Paines and Mr. Rossiter's. I came away from Son Minors in the forenoon, went to Mr. Wheelers and dined and came down to my farm and home before dark."

He finishes writing Cousin Thomas Lee's will, which was begun a year ago.

As a selectman he is busy too, for the selectmen lease the ferry, and nominate who are to be tavern keepers. He is on the school committee also. Since he is also magistrate he marries people. He is on the committee for laying out commons. All this time, too, he is active in church affairs. All these years the ministers preach all day Sunday and he never misses. Mr. Adams is the minister until he dies, Oct. 1, 1753.

On January 17, 1735 he hears that Stephen is ill on board the Society sloop that went to the wreck at Mystic, and that he has been carried ashore on Captain Mason's Island. Joshua gets a peraago from Mr. Pickett, and John and William Salmon and he set out a little before night in order to fetch him home, but in the night, before he gets there he meets a boat that informs him that Son and Daughter Minor had got Stephen up to their house; so Joshua is set ashore at one town end of Mr. Humford's farm, goes up to his house and gets a horse and goes to Minor's and finds Stephen sick, but not so bad as he had feared. He lodges there.

Feb. 8, 1735: "Stephen came home from Stonington well."

July "I sent a negro girl to So-hold for Robert by Wiggins to Captain Youngs for 90 pounds. I bought her of Mullins.

Stephen, John and Betty (Elizabeth's daughter) go to Stonington to Abigail who is sick. Betty comes back on the 25th for Abigail "is something better." Son Minor is sick but "Abigails better, around the house pretty well" he notes

On November 18th his daughter, Elizabeth, is married by Mr. Adams to Daniel Starr. No celebration is mentioned.

He is a frequent pall bearer, and always receives gloves

for this service, more often gloves and a scarf.

Jan. 1736: "A society meeting about the meeting house. Nothing can be done but contend and it is adjourned."

(When joining the church the new member publicly confesses his sins; and Joshua, to the chagrin, I imagine, of the descendents, writes them down.)

(He calls Mr. John Edgecombe his father-in-law, in speaking of the death of Mr. Edgecombe's eldest daughter, so evidently the term was used for step-father also.)

May, 1736: "Went to Stonington on my young hipt mare. Robert (son) and his wife on Pierpont's horse. Benja Hempstead and my Nattie (grandson and ward) on the black mare. By daylight to Son Minor's. He is gone to Boston." (I believe the Minors have a store, and purchase supplies.)

May 10 "My youngest daughter, Mary, was married to Thomas Pierpont of Boston. Abigail was here from Stonington, and Robert and his wife and children. I had the satisfaction of seeing all my children, most of my grandchildren together."

May 11 "I was at court all day, came in the morning. I went down to Mr. Stewart's wharf to take leave of my children. Robert and his wife and children gone home. Stephen, Betty and Hannah and her child all gone to So-hola or Oyster Pond."

May 12 "Abigail and children are gone home, and Pierpont went with them.

(In July there is quite a celebration over the marriage of the Royal Prince of Wales to a Protestant Princess. These people are still unmistakably English.)

Sept. 1736: "I went to see Greenfield Larrabie, a very aged man about 90. (his uncle)

Oct. 1736: "Son and daughter Pierpont gone to Long Island with Higgins. (Higgins, mentioned several times, evidently runs the ferry.)

Nov. 3 "In the forepart of the day I went out to help cut some wood on the upper end of the island or neck of low land below Long Bridge. Adam went out before me. Joshua and Nattee (grandsons) drove the team and when they got there Adam went to loading the cart and Joshua and Nattee took each one a axe, and went to cutting wood, and presently Joshua as he was standing on the body of a tree that was fallen down, cutting off some small limbs his axe retching in a twig, missed his stroke, and cut right across his shoe, cut through it, cut off his great toe at the joint above the nail, which would have been an inch but was something shorter by reason it was cut off once before about half

the length of the nail, and also cut off the next toe by the same joint, but something nearest to the nail. He let fall his ax and made no noise but said, "Grandfather, I have cut off two of my toes." He seemed to speak as though he were jesting. I looked at him and he said, "I have really, grandfather." I took him down in my arms and set him down, pulled off his shoes and bound it up, set him on the horse I rode on and brought him home. I sent Adam away on the cart horse to call Mr. Miller who was at my house before I got there, and soon applied something he had prepared to stop his bleeding, which was soon effected, it not exceeding in bleeding."

Dec. "Stephen and son and daughter Pierpont set out in the morning for Boston, designing Woodstock at night. Stephen rode my black mare, and Molly, young hipp, and Pierpont on John Truman's. It snowed a little after they set out. I piad their expenses at Capt. Tracy's, the tavern, 18 s., 9d. I gave Stephen 40 s. to help bear their expenses, and 5 pounds for Molly to buy her some small things to begin with."

He tells of making a stone wall, placing every stone himself, though he adds, "the boys helped."

June, 1737: "The melancholy news of the death of Mr. Isaac Wheeler of Stonington is come, who died last Saturday (June 25) with an appoplex, had one fit the day before, and was come to again and about the house, and suddenly seized and died in a little time, aged above 63. (Isaac's granddaughter is to marry Abigail's son, and thus become our ancestor)

In July Stephen and Sarah Holt are published.

August: "Ye news of the death of Mrs. Williams, wife of Capt. John Williams, buried Saturday." (August 13, 1737. This is our Desire, our ancestress).

Sept. 19: "Stephen was married to Sarah Holt about 10 o'clock by Mr. Adams at her father's. No company but our own families. (There is much family visiting back and forth all this while)

Sept. "I was at Son Minor's. They were killing 17 cattle. I finished mending their windows.

John Minor comes to make their shoes, and John Jarvis comes to make Joshua a coat and Nattee a jacket. His daugher, Elizabeth, has a son. John Truman cuts Joshua's leather breeches shorter, and cuts out his blue jacket.

He is at church when a condemned Indian woman is baptized, and in May he sees her hung, on the charge of murdering her

bastard child.

Many deaths of infants and young children are recorded, including some of his own grandchildren, though none were Abigail's children.

He receives scarfs and gloves at Capt. Roswell Saltonstall's funeral.

He has his watch repaired several times during the diary. Sometimes he has an extra glass for it, to carry.

Often he goes out of town, accompanied by his two grandsons, Joshua and Nattee.

Jan.4, 1739: "Was at home all day. Nathaniel hurt himself last night, though not very much, which was a great favor, for he was in great hazard, being in John Smith's shop in the night, on the forge, the folks at work. He jumped down off the forge, and a piece of split iron bar standing up catched his jacket, and the upper end run through his strong deer leather breeches and made a small wound."

Feb.3 "I hear that my old uncle, Greenfield Larrabie, died on Saturday night."

March 31 "I went to Stonington to see Son Minor, for I heard he was very sick, and found him recovered."

On May 28th Joshua requests the Governor to be dismissed from his office of 2nd Company, and new officers are then chosen. (He is sixty-one)

The Pierponts move to Stonington, their household stuff carried on board boat.

"My kinsman, Mr. Sueton Grant, called to see me. He hath been westward in this colony only."

Joshua sells the right in the Norwich farm, which he had bought of his sisters, Mary and Patience and Lucy, to Samuel Edgecombe and Capt. Ebenezer Avery for 100 pounds one year, 100 pounds the second, and 100 pounds the 3rd, no interest.

In October he goes to Fisher's Island with Madam Winthrop, Mr. Saltonstall and his wife and children, Collin Brown and his wife and child, John Winthrop and Ann, all with George Humford in his boat. They reach there by night. The next day they all ride down to the east end back, and lodged at Mr. Humford's again. A fierce storm keeps them at the house all day, but the next day they ride out to the west end and meadows. Mr. Saltonstall kills one doe and Mr. Humford two bucks. The next day they set out for home about 9 in the morn and get home about eight at night. The flood fails and they run into Mystic, get horses and come home.

In the afternoon of October 25th he is at Madam Winthrop's. He is sent for to dine with them all. Collin Brown is about to go home.

Oct. 30, 1739: "Collin Brown and his wife and child, and Peggy Winthrop went over the ferry for Salem."

By 1740 he now has twenty living grandchildren, he records; 14 males and 6 females, 5 others have died. He has money to lend now.

On April 3, 1740 Abigail has a daughter. (Our Clement's birth is not mentioned)

April 9 "I went into town with Mr. Stephens to Capt. Richards and afterwards to the funeral of Lt. Clement Minor who is the fourth of that family that have died this last year, and were four brothers, sons, and of the third generation as I am from the settling of New London. Thomas died last summer, son of Manasseh; and Joseph, son of Joseph; and Ephraim, son of Ephraim, in February last; and Clement, the son of Deacon Clement Minor. He survived his father near forty years." (He speaks of Capt. Ephraim Minor. Ephraim, the son of Ephraim, comes into our line through Mary Wheeler wife of Joshua's grandson, Clement Minor.)

"I went to Stonington afternoon and lodged at son Minor's, and Friday went with him, and Daughter Minor and Capt. Thomas and Stephen Minor to Widow Minor's at the Seaside to eat oysters.

June: "Brought news of the sudden death of Benjamin Minor, my Son Minor's only brother, who died the night before with ten convulsion fits. He went to bed as usual but was in a poor state of health for some time past. He died in a few hours after he was taken, aged 30 odd." (The boys' father died in 1710, before the diary started. He was Benjamin Minor. Their mother, Mary, lived until 1750)

June: "Son Minor came and took administration of his brother Ben's estate. I went over to Stonington with him."

June: "Son and Daughter Minor, and Daughter Pierpont come to take leave of Stephen who is going to sea. He will be Capt. Thomas Mumford's mate in Collin Saltonstall's employ, bound for Maderia."

In April there had been a proclamation of war against Spain. Now in July a training field is set up by the "old England" officers, having come from New York.

October: "I went with Daughter Minor to Pierpont's, and dined there with all my daughters, three of them." (Abigail, Elizabeth, Holly)

They take in colored people in the church. One mulatto and one negro woman are mentioned.

Joshua writes: "Groton was one town and but one minister and one Captain's Company. Nowe are on each side of the river, two Societies of our profession, and one Baptist meeting house; and 8 or 9 Captain's companies, five on this side and four on that."

Feb: "I was at court every day this week. Judge Lynde did not come. Very difficult passing Conn. River. I being the eldest in ye quorum they appointed me to act as chief judge.

Joshua's business, his duties as a judge, etc., his church, his home improvements and his family constitute nearly the whole of the diary, a full life for any man.

Joshua hears of the death of Asa Mainwaring, who went in the army against the Spainards, and died of sickness in Cuba.

In Stonington he visits William and Stephen Bennett several times.

June, 1742: "Got to Son Minor's by dark. I carried my granddaughter, Molly, who is thirteen years old and hath never been to see her aunts before."
At Pierponts they find Mary has gone to New London, and the father and the boys not at home. He leaves two hats for the boys, then goes to Minors where he leaves Molly.

In July, with the rest of the authority, he speaks with Mr. Allen, a suspended minister, who is come here from New Haven, west side, and sets up to preach at private homes.

He pays Samuel Leach 53 pounds, 14 shillings, for a piece of land which he gives to Joshua Starr, Elizabeth's son.
He is ill of flue in September, a very common complaint of that time, and Molly comes to stay with him, and Abigail comes to see him. On the fifth of October she goes home, and Joshua goes with her to carry her child.

He finds his mare above the smooth meadow, lying down and Huntly with her. "By some mischance she had broke her bones by the socket of her hip, and died during the night. She was an excellent, good mare, and I had rid her 7 or 8 years myself; and had but two colts and lost one of them. She was still worth 30 or 40 pounds when next."

Ben Uncas, in October, is proposed for baptism, and a confession of drunkeness read and accepted.

Joshua becomes increasingly attached to Stonington, and is on friendly terms with the Minors who live there. His farm is there, though I think it is close to Mystic. Stephen Bennett is his tenant, and he sometimes lodges there. He often stays at Mr. Rossiter's, the minister's.

He spends Thanksgiving with Madam Winthrop.

Mr. Allen was to come to a meeting he and Son Minor go to but fails to appear, and, "after long waiting the young men, two of them New Light Exhorters began their meeting, and two or three women followed, both at once; and there was such a medley no one could understand either part until near night Mr. Fish cam amongst they, and soon began to pray, and one of the women speakers kept on praying and exhorting at the same time for several minutes until at length she grew silent, and Mr. Fish had all the work to himself. He made a short discourse, and so dismissed us.

The home that was Samuel Harris' is now called the Shepherd's Tent.

There has been diseension in the church this year. At one place a minister in the yard speaks so violently against the minister inside that people leave him and go inside. Of Mr. Davenport's preaching Joshua says, "It was without form or comeliness. I can't relate the inconsistance of it." Joshua says, "Mr. Edwards of Northampton bore witness in his lecture sermon against the prevailing disorders and distractions that are substituting in the country by means of enthusiasm."

Joshua still does manual labor as any farmer would, mends walls, axes trees, shoes, mowers and rakes. As a selectman he helps lay out highways. He does surveying all through the diary.

May 2, 1743: "Indian children of Ben Uncas were baptized and an Indian woman."
At his court, for adultry, Nathaniel Richards, age fifty, is whipped twenty-five stripes, branded on the forehead, with A on a hot iron, and a halter put round his neck. Sarah Leffingwell has the same punishment excepting but twenty three stripes.

August: "Set out for Stonington to carry my granddaughter, Molly, to her Aunt Minor's, got there late and lodged there."
Next day: "My Daughter Minor exceedingly ill all day with the colic.

Joshua takes his wool to a woman who weaves in order that she make him some stockings.

He is beginning to marry couples at his house whose parents he had married.

His grandson, Joshua Hempstead who he brought up, now has his name and Lydia Burch published. "I was at home all day, Josh being wanting, gone to Nehemiah Smith's to the ordination of Joshua Rogers." (a baptist teacher)

On November 3rd, in the evening, at Mr. Burch's his grandson, Joshua, is married; and Joshua Sr. is present.

He spends Thanksgiving with the Peirponts at Stonington.

Nov.21,1743: "Joshua and his wife are gone into my chamber.

In getting in a log the floor broke and Joshua is all day mending it. "The first time in sixty five years it had been mended."

Feb. 1744: "There was a church meeting at Madam Winthrop's. Mary Bramble finished a great coat of Nattie who came this month."

Feb.26 "Fair and very cold. Mr. Adam preached all day. Thin congregation. (Mr. Adams has been the minister since the diary's beginning. Joshua is still active in church affairs, and school affairs.)

March 22 "I was at a Society meeting about school affairs, which dropped through, not being legally warned.

He has his watch repaired again and buys a small, iron crow of Mr. Gilbert for 23s.6d. He pays Lt. Adams 12 s. for mending his watch.

"Isaac Fellows helped me to make a bedstead for Daughter Minor."

May 19 "I went to Stonington and lodged at Son Minor's and stayed there till Thursday. Sunday at Mr. Rossiter's meeting and at Pierpont's and the rest at Son Minor's filling a new bedstead that I sent with sacking bottom.

June 7 "At court at Capt. Colt's about resisting Norwich Constable Peck wherein Joshua was too much concerned.

June 15 "I was at court all day. Grand jury impaneled and presented anew. Thos Stubbins, Nicho Spruk and Joshua Hempstead Jr. for endeavoring to rescue John Calder out of the hands of Peck the Constable of Norwich.

June 23 "I was at court all day and I received my salary of 10 pounds, 16s. and Joshua, and Thos Stubbins was fined 8 pounds each and cost of presentation as much more and the other delinquents Collins and John Richards Jr. 4 pounds each and Joshua Wheeler and Jonathan Rogers 3 pounds each and cost. (This must have been a hard blow to Joshua's pride. This was the grandson, now married, that he had raised)

"I got over the ferry sunset and stood along apace and ment John Dewy coming to fetch Dr. Woodbridge for my Daughter Minor who was in extremity of pain, hath been exceedingly ill, above a week back, and we got ye doctor along, though late, first made it midnight, found my daughter easy to what she hath been,

having taken medicine that forced her ease, and so continued all day, but could not sleep."

Sunday — "In the forenoon I went and fetched my daughter Pierpont, got some things that were wanting, and in the afternoon went back to Mr. Rossiter's, and back after meeting and lodged there again.

November — "I went with Son and Daughter Minor to their farm at Puckhungo neck and measured across from ye SE to SW corner in order to make a straight line, and back at night."

Trading with West Indies continues. April, 1745: "a brig and four sloops arrived." (One is constantly reminded in this diary that this is a sea faring town)

May 1745: "In the forenoon I went to Mr. Hull's to exchange 50 pounds of Rhode Island new money for me. Daughter Minor for Boston and Conn.

May 17 — "I went to Thomas Minor's farm to speak with him, and got him to go up to Pine Neck to exchange 86 pounds of Rhode Island money for Daughter M Minor and gave all new Conn. 4 s. bills, new tender. Late afternoon, Daughter Minor gone."

May 27 — "My Daughter Minor had a very turn of ye colic all day and last night, Tuesday. I came away after I had been to see my Daughter Pierpont and to fetch Mr. Rossiter. Son Minor set out for Boston. I sent 25 s. to buy a protractor.

"John Rogers and Bolles and Waterus and Andrew Davis and about 20 more of their gang came down into town with a cart and oxen and were taken up by the officers and committed to prison. Also 4 women of their company came to ye meeting house and began to preach and were taken away to prison also."

June 18 — "I went to Stonington to carry home my granddaughter, Abigail Minor, also Molly Hempstead who have been over here about 10 days.

June 7 — "The 200 soldiers, 3 transports, are gone for Cape Breton. A post came from Boston to bring ye glad tidings of our forces having taken ye city of Louis-bourg, on ye 17th instant, without the loss of one man on that day, having taken their strongholds before, and forced them to set open their gates, having battered down most of their houses.

July 5, 1745: "Joshua's wife, my granddaughter, was delivered of a lusty son about break of day, weights ten pounds, blanket and all.

"Joshua Hempstead Jr.'s second son baptized Edward.

July 18,'45: "In the evening I went to Mr. Miller's to wait on the Dept. Gov. Major General Woolcott who is come from Cape Breton in Middletown, one of the transports. Several sick, some well persons come, near about eighty."

July 21 "Lt. Gen. of the Conn. New England forces against Cape Breton was at meeting, pretty well recovered."

"I stayed there (Pierpont's) till the Post came who broght news that our forces at Cape Breton had been defeated in an enterprise against the Island Battery there and had lost 170 men, killed, drowned and taken. I came home with the Post. We have the account of the death of Major Israel Newton of Colchester, and Israil Dodge of N.L., north parish, at Cape Breton by sickness."

"Ye Reverend George Whitefield preached again all day under ye oak tree in ye forenoon. Stood in his chair, took it off his horse. Text from Romans, Chapter 13, and first part of verse 14. "Put ye on the Lord Jesus. Afternoon from Rev. 3rd Chap., 20th verse. "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock." And a great assembly, perhaps twice as many as could possibly sit in ye meeting house, many from ye North parish, from Norwich, Groton, Stonington, and Lyme East Society,--an excellent preacher."

"I went out to Lyme East Society to hear Mr. Whitefield preach once more, and also heard him Saturday. He is gone to Lyme in order to go to Long Island, and so to New York and Georgia."

Oct.24 "The Country Sloop arrived from Cape Breton afternoon, went out last April in the expedition. Capt. John Prentis and 100 men. The Maj. Gen. Woolcott went in her also and he came home before. The have lost about one quarter part of their men by sickness, more killed.

(Joshua, as you may have realized brought up his grandsons, Joshua and Nathaniel, but it is interesting to note that he administered their mother's estate, and always seems on friendly terms with her, calling her Daughter Truman)

Jan 1746: "In the evening the chimney catched fire, in the new room and endangered the house through the dejects in the chimney, and the ridge of the house. All the neighborhood came to assist with ladders and pails, and by continually throwing water where the fire came through, against the house. Providence so ordered it that not so much as one shingle or anything else was burnt. The people carried 7 pounds of powder stock into the street and bedding, and some other things without the doors a distance."

Feb " I lop poled the yard behind Truman's and cut

down one part of the crotched old apple tree, near their pear tree, a very old tree, I concluded the same age of the pear tree, both my grandfather planted, who lived but seven years after the town was first settled, which was in 1646, ninety nine years ago in January."

Mr. Roe in Stonington is also a friend of Joshua's. "I wrote a deed for Mr. Roe from Capt. Minor of a 50 acre grant at Puckhung neck. He paid me 10s."

"I was all day at Son Minor's. I wrote a deed for him and made a map of the 20 acre grant he hath now bought over again."

April: "News is come of the death of my nephew, John Edgecombe, at Cape Breton about a month since; and the minister, and Dr. Tozar and divers others."

In May Joshua loses three keys tied together with a leather string and he has to take off his chest locks and break open his desk.

July 1746:"A schooner came from Cape Breton with soldiers, about 50, which are the last of our men. Some few have enlisted for three years."

July 3 "Toward night I went to the fort. The cannons were all fired off on account of the good tydings come in print, in contradicting the news of the Duke of Cumberland's death, and confirming the route fought with the rebels in Scotland, and defeating the rebels entirely, and taking the young pretender prisoner, and some others of their chiefs, on the 16th of April, last."

"I lent my grandson, Nathaniel, so much silver money as his silver spoon weighs, and took ye spoon for security. I also gave him silver in exchange for a pair of shoe buckles."

Aug. 6 "I was at home all day and did no work, remembering that this day, thirty years, my dear wife departed this life."

Sept. 4 Son Minor came home and brings account that his wife is safely delivered of the third daughter after five sons.

Sept.23 "News is come by express from Boston that a French fleet of 26 men of war and 1500 land soldiers in several transports were seen off Cape Sableson, the tenth instant, standing to the northward. At Court all day.

Sept.29 "Training day, 1st and 2nd Companies. Daniel Starr wet his commission, treated both companies at his house with cakes and drinks enough.

Oct.2,'46: "A general muster of all the militia in the colony and 1/2 of each training band detached to be ready to march against the enemy in case of invasion, at an hour's warning. The news of the French fleet being arrived at Cape Sable confirmed."

Oct.30 "I was about home and in town to hear the news that is come by the Post, that the French fleet is certainly gone from Jeoueta. The chief man died the day before they arrived in September, and the next man fell on his own sword and is supposed to be dead. The sickness is so great among them that they have burried above one thousand there in less than a month, and have sent back to France three or four ship loads of sick; and where the fleet is gone is uncertain, but supposed to be France."

In December Capt. Thomas Minor dies, and Joshua stays at Son Minors because, "twas windy and not likely I could get over the ferry if I went, though fair weather."

In January Joshua has a blue broadcloth great coat made. Captain Collin's new sloop, laden for West Indies is wrecked not far away.

Feb. 1747: "I received of Son Minor 72 pounds and of molasses, it to be had for 12s.6d. I went to visit old Mrs. Wheeler who has been very sick, and is got up again. (This is not our ancester)

Feb.27 "Joshua's wife hath had the women around her all day, began last night, and she was delivered of a lusty son about 10 o'clock at night."

Apr.17,'47:"We had the sad tidings that Son Minor's dwelling house was burned to the ground last night by accident."

Apr.18 "In the afternoon I went to Stonington to see my distressed children, but it being night before I got there I lodged at Pierpont's.

Apr.19 "I went to widow Grace Minor's where I found my dejected Son Minor much wounded, that is bruised by his falling from a chamber window in endeavoring to quench the fire which first began in the lean to chamber at the north east corner by an Indian woman sticking a short piece of candle to a chest and falling asleep until it burnt through the roof, and no man at home to prevent its spreading. My daughter was the first who discovered it about midnight, and was the instrument to save, with the assistance of my granddaughter, Molly Hempstead and Mrs. Miller and the children to save most of the household stuff and shop goods.

In May he says he, "Stayed at Minor's all day till evening. I went to Pierpont's and lodged at Silvanus Minor's."

May 21, '47: "I was at home till near night I went into town. There is a sloop come in that belongs to ye westward, Hubbel, master, and which sailed from home, Westcoate mate, about three weeks since, and was taken by a Spanish privateer who kept them about ten days, and then gave them sloop and horse and lumber and sent about thirty English prisoners in her, having lately taken six or seven English vessels, one from England, one from New York."

June 10 "I went to Stonington, and Joshua and Nattie and Jonathan and my two mares. Son Minor raised his house, had, I suppose, two hundred people there."

June 12 "I went with Son Minor and his wife, and Hempstead Minor up to his farm at Puckhungonuck to see the people cut bushes; and back at night."

Aug. 12 "Hempstead Minor here at night (Clement Jr.'s brother.)

Oct. Molly Hempstead (granddaughter) lies in a trundle bed beside the fire at Widow Minor's. After dining at Pierpont's Joshua carries Dr. Pierpont to look after Molly at night, and then pays for a pair of shoes for Molly's nurse, and she is to stay until Molly is better, hopefully. At Son Minor's he finds Billy Roe is very ill with the fever and bloody flux, and Nattie drooping. Daughter Minor breaks her ankle. Joshua pays Son Minor 40 for a pair of gaiters, 40, 6d. for an ivory comb, and 26 s. for shoes for the nurse.

Oct. 22 "News is come by ye Post of the death of my good friend John Winthrop Esquire of this town, in London of Great britian, where he had been ever since June 1726. He sailed from hence in July, twenty one years since, aged about 66. He was the only surviving son of Major General Wait Winthrop, late of Boston."

Oct. 24 "Son and Daughter Pierpont are come in order to go to Middletown, and their children."

Oct. 29 "Son Pierpont, and Jonathan, and Joshua went on board Ebe Howard to go to Middletown. I went with them to see them go."

Nov. 2. "I set out for Middletown with my Daughter Pierpont and Tommy, and Abigail and Molly. I carried Ab and my daughter carried Molly on my bay mare, and I, red sorrel, and Tommy on their two year old colt. We drove two cows. We all lodged at Thomas Gidding's expenses 20 s. We set out soon after sunrise and got over Chapman's ferry by noon, and to Middletown by daylight, and put up at Mr. Sages."

Joshua returns home from there on Thanksgiving, before meeting, and he goes to meeting, but finds Stephen's and Joshua's families are both gone abroad, so he has dinner at John's

Dec. "I went to Madam Winthrop's to assist in proving Mr. Winthrop's will. I was bondsman for Madam Winthrop, who took administration with the will annexed, 6,000 pound bond, new tender."

Jan 12, '48: "In the afternoon, at the court of probates to get free holders appointed to set out the third part of Mr. Winthrop's estate in housing and lands to Madam Winthrop for her dower."

Jan. 21 "I rid out with my Daughter Minor, Deacon Gruns and to Madam Winthrop's."

His old tenant, William Benet, rents his farm from Joshua, and Joshua asks 50 pounds, old tender, for rent for 1 year.

June 18, '48: "I went to Capt. Jos. Coit's warehouse and unhead a bb of York flour for Son Minor, and sent Adam with two mares and two bags of flour."

In August, at Stonington, he goes with Son and Daughter Minor to meeting. On Tuesday he goes with Daughter Minor and her daughter, Abigail Allen, up to Puckhungonuck farm, and lodged there.

Sept. 22 "At night Josh rallied a gang of hands, and husked out all ye corn by 11 at night."

Sept. 23 Joshua and Adam sorted and carried up ye corn, about 70 bushels.

Nov. 15 "I was at Madam Winthrop's most of the day. News is come that her son, John, is come to Rhode Island by Nantucket.?

Nov. 25 "I mended one of Madam Winthrop's wheels, and in the evening went to Madam Winthrop's, and met Mr. John Still Winthrop at Collin Saltonstall's, who this night arrived with Mr. Hide from London by way of Nantucket first, and Rhode Island. He hath been gone seven years next February.

Nov. I was most of the day at Madam Winthrop's after dinner, and setting awhile. We walked about the neck, and the two Winthrops, Mrs. Alford, and Miller."

Dec. 13 "Old Mrs. Minor, second wife of Joseph Minor, died. She was daughter of Mr. John Keeny by his first wife, who was a widow Douglas. Married to Minor above thirty years ago."

Joshua helps Daniel Truman make a bedstead for Daughter Minor.

Jan. 1, '49: "I went to hear Mr. Rossiter who preached one sermon only, very cold. (First time I remember reading this)

Jan. 28, '49: "I found my daughter, Abigail, sitting up well, had lain in a fortnight last Tuesday with a daughter which is her ninth child."

Joshua continues very busy about Winthrop affairs. It was very cold in February; and both, his and Stephen's chimneys caught fire.

Feb. 23 "In the evening at Mr. Winthrop's. He made me a present of a pair of spectacles that was his father's, a joint in the bow, turtle shell frame, fish skin case. (Joshua is now seventy one)

March 2 "Old Indian Mary who was a captive in the Narragansett war in 1675 died last night, and was buried this evening."

March 8 "Old Mr. Roe, my Son Minor's benefactor, died at Canterbury. Brother Salmon's negro man, Lymiss, dead this day, a good servant and a Christian.

Joshua continues to represent Mr. Winthrop at court. "I lent Mr. Winthrop one eight pound bill, and Madam paid me again, Mr. Winthrop paid my expenses."

All through June, between farming, acting as magistrate, receiving visits, and going to Stonington to see his children, he is busy with Winthrop affairs; and on the twelfth of June, 1749 he journeys for Mr. Winthrop to Governor Belcher at Burlington, then he goes to Maryland to seek his youngest sister, Lucy. He is seventy one, and it is quite a journey on horseback. There are many stops and visits along the way. He finds Lucy and stays at her house for a week, very well entertained. They go to see an iron works, and he gives the working of it. His observations are fresh and keen all along the way. Regretably it is too long to copy. He is delighted in the new planned Philadelphia.

"I waited on Governor Belcher and received a letter, and had a conversation very free and familiar about the affairs and officers of our government for near forty years past; and his thoughts of time to come, and other private affairs. H His excellency treated me with much respect, and invited me to stay all night and dine with him in the morrow, but I should lose my company if I stayed, and begged to be excused."

He reaches home on the 27th of July. He always mentioned seeing Presbyterian churches on the trip. On the trip he meets a Mr. Bowers. "His wife's name was Grant of Windsor. Her mother was a daughter of Mr. John Minor of Woodbury." Joshua calls the wife, "a very intelligable woman."

He is quite ill from the 16th of August until the 25th with aching back and legs.

On his return he finds his family well, and Joshua's, and John's and Son Starr's, but Stephen not well. The fever and

ague are among them, and little seven year old Stephen has died.

"In the forenoon I was out in the cornfield. In the afternoon at Mr. Winthrop's for dinner, a great entertainment, Mr. Wanton, Collin Sergeant, Colonel Saltonstall, Mr. Adams, Mr. Lechemere and their wives; Mr. Gaines, Mr. Stewart and myself, all afternoon."

Sept.7, '49: "At four o'clock I set out to Mrs. Adam's funeral, both bells tolling, and continued until the funeral was over. I was one of the bearers, a great number of people."

Sept.15 "We set out and reached Capt. Thomas Wheeler's and stayed there over night and returned."

Nov.5 "I took a cow for winter for Madam Winthrop, and she is to winter one for me at Mr. Wallsworth's, and I am to give them one quart of milk a week if she gives so much."

Jan.1, 1750: "I went to Mr. Winthrop's and dined there; and toward night went to Jonathan Copps, and met the rest of the justices; and after consultation of the laws supressing vice, we proceeded to choose tavern keepers, and jurymen for ye year ensuing; and had a good supper, and broke up before eight o'clock."

Feb.7 "I lent my son, John, my old feather bed with a brand new taken, home made; and one tow sheet, one ring striped blanket, and also white rug and bed."

March 8 "A town meeting about sheep and swine. Sheep are restrained, and swine at liberty."

Mar. 14 "I paid Mr. Edward Palmer for Daughter for daughter Winor's Bibles, two pounds, nineteen shillings, six pence paid in full.

March "Joshua came from Stonington. (This is Nathaniel Hempstead's son, whom Joshua raised.) and his Aunt Winor, and Stephen Bennet lodged with me; and I have agreed to let him have the farm for one year, be paid next Christmas."

He is ill all through March after the news of the drowning of Robert's oldest boy, Benjamin, who sailed to the Barbadoes and was lost over board the day before they landed.

March 31 "I am a little mended, but poor yet. Madam Winthrop was so kind as to visit me, and stayed till sunset and after.

April 9 "I was at freeman's meeting, which was very full, above two hundred freemen."

"Mary Hobbs come to live with me a while to do her housework for her houseroom and fire."

Apr. 28, '50: "I was at home in the forenoon helping Mrs. Hobbs cond up her bed in the new chamber and fitting things there.

Robert comes from Southold in quest of his daughter, Abigail, who has come away with her first cousin, John Ledyard Jr., for her parents have refused to let her marry him. He is a sailor. Robert stays and goes to meeting with Joshua. On Wednesday he finds that the couple have been married in Seatauket. They got a license of Dr. Mawason, who had blanks to dispose of from the governor.

July 7 "Found my Daughter Minor sick, two or three more of the family. I was at Minor's forenoon. In the afternoon, I went with Abigail Ledyard to Mr. Rossiter's, (the minister's) and dined there; and then he, and we went to Colonel Williams', and stopped awhile; and then I went to Christopher Eldredge's, and left Abigail Ledyard, and went back to Son Minor's. Clement and Abigail with me, got there very late. My Daughter Minor very ill."

July 10 "Fair and hot. I stayed at Minor's till three o'clock, setting the tile around the fireplace in the west room, and then set out for home."

July 31 "Hannah Hempstead and Han and John is gone to Long Island, and Abigail Ledyard."

Aug. 22 "John, his wife and children came over from Southold

Aug. 31 "In the forenoon I was about home, and up to the ferry, assisting my grandson, Clement Minor (our ancestor mentioned at last) in carrying some goods on horseback."

"I rid out to Joseph Minor's to assist in accommodating affairs between the old man and his grandson, Jessee, and we have accomplished the affair."

Oct. 2 "I was at court in the forenoon and to see Madam Winthrop. (that was) She was married on Sunday morning by the Dept. Gov. Woolcott to Mr. Miller."

Dec. 25 "Toward night set out for Stonington to see Daughter Minor who hath been lately delivered of a still born son."

Jan. 19, '51: "Robert has come from Southold to visit and gone again. In the afternoon I set out for Stonington and my granddaughter, Abigail Ledyard on my sorrel mare. Got to Son Minor's before eight."

Mr. John Winthrop has married also, and Joshua still carries on his business.

Jan.27,'51: "My grandaughter Ledyard and her brother, Joshua Hempstead, here at noon; and she stayed all night."

April 19 "John Ledyard is this day arrived from Barbadoes, and several more vessels."

May 23 "I was in town all day a visiting neighbors. I dined at Mr. Miller's."

May 24 "Joshua is come back from Stonington and brings tidings that Stephen Benet moved out yesterday."

May 29 "Joshua and family removed to Stonington."

In August Joshua Sr. sent his hired man, Adam, to Stonington to help Joshua. In September he engages William Minerd Junior to make a cider mill for him.

Sept.18 "I went to Mr. Miller's who sent an invitation in writing, to dine with him, Mr. Boland, Mr. Winthrop, Collin Saltonstall, Mr. Stewart and Jer Miller and their wives; and a fine entertainment we had."

Joshua goes to fetch Daughter Starr from Stonington, and met her six miles off. He goes forward to his farm to see a horse race there. "They could not agree in the manner of setting them off, so I returned back in the evening."

Jan.23,'52: "In the forenoon I went to call Daniel Hobart, a horse doctor, to see if it were possible to do anything to save the life of my mare, and he used means, but in vain. She died in the evening. She was eight years old, and the last mare of my Talmadge breed of horses. Left one yearling colt, a horse which was in her body when I rid her to Maryland two years ago in July last."

March 1 "Died Mrs. Hall (alias Pierce) ye celebrated school mistress who taught reading, writing and arithmetic and the needle to ye female. She belonged to the Church of England. Aged sixty odd."

June 19,'52: "I paid of Lydia Douglas thirty nine shillings for six and a half days work; making my blue jacket and breeches, cloth serge and one pair leather breeches."

June 30 "I was all day with the sheriff and jury, appointed to lay an open highway from Stonington Harbor to Preston; and we dined at Captain Nathan Chesebrough's gratis, a great company, three or four score perhaps. I lodged at Son Minor's again."

July 12 "Mr. Adams preached all day. (This is the usual Sunday notation) A contribution in this colony to help support ye gospel among ye Indians, in to what comes from Scotland."

Joshua is still engraving stones, doing surveying and regular farm work. He is seventy-four. He has a kinswoman, Jenny Grant, of Newport. Mr. Rossiter preaches at Mystic; and he goes there frequently to hear him; whenever he is in Stonington.

Sept. 1752: (At Stonington) "I called at Mr. Owen's and Mr. Newel, schoolmaster at Stonington; and my grandson, William Roe, and Mr. Rossiter's two sons, twins, all going to New Haven to Commencement overtook me and we came over together in two boats; and I took their horses to my Cross Lot. and they lodged at Son Starr's."

Again and again we are reminded of the sea faring nature of this town. There are ships sailing for the West Indies and wrecks abroad, and on the shore at home.

Nov. 4 "I was with selectmen at the harbor's mouth taking care of Capt. Thomas Eames and crew in a brig from New York, divers of the men and himself sick with the small pox."

Nov. 12 "One bell tolls for the death of poor Ben Dant who died this afternoon with the small pox at the white beach in Peter Latimer's house, there where Capt. Eames died of the same distemper. This Ben Want lived with me many years. I took him when he was about five or six years old, I think, and kept him to school. After he was old enough his mother put him to apprentice to Son John, and he was free last summer and went to sea. He was to me like one of my own children, almost."

Jan. 1753: "Hempstead Minor sold his race horse."

Jan. 21 "I was at home all day, something indisposed. Mr. Adams not well, did not go out, preached one sermon to a few at his own house."

Feb. 22 "My daughter Minor and her son Clement and Joshua Hempstead are come from Stonington."

Feb. 25 "My Daughter Minor, Clement and Mrs. Page went home this morning. Set out by moonlight, got over the ferry by sunrise."

May 7 "Stopped awhile at the farm, and lodged at Ledyard's. My grandaughter, Molly, of Southold is there with her sister, Abigail Ledyard."

June 22 "I set out for Middletown to see my Daughter Pierpont, my Daughter Starr with me. She rode my bay mare. I rode on Joshua's Swetland mare. We got to Middletown to my Son Pierpont's before sunset, and found all well and lodged there.

Joshua and his daughters make several visits and side trips.

July 3, '53: "Son Starr came for his wife and they went back."

Aug. 26, ' "Mr. Adams is tolerable well again, excepting old age. He preached all day."

Sept. 12 "I was at home all day. Joshua was over, and helped me to raise up the beam of the cider mill, Nat also, and Adam, and nobody else."

Sept. 24 "In the afternoon at the town meeting, and to visit Mr. Adams and his son. (William, who preached because his father was ill) and to wait on the sheriff, Mr. Christopher on account of my grandson Nathaniel Minor, who comes recommended by the selectmen and captains, as well as justices, to be a deputy sheriff."

Oct. 4 "I was at home all day. In the morning the Rev. Mr. Eliphalet Adam expired in a good old age, seventy six last March. He was ordained pastor of the first and only church in this town February 1708 and continued to preach to us until the latter end of this summer. He was visited with ye fever and ague and last with the bloody flux which carried him off. (Joshua is a pallbearer at the funeral) He was a gentleman of a quiet and peaceable disposition, and well read in history as well as divinity."

Oct. 14 "No minister at meeting house nor church. Deacon Green carried on."

On the twentieth Joshua goes with Son Robert, who has come from Southold, to Stonington. They stop at Ledyard's, to see John Ledyard. "He was just come home from sea, having met with a violent storm which carried away their boom and mainsail, and gaff and two cables, and seventeen horses and forty sheep and many other things. No life lost of any human creature."

Oct. 21 "Heard Mr. Rossiter in the afternoon, and Son Minor and Daughter there; and had their youngest child baptized Betty."

He continues to dine with the Millers about once a month.

Nov. 15 "I set out for Stonington between eight and nine. I got over the ferry and stood along the road. Before eleven it began to snow. I got to Mystic Meeting House an hour before meeting. Mr. Rossiter preached a public thanksgiving. It rained about two o'clock, and carried off the snow. After service I went to my Daughter Minor's. My son gone to Boston, and Nathaniel by land, and Hempstead by water. I lodged there."

On November fifteenth Joshua watches the hanging of Sarah

Bramble who has refused to come to hear a sermon preached to her last Wednesday. She had murdered her bastard child a year ago last March. "A crowd of spectators of all sexes, and neighbors that are from neighboring towns as well as this, judged to be ten thousand. It rained moderately most of the day. It was a female. When it was born she hid it, then tried to burn the body. Joshua and his wife and child over, and Clemee, and Ben and Nannie Minor and stayed all night." (This is the third hanging he has watched)

Nov.29,'53: "I went to Capt. Jos.Coit's to visit his mother, old Mrs. Coits, and I lost my old silver spoon marked I.A.M. It lay with one more, not marked, on the cupboard. While I was absent Nat's boys, Grover and Will, and Josh Starr kindled a fire up and roast potatoes, and played awhile in my room. I suppose they all combined to hide the spoon or else worse. I received of Richard Smith for Son Minor 100 pounds, 13s,0 d. old tender and sent it over with Clemmee."

Jan.12,'54: "I sent one pound white wool to widow Datons to spin for me and Adam stocking yarn."

Feb.1 "Over to Starr's for dinner, and Nat Minor.Daniel Lester cut out leather to make me a pair of boots of calf skin, and carried it home."

Deacon Green still carries on,-no minister.

Feb.20 "I went to Stonington in the afternoon, and Nathaniel; and got to Son Minor's by daylight. Stephen and Daniel Starr were before, and got to Capt. John Denison's before Nathaniel Minor and Ann Denison were married, which was about three O'clock. We all lodged at Son Minor's, and also Abigail Ledyard and Joshua, and Christopher Eldridge and their wives."

Feb.21 "Fair. In the morning we went down to Capt. John Denison's to the wedding where company were gathering together and soon grew numerous, and after a few hours of conversation we all rid up to Son Minor's and were there all day, entertained liberally with plum cake and cheese and wine and other strong drink. The three ministers and civil authority, and other of the principal inhabitants to the amount of more than one hundred horses, besides near neighbors that come on foot."

March 31 "Three of my Daughter Minor's children are sick with ye cancar, Molly, Phoebe and Betty, and ye last very ill.

May "I set out for Colchester and got to Mr. Stephen Gardner's and lodged there; and on the next day. Mr. Gardner went with me and we sought for the old north west corner of my first one hundred acres, and found one that is something like it but the tree is dead and down, that I can not own or deny."

Joshua still mends his own wall, and his sliding casement.

June 20, '54: "In the forenoon I rid out to ye cornfield and pasture with Brother Salmon, and then into town to assist Cleney Minor about at Mr. Stewart's, afternoon at court. (This is Clement, the father of Roe)

In August Nat's wife and children come from Southold. Joshua helps shove up his son John's dwelling place, which was much wracked end wise, the chimney pressing hard on it near twenty years. John, drawing stones from a ledge by his shop found an Indian skeleton, "doubtless an Indian hath been buried before the English first settled here which was one hundred and eight years since."

Just to show the visitors besides Nat's family there is also grandson Joshua, from Wethersfield, Joshua from Long Island, Daughter Pierpont and young child and Holly arrived by water. This is a month picked at random. Joshua, himself, visits the sick, as he always does, visits Mr. Winthrop and his niece and nephew, goes to Mr. Winthrop's with Mr. Miller to see the raising of Mr. Winthrop's great new house, goes to Mr. Miller's, to Son Minor's and lodges there. He rides down to the harbor mouth to carry a letter to Widow Harris, goes to Stonington with Daughter Pierpont and children, stays at John Ledyard's, stops at Joshua's, lodges at Christoper Eldridge's, and "my daughter and children at Joshua's whose wife is lately delivered of a fifth son, which they call Benjamin." (He is many times a great, grandfather. Though he is now 76, toward night on Sunday the 25th he walks "along the street as far as Colonel Saltonstall's to suppress disorderly people from walking in the street, Constable Roberson Leech grand juryman walking with me."

In September he is at training all day 1st, 72nd Company. He is still engraving stones and surveying. He sometimes has to correct old plans in surveying.

On October 31st he goes to Long Island to visit his many relatives and returns home the 17th of November. He has seen "dear sister", brother Salmon, Son Hempstead, Corwin, Lt. Thomas Robinson, Richard Miller, Lt. Thomas Rieves, Daniel Tuttheels, Capt. Thomas Morris and three sons of Sister Temperance. Conklin. "Brother Bailey wasn't to home."

On the way home: "We run through close by the east end of Plumb Island, and fetched in with the long beach east of Pine Island, and turned up to the white beach about eight. Swimmed my horse a shore, and paid nine shillings N.Y. money for my passage, and brought Mr. Griffin behind me on my horse. Got home about nine, and found all my family well."

Dec. 25 "In the evening I rid up to Capt. Wheeler's (Thomas) and married William Swan and Eunice Ally."

In January Benjamin Bailey comes to Lodge. Joshua is getting

older for he says, "I have a crick in the small of my back yesterday, and today I can hardly get up out of my chair when down."

They still have no regular minister. Joshua skipped attending first service one day, for he says, "I am poorly able to travel."
His two grandsons, named Joshua, both visit him one night.

He fixes his bed: "I also put ten pounds into my bed I lie on, now forty eight pounds ticken and all, besides bolster and pillows."

His granddaughter, Molly Eldredge, brings him news from Stonington that his old mare is sick and he goes over to try to doctor her. The mare grows better after treatment.

April 1, '55: "Governor Shirley arrived by land from Boston, and some gentlemen with him bound toward Virginia to meet with General Braddock. Five guns fired at the fort, and the flag out all day.

Many of the prisoners put into jail are there for non payment of debt, and he administers the poor man's oath to them.

(Mr. Adams, evidently the son of their former preacher, sometimes preaches; and, at times, Joshua goes to Mystic to hear Mr. Rossiter.)

On June 23rd Joshua, his grandson, is quite ill with pleurisy and Dr. Woodbridge comes to bleed him. Joshua Sr. stays there all day rectifying the gate and bars and fences. Dr. Miner and two sons, Nat and Hempstead, come and Joshua stays through the night.

He takes Joshua's son Josh, and Neddie home, fits them out, goes to the ferry and sends Adam over with them. By the fifth Joshua is well enough to ride out.

July 15 "I went to Stonington toward night with Joshua's two boys, Josh and Ned."

July 16 "I helped Joshua a little while in the morning, pulling the north side of the top of his barn to rights, making it true. The heads of the rafters were uneven."

Misleading news comes on July 22, 1755: "Melancholy news of the over throw of our English forces beyond Virginia, under the command of Gen. Braddock, and he slain, and all the artillery fallen into the hands of the enemy."

On the twenty-fifth the country Post is returned from Saybrook. "General Braddock not slain, and but a small part of the army that were foremost, that had the misfortune to be overcome, and lose their artillery, and but one fifth of

the army that were engaged and one colonel Dunbar slain. Uncertain news all.

Sept. 1755: "In the evening I went to visit Mr. Miller (husband of Madame Winthrop) who is in a very poor state of health. Last night in the evening he was taken with convulsions, fits, and had fifteen by three o'clock and ceased and was something disordered in his reason, but sitting up and smoking."

Sept.16 "Called at Colonel Saltonstall's to be informed of the news from camp at Lake Sacrament. Gen. Johnson and Major Lyman are there with about 3,000 men, and have had a smart engagement with about 15 or 1600. French and Indians killed, and have killed their lieutenant general and taken their general and killed about 70 of their army with a loss of about 100 or 150 of which Colonel Tillcomb of Newburg and Colonel Williams of ye upper town are slain."

Oct. 25 "We hear of the death of Capt. Thomas Wheeler of Stonington. He died in a fit of appoplex one day this week, the richest man in Stonington, aged fifty odd, I suppose." (Mary Wheeler's father)

Though Mr. Will Adams continues to preach all day Joshua admits, "I was out afternoon only."

Jan.20,'56: "Visited Mr. Miller who had evidently had a stroke, and was helpless, his speech broken, but reason not."

His son, John, is constable.

Feb. 18 "A Society fast on account of our unhappy circumstances, our want of a settled minister."

On the 23rd they vote upon a minister. "Mr. Adam was negative, 45 against him and 42 for him, and Mr. Fish of Stonington was chosen, 45 for him, and 15 in the negative. (They have heard several ministers now)

March 15 "Mr. Miller died, aged 67. (Joshua has been to see him, and is one of the pall bearers)

March 25 "Dined at Madam Miller's."

March 8 "Colonel Washington has returned from Boston and gone to Long Island. Power's sloop, and two boats to carry six horses and his retinue, all bound for Virginia. He hath seen to advise or be directed by Gov. Shirley who is chief general of the American forces."

In April we find Joshua still surveying, still engraving grave stones and working on the farm.

May 3, '56: "I was at home most of the day, and in the latter part I went up to the training field, a muster of both companies, and after training both companies come down to our house. Nathaniel treated all with cakes and cider and punch."

May 10 "In the forenoon I was at Colonel Lee's to take leave of some of my neighbors who were going out in the expedition against Crown Point. Only about thirty marched off. They wait for arms that are coming from Boston.

May 22 "Joshua is gone home. His team and boys here. In the forenoon I rid down to Nathaniel's wheat field, and also I carried little Nattie behind me. (He mentions having six horses)

Aug. 30 "In the morning Hempstead Hempstead Minor set out for Albany and the camp in order to get his brother, Clement, home if possible, who is sick there. (This is Poe's father)

Aug. 24 "To Capt. Adams and paid him for my gold buttons, 24 shillings lawful money, and two old buttons and links."

Sept. 12 "No minister at the meeting house. I went to church in the forenoon, and heard Mr. Graves, and dined at Madam Miller's"

Sept. 15 "Son Minor is come over and brings the joyful tidings that his son, Clement, is come home from camp. His brother, Hempstead, went for him and got home Saturday last, less than a fortnight. Tis sickly at Camp Fort Edward and hath been sometime."

Oct. 12 "We had the melancholy tidings from Southold yesterday of the death of my grandaughter, the wife of Joshua Hempstead. She left a son four days old."

Oct. 15 "Old Mr. Elnathan Minor of Stonington, son of Deacon Jonassah Minor, formerly of New London, died last Monday, aged 80, near 90."

Oct. 27 "I was at home all day filling oak board in the back lean to floor. I took away the pine boards to lay a double floor in the old chamber."

Nov. 1 "1st and 2nd Companies are mustering to enlist ten men, five out of each company. Eight have enlisted, and we have made a large contribution and subscription to be divided between them."

Nov. 25, '56: "Jonathan Pierpont is come from Middletown, and lately from Halifax has been from home above seven years. His brother, Jonathan, and sister, Abigail, are come with him. He is bound right away back to boston."

Nov. 27 "Took leave of Jonathan P. I gave him ten New England shillings and a few coppers, and lent him my old bay mare, saddle and bridle to go to Stonington, and further if he can send her back to Stonington.

During the cold days of January and February Joshua stays home more than ever.

Feb. 25 "I rid to town to Braddick's where Justice Coit and Adam and all the selectmen were assembled to advertise and admonish a dozen of our inhabitants complained of for idleness and bad husbandry."

In March he sowed rye, though he is far more around home than formerly. He still performs marriages, nearly every week."

April 18, '57: (Stonington) I arose early in order to be at home to the lottery but my horse was so lame he could not go. I suppose he strained it. Yesterday he hung by one of his hind legs and like to have flung me. I borrowed Son Minor's horse and Jenny to come to Joshua's. I rid home the Colfax mare in less than two hours, came away before seven and got to the ferry before nine, and over soon and went up to the court house and attended the lottery all day. We finished complete. Capt. Daniel Coit and I assisted as Justice of the Peace, by order of the General Assembly.

May 3 "Deacon Green died by morning of diabetes."

Joshua mends the wheel and cart, and puts in a cellar window, and he was out all day surveying twice this month.

June 10 "Experience, the youngest daughter of my son, Robert, at Southold is here."

June 11 "In the afternoon I went over to Groton with my grandaughter, Experience, to her Sister Ledyard's, and stayed there till night expecting my Daughter Minor to come."

June 12 "Capt. David Mumford, the New London privateer, fell down to the harbor's mouth. Clement Minor come and gone." (Our Clement)

June 13 "My grandson, Clement Minor is gone a privateering with Capt. David Mumford."

July 11 '57: "Nutt's wife and three children come home from Southold with Griffin."

July 28 "We (Society) have unanimously voted to give one hundred pounds a year to Mr. Byles if he'll accept and two hundred and forty settlement in four years."

In August he reports Mr. Byles is gone to Boston and Mr. Adams preaches all day.

August 14 "The melancholy news confirmed of the loss of our upper Fort William Henry on Lake George." (Sacrament)

Aug. 17 "A prize schooner taken by David Mumford from the French in one half latitude, thirty three Lamphere master arrived."

On the eleventh of September we find Mr. Byles preaching.

Sept. 26 "I called at Mr. Power's and Capt. Wheeler's. Several sick there."

Oct. 1 "I was at court for Mr. Winthrop." (to give evidence)

Oct. 9 "Mr. Biles gave his answer in writing in compliance with our votes respecting his settlement.

Joshua is still working on his farm, and performing the marriage ceremony.

Joshua buys Mr. Tilley's house, that was Samuel Harris's, called the Shepherd's Tent, also a new barn.

Small pox breaks out, and two of the Starr boys have it and are taken from their parents to the light house below the harbor's mouth, then Daughter Starr and her daughter, Belle have it. Joshua gets the Widow Green to nurse them, and every day goes down to take them milk and meat and meal; and to hear how they are. They stay a month, until Dec. 5th, until cleansed of the small pox.

Dec. 30 "I went down to John Coits to administer the town clerk's oath unto Daniel Coit, Esquire, the selectmen present."

Jan 1, 1758: "In the forenoon I mended up the board fence of the tent house, and in the afternoon went to Stonington. Rid my stallion. Warm and very miry, bad riding."

Jan. 21 "Rid over to Son Minor's, and Joshua and his wife and Molly Eldridge with me. I lodged there."

Feb. 20, '58: "I was with the rest of the authority and selectmen in visiting the grammar school kept by Hurlbut."

March 2 "My grandson, Joshua Hempstead, of Southold is come over, and here."

April 12 "Two of my grandsons here, Thomas Hempstead from Southold, and Clement Minor from Stonington." (Our's)

Joshua still mends his wall, spends all day sowing oats and hay; settles bounds for Stewart and Thomas Minor, attends society meetings.

April 8 "I rid out to Solomon Minor's farm on Nehantick River, and married Clement Minor and Hannah Minor."

May 22 "I agreed with Widow Ann Ward to live in the little chamber over the kitchen for a quarter, she to spin one pound of wool for each week, and the liberty of making a fire in the kitchen, and the privelege of a well and small garden."

July 2 "Mr. Byles is gone to Boston. Mr. Adams preached all day."

July 3 "I went to Mr. Winthrop's, making up accounts with Mr. Brown, his tenant at Fisher's Island."

July 7 "I set out for Middletown by sundown and to Pierpont's and there abouts all day, and we was all at meeting."

Joshua and his relatives were visiting all around until the fifteenth. They were at Hartford, Setherfield and Bolton.

July 19 "News is come of taking Ticonderoga, and that we first lost two thousand men, and were repulsed."

Joshua went to Stonington in August. He rakes, mows the hay pays visits there.

August 13 "This is a day of great rejoicing. The news of the surrender of Cape Breton to the English, above two hundred guns fired at the fort, and on board the several vessels in the harbor. Began firing before sunset and kept it going at times until nine o'clock at night."

Sept. 8 "Joshua is come over to prepare for riding post to Lake George."

Sept. 11 "Joshua is setting out Post to carry letters to the army at Lake George. I delivered him two dollars and a half and five N.E. shillings to buy deer's leather, if he is not sick and wants it."

Sept. 14 "As we came near the town we heard about twenty cannon fired at the battery, and on board the vessels, on the joyful news being confirmed of the taking of Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, which

empties itself into the great river St. Lawrence. Colonel Bradstreet with three thousand men from the army took it in three days, a very old fort and very rich."

Sept.24,'58: "My daughter Starr taken into ye church. Joshua is come back from Lake George with Lexters."

Sept. 30 "I was at court in the forenoon, and at home in the afternoon bundling up shingles."

Oct. 1 "Mr. Byles preached all day. Nathaniel Hempstead and wife owned the covenant and had their children baptized."

Oct.2 "In the evening I rid up to Mr. Winthrop's and went home."

Oct. 22 "A sacrament day. Mr. Byles preached all day in a new pulpit, and Captain Pygan Adams officiated as deacon the first time."

Oct.30 "Josh and Neddy came over, and brought my two bay, young horses."

Oct. 30 "I rid down to Crossman and unloaded the bigger part of the salt hay. Night came and we left all to the weather."

Nov. 1 "I keep house. Daughter Starr set up all night, and with me all day nursing me, and set up all night again."

Nov.3 "I keep house still. Exceeding sore in my bowels where the pain was last week. There is my difficulty. Daughter Starr stands by me all night again. Old Samuel Chapman died the last night about eight o'clock, aged ninety three las February; and old Mrs. Penitable Coit, widow of Mr. John Coit, deceased, died this morning."

This is Joshua's last notation. He has kept his diary forty-six years and has been alert and interested in his family, his neighbors, his church and community up to the last. He is eighty-two years old.

John Hempstead, son of Joshua, made the final entry.

Dec.22,1758: "My father, Joshua Hempstead, departed this life.

Denison and Willie Family (N.Y.C. and B. Society Vol. 67, p. 46 Contributed by Dr. Spencer Miller, member of the Society)

John Denison, father of William Denison, of Roxbury, Mass. died of plague and was buried in Bishop's Stortford, Dec. 4, 1582 leaving his widow, Agnes Denison, who married John Gase, May 1, 1584. John Denison's widow was Agnes Willie. The Thorley search reaches back before year 1086 for the Manor of Thorley is mentioned in the Doomsday book. St. James Church was more than 200 years old before the Parish register began in 1539. Its first pastor was instituted in 1327. Rev. Robert Wylly was rector from 1474-1493, and may have been the grandfather of John Willie, who married Joan Marsead. Thorley is 29 miles north of London. Its population as late as 1801 was only 269, in 55 houses: In 1901 there were 622 in the Ecclesiastical Record, "With the aid of Rev. J.E.I. Procter, M.A., Rector of St. James Parish, Thorley in the rural deanery of Bishop's Stortford, I transcribed from the Thorley Parish Register the following": 1540, Oct. 30, John Willie m. Joan Marsead (perhaps Marshall intended). 1541, Aug. 4, John Willie baptized; 1543, Nov. 8 Emmerit Willie baptized. (possibly intended for Emma, and possibly changed to Agnes); 1548, Nov. 13, Mary Willie baptized; 1551, Feb. 1, Bridgett Willie bp.; 1561, May 11, John Denison m. Agnes Willie. (Proof also appears in the wills of John Denison and John Willie.) No more entries of Denisons or Willies were found between 1561-1583, for John Denison had moved to Bishop's Stortford. Then in 1583, July 21, Joan Willie bp. (d. of Edward, son of John Willie) 1583, Sept. 13, Mary Denison baptized. (d. of William D. who was the brother of John) Then follows a long list of baptism and burial records in Stortford Parish, in the register of St. Michaels' Church, Bishop's Stortford, among them 1571, Feb. 3, William Denison bp.; 1582, Dec. 4, John Denison buried; 1602, Dec. 10, Henry Monck buried; 1603, Nov. 7, William Denison and Margaret Monck married (widow of Monck was Margaret Chandler, po. 1577. In 1607 William Denison and George Abbotte were church wardens. Children of William Denison were John, George, Daniel, Sarah, perhaps others, then 1620, Dec. 10, George Denison (son of Willm. & Margaret) baptized.

Willie Chronology in Thorley. About 1483 John Wylley pd. 12 pence ch. rental in Stortford on Lynchwell meadow. (p. 140 Glasswck's Records, St. Michael's Ch.) and in 1490 William Willey "harness maker made repairs to the ch. (Ibid p. 21) This clearly indicates the Wylley family was established in Bishop's Stortford at least 60 years before the Parish registers were begun in Stortford. viz. 1561.

XXIV-19-H

John Denyson: (History of Stonington) He was living in Stortford in 1567, and died of the plague, Dec.4,1582. (NEH &G Vol.67, p.46) He married Agnes Willie, daughter of John Willie and Joan Marsead Willie, Aug.4,1541. Their children were Luce, William, Edward, Mary, Elizabeth, George. His widow married again on May 1,1584 John Glase.

XXIV-19-D

William Denyson: (History of Stonington, N.E.H.&G. Vol.67, p.46Bank's Topographical Dictionary) He was baptized at Stortford, Feb.3,1571. He married Margaret Chandler Honck, a widow at Stortford, Nov.7,1603. He came with his family to New England and settled at Roxbury in 1631. He came from Bishop's, Hertfordshire. Their children were John, William, George, at Stortford, England, and Daniel, Sarah, Edward, George, bp. at Stortford, England Dec. 10,1620.

William Denison was very well seated in Stortford, but unsettled himself, recalling his son Daniel from Cambridge, and removed himself and his family in 1631 to New England. He brought Daniel, and two younger brothers, Edward and George, leaving his oldest son, John, in England for he had gone to Cambridge, and was now married and a minister.

(History of the First Church of Roxbury, p.46) He is listed as one of the founders of First Meeting House. He was a farmer. He was a freeman July 3,1632, a constable 1634, a deputy in 1635, and an appraiser of wills. He was disarmed as a follower of Ann Hutchinson. He was an original donor of the Free Schoole. He died January 25, 1654.

Margaret Denison, his wife, is also listed as a member for, "It pleased God to work upon her heart and change it in her ancient years, after she came to this Land, and joined to the church in 1632."

(Ancestors and Descendants of James Post Denison) She died February 3,1645.

XXIV-19-B

Captain George Denison Sr: (History of Stonington) He was bapt. at Stortford, England Dec.10,1620 and came to New England in 1631 with his father. He married Bridget Thompson, daughter of John Thompson, gentleman and his wife Alice, of Preston, Northamptonshire, in 1640. They had Sarah, Stanton and Hannah born May 20,1643 and Bridget, -- died the same year.

(N.E.H. & G. Vol.13, p.73) Mr. Denison visited his native country the same year and, "engaged in the civil conflict with which the kingdom was convulsed." (Harrison Williams says he

was a Colonel of cavalry in the Parliamentary War.) On his return to this country about two years afterwards, he brought with him his second wife, Ann, daughter of John Borrowdale or Borodel of Cork, Ireland.

(History of Stonington) We have no date of his marriage to Ann Borodel, but, pending their courtship, an agreement was made between them, which was afterwards ratified and confirmed at Hartford, May 3, 1662; and this recorded instrument is proof positive of the marriage. His will is also there in his own handwriting bequeathing his property.

George and Ann lived in Roxbury until 1651, when he came to New London, Conn. Their children were John, Ann, Borodell, George, William, Margaret and Mary.

The town of New London, Conn. granted Capt. George 200 acres of land in the Pequot se pos valley, at Mystic in 1653 where he built a house and made his permanent, final home. His son, George, was born here in 1653.

Mr. Winthrop once said of him, "A young soldier lately come out of wars in England."

"He was not only distinguished as a civilian but he became the most distinguished soldier of Connecticut in her early settlement except for Major John Mason." (Harrison Williams)

(Thomas Minor's Diary) Feb. 8, 1654/55: "Captain Denison told me that he was with Robert Hempstead and I when we laid out Major Mason, his land, and that he well did remember all the marked trees, and that it was to run to but the head of the salt cove."

Oct. 19, 1656: "Sabath day; Captain Denison taught."
Nov. 9 1656: "We were at a meeting at town about Captain Denis
Jan. 15, 1656/7: "I was at town the day after the fast when we met about Capt. Denison and other recommended brethren and sisters, and the letters came from Mr. Blackman and Mr. Fitch."
June 8, 1657: "I was at town. Major Mason was there and Capt. Denison."
June 17, 1658: "Capt. Denison, Mr. Stanton, Goodman Chesebrough was here to bid me come to a meeting."
Nov. 23, 1658: "Capt. Denison and his man was here. I submitted myself to the town of Mystic and Poquatucke being called Southern Town by the court, that day being read to me."
Feb. 21, 1658/9: "I was questioned at my father's for being a leader to make division, secondly to take ye Captain's power from him, thirdly that I would deliver the Captain if he was demanded, forthly for lightness at town."
Sept. 22, 1659: "Mr. Willis and Deacon Park was at Mystic with Smith fetched the last of Captain Denison's goats Saturday."
Jan. 30, 1659/60: "Captain Denison did exercise, Monday."

July 20 and 21, 1660: "We had a court at Captain Denison's."
Aug. 13, 1660: "I had the gelding at Captain Denison's."
Dec. 18, 1660: "There is a court at Capt. Denison's."
May 31, 1661: "The Captain and I were at New London. They denied us the records till they did hear from the Governor and the Court."
June 29, 1661: "Capt. Gockin was here this week. We laid out Walter Palmer his land that was given to Capt. Denison."
Sept. 30, 1662: "We were all at the town at Captain Denison's at a feast."
March 1, 1662/3: John Gallop was chosen townsman and the Captain left out as I was told."
May 8, 1663: "The Captain's house was raised."
June 22, 1663: "The Captain was come home."
Sept. 24, 1664: "Captain Denison married, June 8; Capt. Denison was here taking a view of writings ."
June 15, 1665: "I was at Mr. Stanton's house about taking testimonies about Capt. Denison and John Carr."
March 19, 1666: "Hannah Avery was here, and Capt. Denison, John Gallop, Aron Start, and the constable. I delivered the warrant for the rate, 18 pounds and three shillings.
Dec. 26, 1666: "We met at the Capt's."
Feb. 26, 1666/7: "The meeting was at the Captain's.
April 22, 1667: "Mr. Denison, his family was here. The Captain was bound to the peace."
Feb. 3, 1667/8: "I was with the Captain."
July 14, 1668: "Capt. Denison, Nehemiah Palmer, and Thomas Minor was chosen to make the county rate."
Dec. 8, 1668: "I was at the Captain's and Gallop's."
Jan. 13, 1668: "Mr. Noyce, Captain and his wife was here. (Noyce, the Rev.)
July 15, 1670: "Mr. Noyce, his note came to me and I carried it to Captain Denison."
April 9, 1672: "I was with Deacon Park. Captain Denison did bring hither five pounds of flax.

This is the last notation about George Denison, Sr. for he died at Hartford, October 24, 1674. The next notation about Capt. Denison refers to his son, 1675/6.

The grave of Capt. George Denison, Sr. may be seen at the burying ground of old First Church, Hartford, Conn.

XXIV-29-B

Anne Borodell Denison: (N.E.H. & G. Vol. 49, p. 487/8) She was the daughter of John Borodell of Cork, Ireland. Her brother, John Borrodale, gentleman, of London, England left Ann Denison and her sister Alice Heucks and Margaret Mitchell three pounds apiece as tokens of his love. Her brothers were John, whose will was proved Nov. 18, 1667 and Broughton.

George Denison was wounded at Naseby where he served under Cromwell on his return trip to England. In his wanded condition he was attended by the daughter of the gentleman to

whose house he was carried, and he later married her and brought her back to Roxbury, Mass.

(Ancestors and Descendants of James Post Denison by Denison and Bolton) Capt. George Denison built a log cabin for her first, at Mystic, and in 1663 he built what he called his "Mansion House." This was replaced in 1717 by a grandson and this house is still standing. His wife, known as "Lady Ann" died Sept. 26, 1712 at age 97, and is buried at Mystic, Conn.

XXIV-19-C

Bridget Thompson Denison: (N.E.H.&G. Vol.13, p.73) She was supposed to have been the sister of Rev. William Thompson of Braintree. She died in 1643, the first wife of Capt. George Denison, Sr.
(History of First Church of Roxbury) She was a member.

(History of Stonington) Bridget was the daughter of John Thompson, gentleman, and his wife, Alice, of Preston, Northampshire, England. She was born Sept.11, 1622 in England. She came with her mother, Alice, then a widow and brothers and sisters, before 1640, and lived at Roxbury. She married George Denison, 1640. She had three children, Sarah, Stanton and Hannah and died 1643.

XXIV-19-F

John Thompson: (N.E.H. & G. Vol.40, p.273) George Denison of Roxbury, in New England, had wife, Bridget, who was the daughter of John Thompson late of Preston County, Northampton, gentleman, and Mrs. Alice Thompson, now of Roxbury. They claimed their legacy from Spencer Clark, parson of Scaldwell parish, County Northampton.

(History of Stonington) John Thompson, 1626, living at "Little Preston" in the Parish of Preston Capes, Northamptonshire with his wife, Alice and children. On Nov.6, 1626 he made his will. On April 11, 1627 the will was probated.

Alice was probably the second wife of John. The son, Thomas, was doubtless the son of the first wife, and remained in England, having received a better inheritance. The widow and her children came to America previous to 1640 and lived at Roxbury, Mass. The Thompsons in their English home held a high position, next to that of the county families.

The widow married second Robert Park. (probably 1644)

The children of John and Alice were Mary, Dorothy, Bridget, Dorothy, b. July 5, 1624 m. Thomas Park (Robert's son) Nathaniel and Martha.

Capt. George Denison Jr.: (History of Stonington) George was born in 1653, the son of Capt. George Denison Sr. and his second wife, Ann Borodel, in Mystic. He married Mercy Gorham, who was born Jan. 20, 1658 at Barnstable. He was captain of New London County forces in King Phillip's war, with Capt. John Mason Jr., under Major Robert Treat in the great swamp fight, Dec. 19, 1675. (his father-in-law, Capt. John Gorham, died of wounds received in this battle.) He also served the next year in command of forces raised by him as Provost Marshall. He pursued the remnant of the Narragansett and Wampanany Indians and succeeded in defeating them, and captured the Indian chief Canonchet whom the English shot. Capt. George assisted as magistrate to enable the Pequot chiefs designated by the English to control the remnants of the Pequots. He was assistant and deputy from Stonington to the General Court for fifteen sessions. Children of George and Mercy were Edward, Joseph, Mercy, Samuel, Elizabeth, Desire, bapt. 1693, Thankful and George.

The History of Stonington records that the following men from Stonington served in Colonial wars: Capt. George Denison and Capt. George Denison, Jr., Lieut. Thomas Minor, Robert Park, Thomas Park, Isaac Wheeler, Ephraim and Joseph Minor, Clement Minor of our ancestry are listed among others.

XXIV-18-D

William Copp: (Savage) lived in Boston. He came, probably, in the Blessing, 1635. He was a shoemaker from London, aged 26. He became a freeman June 2, 1641. By his wife, Judith, he had Joanna, probably Ann and David, perhaps born in England. His establishment was in part of the beautiful hill which bore his name. He died March, 1670. On the 27th of the month his will was probated which had been made October 31, 1662, and David was the executor.

(N.Y.G. & B) Judith d. March 25, 1670, Boston. There is no stone in Copp's cemetery for William but he is probably buried there.

(Bank's Mss P.C.C. 452 Alchin) He came from Honiley, Warwickshire.

(N.Y.G. & B. Vol. 62) William Copp was well to do, owning two houses in Boston with out buildings and a tract of 100 acres, "beyond Braintree." B.c. 1609 England, probably at or near Honily in Warwickshire. Sailed from England June 17, 1635 on the Blessing. He was a cordwainer, aged 26. He became a member of First Church, Boston, June 20, 1640. He acquired half an acre of land in North End head of Prince street, on the water front over looking Charles River. He built a house just by a cove. (Contributed by Samuel Copp Northen, President, Genealogical Society of New Jersey and a member of New York Genealogical and Biographical Society)

XXIV:18-C

Ann Copp: (Savage) Daughter to William and Judith Copp, married first Herman Atwood, August 11, 1646. Widowed, she married Thomas Saxton March 10, 1652, and died June 23, 1661.

(Samuel Copp Worthen) Ann Copp born before 1635 in England, died June 23, 1661 at Boston, Mass. She married second March 10, 1651 Thomas Saxton, son of Capt. Joseph Saxton. (N.Y.G. & B.)

XXIV:18-B

Thomas Saxton: (Savage) lived in Boston and was a miller. His second wife was Ann, widow of Herman Atwood, and they had Joseph May 9, 1656.

(Bank's Ass) (Subsidy) Thomas Saxton came from Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England. (Savage) His first wife was Lucy --. They had Mary and John. By Ann he had Samuel, Joseph Nathaniel, Elizabeth. By his third wife, he had Benjamin and Mary. His second wife Ann, died June 1661. He died July, 1686.

XXIV-18-A

Capt. Joseph Saxton: (History of Stonington) was born in Boston 5/9/1656 to Thomas Saxton and his second wife, who was a widow, Ann Copp Atwood, also of Boston. Joseph settled in Stonington and became very wealthy through West Indies trade. He married Mrs. Hannah Denison Chesebrough, a widow, thirteen years older than himself, daughter of Capt. George Denison and his first wife, Bridget Thompson Denison, July 15, 1680. Mary Saxton, daughter of Captain Joseph and Hannah was baptized Sept. 4, 1681, and married Benjamin Minor, son of Joseph Minor, grandson of Thomas Minor. (Thomas Minor's Diary) July 15, 1680: "wee were att Tagwonck: Saxstone was maried to the widow Cheesbrough." Besides Mary, Joseph and Hannah had Jerusha and Mercy.

XXIV-9

Mary Saxton Minor: Bapt. Sept. 4, 1681, m. Benjamin Minor, and had two sons, Clement, b. Oct. 1, 1709 and Benjamin. Her husband died Feb. 25, 1710, and she married second, Joseph Page, March 5, 1713. She died October 17, 1750. She had four more children in her second marriage.

XXIV-17-D

Christopher Avery: (History of Stonington) It is conjectured that the Averys came from Salisbury, England. There is a Christopher Avery who had a wife, Mary, buried in 1591. Christopher Avery was born in England about 1590. He was a weaver. He came to Gloucester.

(history of the Town of Gloucester) Christopher and his son James, (only child) were among the first settlers at Gloucester. There were settlers here as early as 1633 who "met and carried on the worship of God, prayed to Him and sang psalms." (Rev. Eli Forbes said in September 1792, referring to ancient manuscripts.) Christopher and James had land at several places but resided, as nearly as can be made out from the records, at the plantation.

Christopher Avery was a selectman in 1646, 52, 54. At a court in Salem, June 29, 1652 he took the freeman's oath. He was chosen and sworn clerk of the band, constable, and clerk of the market. These offices indicate the possession of a fair character, but the criminal records of those times present him to us in various unfavorable aspects. He was presented twice at court for living away from his wife, once for speaking scoffingly of Mr. Blynman. (the minister); and in 1655 he commenced an action against James Standish and William Vinson for slanderously reporting, "that he took Inke instead of liquor, and took another man's wife upon his knee and dandled her, ye foolish man, her husband looking on there while." The jury found for the defendants.

Christopher Avery sold his house and land in 1658 and went to New London whither his son, James, had removed several years before.

(History of Stonington) He came to New London, August 8, 1665, and purchased a house, orchard and lot of Robert Burrows. He claimed exemption from watching and training because of age in June, 1667. He took the freeman's oath October 1669, and died March 12, 1670."

(John S. Wurts) He was the son of Christopher Avery of Newton, Abbott, Co. Devon. He married Margery Stevens who did not come to America.
XXIV-17-3

Capt. James Avery: (History of Stonington) He was born in England in 1620. He came to America with his father, lived at Gloucester. He married first, Joanna Greenslade, Nov. 10, 1643. She was born about 1622. Her people are not known but there was a Thomas Greenslade, one of the early inhabitants of Scarborough. (N.E.G.A. 5/164.) A John Greenslade of willington, England was named overseer of a will of John Cogan, probated June, 1614 of Taunton, County Somerset (N.E.H. and G. Vol. 111, p. 171) James and Joanna had Hannah, b. 1644; James, 1646; and Mary, 1648; Thomas, John, Rebecca, Jonathan, Christopher, Samuel; and Joanna, b. 1669.

The Reverend Mr. Blinman, of Gloucester for eight years, had been engaged to be minister of Pequot Plantation. A party of his friends proposed to move with him, and came on to make the necessary arrangements October 19, 1650. James Avery then went back to Gloucester, sold his possessions to his father and returned to New London 1651.

He became the ensign, lieutenant, captain of the New London Company. He served throughout King Phillip's war in command

of forty Indians from Stonington, New London and Lyme. In 1676 he was Captain of one of four companies which protected the frontier. For twenty-three years he was an officer of the town, and twelve times a deputy to the General Court, 1656-1680. He was also assistant judge in Perrogative Court, and prominent in church affairs. He moved to Pemonuck, 1660 and 1670. He and his wife were still living there in 1693. His wife died after 1693, and he made a second marriage with Mrs. Abigail (Ingraham) Chesebrough, July 4, 1698.

XXIV

Mary Avery: (Thomas Minor's Diary records) "Wednesday the eighteenth we made an End between Jossepth and Marie A verie.. It was March, and the yeare 1668 and the 20th yeare of the reigne of our Lord King Charels." Thomas Minor speaks of making an end when he concludes a project. However Joseph Minor married Mary Avery October 23, 1668 and Thomas Minor records the births of their children, Sept.19, 1669- a son (Joseph) Oct.6, 1671, a daughter (Marie); August 21, a second daughter (Marcie) A fourth daughter Dec.12, 1680 (Sarah) December 28, 1683 Joseph's third son(Christopher) In his will he mentions Benjamin, Joanna and Prudence also as children of Joseph. "April 11, 1675 Joseph Minor and his wife marie was admitted" (This was to the church which Thomas Minor had helped begin at Stonington in June 1674) "On February 8, 1669-70: I comed flax Joseph and mary was heare. "Mary Avery Minor was born February 19, 1648 and died February 20, 1708.

XXIV-25-C

Hannah Avery: We are also descended from another daughter of James Avery and Joanna Greenslade. She married another son of Thomas Minor and Grace Palmer, Ephraim Minor (24:25:b) the twentieth of January 1666. (Thomas Minor says, "Our Ephraim was married Friday." But his date was the twentieth of June.) The twenty second of April preceeding; "Ephraim and hanah Averie was put over the meeting house dore." On May 27; "I was at New London hannah and marie with their Children came home with me." On June 15, 1678"Ephraim's wife was heare." Feb.20, 1679: "Clement and Hanah went whom." April 26, 1679: "my wife and Ann went to Hanahs hous and carried ye bed." March 8, 1680: "Thomas and Hannah was heare." July 5, 1681: "Clemnt's second wife died our daughter in law was heare and hanah and her husband and Children." Nov.8, 1681: "Hanah was heare and Ephraims wife." (Thomas Minor's own daughter was also Hanah.) She also married an Avery, Thomas Avery --on the 22nd of October 1677. We are not descended from this Hannah.) Hannah Avery Minor was admitted to the church the 14th of March 1675. Ephraim, her husband, was one of the founders of the church at Stonington in June 1674. On the fifteenth of Nov.1674, two of their children were baptized, Rebekah and Elizabeth. Other children were Ephraim, Thomas, Hanah, Deborath, Samuell, James,

Grace and John. Thomas Minor writes, "the 22 of June 1668 Ephraim his son was borne." We are descended from this son, named Ephraim (24-25) T20 day Thursday Ephraim's daughter was born. April, 1671 April Thursday the 30. my wife went to Tagwonk Ephraim's daughter was borne."
December The 9. day Ephraims 3rd sonn was borne., "1675 28. of Agust. 1680 Ephraims his .4th sonn was borne." On the 16th of May, 1683 he lists Ephraim's ten children; Ephraim, Thomas, Hanah, Rebekah, Elizabeth, Deborath, Samuell, James, Grace, and John.

XXIV-16-F

Walter Palmer: (History of Stonington) He was born in London, England as early as 1585. He came to New England as early as 1628 with his brother, Abraham, a merchant of London, England and nine associates. They went from Salem, to a place in the wilderness later called Charlestown, in honor of King Charles I, 1629. Two acres were assigned to Walter, and it was claimed that his was the first house built. He wanted to raise stock and farm, and though the land was inadequate he stayed until 1643 purchasing additional real estate.

His first wife had died in England, name unknown, and he married Rebecca Short. Children of the first marriage were Grace and William, John, Jonah and Elizabeth; of the second marriage, Hannah, Elihu, Nehemiah, Mose, Benjamin, Gershom and Rebecca. Rebecca Short came to this county in 1632, a member of First Church of Roxbury.

Walter came to know William Chesebrough, and both decided to move to Plymouth Colony; and they helped form Rehobth as an independent township. Walter had been admitted a freeman in Mass. May 18, 1631; and held several local offices. Rehoboth elected him the first representative to the General Court at Plymouth. He was repeatedly a selectman.

Mr. Chesebrough, by advise of Mr. John Winthrop, went to visit New London, liked Stonington better and settled there, but the Connecticut General Court thought him too far from any English settlement so persuaded him to invite a number of creditable people to join him. Mr. Palmer and Thomas Minor were invited.

Walter and his friend Chesebrough lived within a stone's throw of each other. Both lie buried at Wequetequock burial place. Walter died November 10, 1661. His will approved by court on petition, May 11, 1662 names son John, daughter Grace, "to all my grandchildren 20 shillings a piece." Also Son Jonas, William, Gershom, Elihu, Nehemiah, Moses, Hannah, Rebecca and Elizabeth. (New Eng. H. and G. Vol.11, p.39.)

(Thomas Minor's Diary) He was appointed constable. May 10, 1654, "I received .2. oxen (eighteen pounds) and one cow (and sixpounds) of my father-in (law) and one sheer and Culter." July 22, 1654:"my father was gone to seaconcke."

Oct.22,1655: "The steer that is caled Kent was delivered to my father Palmer for deacon perke the same day John and Clement was at the mill."
June 25,1656: "my father and Cap denison was heare to view the fences."
Jan.1,1656: "we had laid out father's land at tagwoung."
March 6,1657: "we changed .2. bushels of winter wheate with my ffather for .2. bushels of summer wheate to sow."
May 22,1658: "o'r father begun to mend."
Dec.10,1658, "I was at my fathers."
Feb.21,1658, "I was questioned at my fathers for being a leader to make a division 2ly to take ye Captains power from him 3ly that (I would) deliver the Captaine if he was demanded 4ly for lightnes at Towne." (This was Thomas Minor's friend, Capt. Denison, another ancestor.)
Jan.1659: "the 3 and 4 day we met at my fathers and I heard of the third writting and disclaimed it."
March 15,1660: "we had our .3. pigs from fathers."
Jan.29,1660: "I Reckned with my father palmer here was all paid and .17. shillings due to me."
May 15,1661: "I was at my father palmers."
June 29,1661, "Captaine gookin was heare this weeck we laid out Walter palmer his land yt was given to Captain denson."
"Sabath day the 10th of november 1661 Walter palmer departed this world."
June 20,1662: "I took up the childrens legacies I never saw this will of my father palmer till then."

XXIV-16-C

Grace Palmer: She was born in England, daughter of Walter Palmer and his first wife, whose name is unknown. She came with her father to New England about 1628. By tradition she was the same age as her husband and he was born in 1608. She married Thomas Minor April 23,1634 at Charlestown. She had perhaps been in this country six years and Thomas, four. Her father was living at Rehoboth, Mass. They were married on Thomas's birthday and he was then twenty-six years old.

In February 1653/4 Thomas made his will leaving his wife all his possessions (though she was to die first) and whole disposing of their children to her. Their son, John, went to board with the widow Smith in April,1655. On September 15,1655 their last child, a daughter, Hannah, was born. They now had 10 children and had lived at Charlestown Hingham New London and Stonington.

On March 5,1654/5 they owned four oxen, five cows, four yearlings and ten acres of land beside the river at Pequit and the farm he had bought from Cary Latham, 252 acres, one mile long and forty poles long.

In March 1654/5 Thomas raised his chimney. In October 1654 they had newly raised their chimney.

They had neighbors and visited back and forth, and church meetings, the sacrament at New London and the Wednesday meetings at each others houses. Thomas mentions Christmas day and Valentines day but does not mention any celebration since that was against their belief. In fact Capt. Dennison was arrested for acting lightly in town on Christmas day. They have several days of Thanksgiving, not on one special date.

They had rye, oats, wheat and corn. Thomas planted an orchard in 1654 and a garden. They had parsnips and turnips. They bought butter and salt, sugar and molasses are mentioned.

In 1657 they had built a barn at the farm, and they now had a sow which had pigs. There was a mill in town. The sowed flax seed and peas and had wool from a goodwife.

In 1656 they had sheep of their own, and Thomas brought his chest from Boston. They began a hedge at the yard. They had goats and John shot a deer. Thomas put clapboards on the house and shingles in 1658.

One day he had to give Grace a physic. In 1658 they had cabbage plants. They have a cart. In August a wolf killed a lamb, and in January of 1658-9 the wolf killed three sheep in the yard.

Thomas was ill through much of October, November and December in 1658. If Grace is ill so much as one day he mentions it, such is his concern.

In 1659 her son Clement began his time at the looms. Her sister Hannah was married in April and her son, John, had married before this time for he and his wife were home for a visit. Through all their years, especially after the children were married and had homes of their own, there was much family visiting back and forth, too many times to mention.

They now had an orchard fence, and Thomas had brought grafts back from Saybrook.

In November Grace had a fit of sickness with the red spots. Thomas, this month, says, "We killed a bear."

In April of 1660, Clement went to New London to work. Thomas shingled his house in May. A frame was raised in March and the back and oven finished. In November they had brought home all the timber for the "Little house."

In January 1660/1, their daughter Marie was taken ill on the eighth, and died on the 24th. Thomas mentions going to Starts for honey, so it was perhaps a cold, cough or pneumonia.

In February of 1662/3 Thomas made an arrangement for shoes for the family and agrees to pay in peas or corn, wheat, butter or cheese. Thomas planted apple trees in April of 1661. Grace and her husband went to Massachusetts Bay. They were home in October, after perhaps a week or two.

They caught a wild horse but sold it and bought three mares. In November her father died. In April, 1662, their son Thomas died.

In November 1662, her son Clement and Francis Willie were married.

Grace's stepmother was often mentioned as visiting or being visited until her death July 15, 1671.

In April, 1663, Grace and Thomas were at Niantick. They raised a house on the farm this month.

Grace visited at Gallup's in August.

Thomas mentions making his cider.

Grace becomes a grandmother again when Clement's daughter was born in January, 1663/4. Grace was very sick one day in April, 1664. Each year more apples are gathered. In October Clement and his wife, John and his wife and children were home. John and his family stayed for a week. They put clapboards on their barn in November.

They must have taken their daughter, Hannah, to Norwich to visit in November. She seems to have been there from November 29th until January 12th. She must have been nine years old.

Grace's sister Rebecca was married on April 20, 1665. In August of that year they had squash, and they went to New London.

On March 19, 1666, Hannah Avery, Capt. Denison, John Gallop, Aaron Start and the constable came over for a visit. On April 22nd Ephraim and Hannah's names were put over the door of the meeting house.

In May again Grace was very sick for a day. Thomas and she went over to see Clement. In June Ephraim and Hannah Avery were married.

In April of 1667 Grace was at Poquanuck. In May she was hurt with the horse by the pond. She lost a little granddaughter for Ephraim's daughter died. In July Grace, Thomas and Joseph were at Averies; and one day Grace and her daughter Hannah were at New London. In November Grace fell off her mare and hurt herself very much. A year later she fell again off her mare at the cart bridge.

In 1669, March, they were at Ephraim's. In April she was again at Tagwonck. In May they had a gate at their house. A grandson, Joseph's son was born this September. In November Grace again was ill. In December Ephraim's second son was born.

In 1670, in July they were at New London. In April, 1671

Ephraim's daughter was born. In May, Grace and Hannah went to New London. Samuel brought bees home. Grace lost her stepmother in July. In August Grace and Hannah were at Tagwonck and brought little Ephraim (our ancestor). In October Joseph's daughter was born. In November Grace and Hannah went to New London. Hannah was taken ill. On September 26, Manaseth married Jeane, listed as Indian.

In 1672 Grace was at Ephraim's house in July and with Thomas at Mr. Stanton's. In August she was at New London, and at Edmund Fanning's. In November she went to New London in a boat and after a few days Thomas fetched her home. In December she was there again. The last day of November 1672, Clement's wife was delivered of a daughter and the 6th day of December she died leaving Ann. This little granddaughter is mentioned in Thomas Minor's third and last will as then living with them in June 1679.

Clement and Martha are married in February of 1673.

In March, 1673 Grace burnt her arm and was taken quite sick. Goodwife Searles watched with her.

In 1674, in March, little Ephraim scalded himself. In April Grace went to Tagwonck and Ephraim's daughter was born. In May Grace and Thomas were at New London, and in June and again in July Grace was there and at Tagwonck.

The Indian war was in the year 1675 and Thomas was away as a Lieutenant much of the time and on official business. Samuel too was gone twice, as an interpreter, and came home sick. Ephraim's third son was born in December. Their daughter, Hannah and Thomas Avery were married October 22, 1677.

In August 1678 Grace was ill again. In December Grace and Thomas both went to the meeting house and left Samuel home.

In June 1679, Grace rode to Mr. Mosses. In September she was at Tagwonck. On Christmas she was ill.

In May 1681, she went to see Goodwife Holmes. In December Samuel and Marie Lord were married.

In February, 1682 Grace was ill, and again a day in March. In October 1682 Thomas Averie's daughter was born. In May 1683, Grace and Thomas were at Thomas Averies. In August Grace went to Hannah's. On the thirtieth Thomas was taken very ill and remained so for eight weeks.

December 23, 1683 Joseph's third son was born. In March, 1684, Thomas and Grace were at the widow Yorks.

In August of 1684 Grace's mare had a colt. Both Thomas and Grace were ill toward the last of September.

In January, 1684/5 Thomas says that his wife and himself

were at Tagwonck and Hannah was here. On the 21st of February Thomas went to see little Ephraim, his eye that was hurt. On the 22nd he notes that his wife was very sick. He closes his diary this month with but two more notations. We do not know the date of Grace's death. They had at least 50 years together.

XXIV-16-H-j-d

Henry Minor: (A letter from Harlan Minor of Gloucester City, New York) says that Henry Sullman of England, a miner armed one hundred of his miners and servants with battle axes and tendered them with their services to King Edward the third on his fourth expedition into France 1345 and for this valorous act he was knighted and in honor of his profession and was given the name of Miner for a surname with a coat of arms. This story is confirmed by (Richard Wheeler) and Connecticut Genealogy, (Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut, Vol.1 Published by New York Lewis Historical Publishing Company in 1911) Also in (Colonial Families in America-- by Francis M. Smith.) He lived in Mendippe Hills. Henry Minor died leaving four sons, Henry, Edward, Thomas and George, heirs at law of the realm. He died in 1359.

XXIV-16-H-j-e

Edward Hicks: this name comes from (Richard Wheeler, "History of Stonington, Connecticut.") From (Colonial Families of America-- by Francis M. Smith) "The bride of one was Henreta, daughter of the Lord of Beverston, castle Gloucester. R Richard Wheeler also says, "of Gloucester."

XVIV-16-H-j-c

William Minor: (Richard Wheeler) says he married a Miss Greeley. (Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut) says he married a Miss Hobbs of Wiltshire. Also says his brother Henry served in 1384 under Richard the Second. His children were Thomas and George, who lived in Shropshire.

XXIV-H-g

Thomas Minor: Married a daughter of Cotton Gresslap says (G. & F. History of the State of Connecticut) Probable time of Henry the fourth.

XXIV-16-H-d

Ludovick Minor: Married Anna Dyer, daughter of Thomas Dyer of Stoughton, Huntingdonshire, according to both (Richard Wheeler) and (G.&F. History of the State of Connecticut) The last book adds that his children were Thomas born 1436 and

twin sons, George and Arthur born in 1458. Arthur serve the House of Austria. This puts Ludovick in the time of Henry the fifth and sixth. Tradition, as related by Edward S. Minor to his granddaughter, Ula Elwell Haen, says that the family had concealed one of the kings of England for about a year. "The king was not quite right in his head." (Charles Dickens in "Child's History of England") says, "Now, all this time, the deposed King Henry was concealed by a Welsh knight, who kept him close in his castle." The Duke of Somerset was of the party of King Henry. in the War of the Red and White Roses and the Minors lived in Somerset County so we were loyal to the red rose.

XXIV-16-H-b

Thomas Minor: was born during the reign of Henry the Sixth so that he lived through the time of the war of the Roses and during the reign of Edward the Fourth, except for the last three years for he died in 1480. He died leaving two children, one of whom was William, to the tutorage of their mother Bridget, but she resigned them to her father, Sir Heroie de St. Martins, County of Middlesex; and turned to monastic life in Datford. This is from both the (History of Stonington) and the (G.F. History of the State of Connecticut.)

XXIV-16-H

William Minor: According to all three of the above authorities, William Minor married Isabella Harcope de Frolsbay. Their children were William, George, Thomas, Robert, Nathaniel, John and four others. John and Nathaniel went to Ireland in 1541 when Henry the Eight was proclaimed king of Ireland. John married Joslina O'Bryan and their posterity have filled honorable positions in Ireland to the present day. (This information comes from "Colonial Families of America" by Francis J. Smith.)

This William must have lived through part of the reign of Edward the Fourth, Edward the Fifth, Richard the Third, Henry the seventh and Henry the Eighth. An interesting tradition regarding William Minor is that he revenged the death of the two young princes in the tower. The inference is that it was his good right arm that gave Richard his death wound at Bosworth. There are others, however, who claim the honor of being Richard's slayer.

This William Minor was called Flos Militias. (the flower of chivalry) This was taken from (Colonial Families of America) by Francis J. Smith.
(John S. Wurts) He married Isabella Harcope, a widow, daughter of Michael de la Pole and Lady Elizabeth Plantagenet, who was descended from three sons of XXIV-16-3 Edward III and eleven barons who were sureties to the Magna Charta.
William Minor was born at Chew Magna. He lived through the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and through part of Elizabeth's reign for he died February 23, 1585 and was

buried in the priest's chancel, according to an anchient document at Chew Magna. He had two children, Clement and Elizabeth.

XXIV-16-D

Clement Liner: lived through part of the reign of Elizabeth, the reign of James the first, and part of the reign of Charles the First for he died March 31, 1640, about ten years after his son Thomas had come to America. He lived in Chew Magna. His children were Clement, Thomas, Elizabeth and Mary. The children's names are from the (G. and F. History of the State of Connecticut) The name of the wife is not known. The ancient manuscript deposited by the family with the Historical Society, Connecticut, says quite clearly that it was Thomas's eldest brother, Clement who married Sarah Pope and the name of the woman the father, Clement, married is left blank.

XXIV-16-B

(Ancient Manuscript deposited by a descendent in the Library of Connecticut Historical Society) Daughter to the Edward Hicks of Gloucester, of whom, as appears by the paling of their armies are the Hicks of Severston, Castle in Gloucester, descended; and had issue William and Henry. William m. one Hobbs of Wiltshire, and had issue Thomas and George. Henry, the second son, served Richard II anno 1384. Thomas, 1399, m. -- Gressleys, daughter of Cotton in the countie of Stafford, and had issue Lodovick, George and Mary. Lodovick married Anna Dyer daughter of Thomas Dyer of Staughton in the Com. Huntington and had Thomas, b. 1436, and after that twins being 22 years after birth of said Thomas and the twins, George and Arthur, who both served the house of Austria, the younger m. (as Phillippi Comines relates) one Henretta De La Villa Odorosa. Thomas m. Bridget, second daughter to Sir George Hervie de St. Martins in Com. Middlesex and died in 1480, leaving his son William and daughter Anna Miner in tutorage to their mother, Bridget, whom she resigned to her father and turned to a monastericall life in Datford where she remained during her life. William m. Isabella Harcope de Frolibay, and lived to revenge the death of the two young princes murdered in the tower of London, upon their unhuman uncle Richard the Third. It was said of this William Liner that he was Flos Militae, the flower of chevallrie. He left behind him ten sons, William, George, Thomas, Robert, Nathaniel and John, the rest not recorded. The last two went over to Ireland, 1541 when Henry the Eight was proclaimed first king of Ireland. Nathaniel m. one Fitzmaurice, neigh Catherlough, in the province of Leinster, in Ireland. John m. Joselina O'Bryan who died, then Teig O'Bryan of Innes in the County of Clare, whose posteritie remains there in the name of Miner, bearing the same coat. George m. and lived in Shropshire; Thomas

in Hereford. William the eldest son had issue, Clement and Elizabeth Liners and was b. at Chew Magna the 23rd day of Februany Anno Domini 1585 and lies interred in the Priest's Chancell about four feet from the wall with this inscription, "heir ( )eth ( ) m Myner ( ) of (:)psh ( ) obiit XXIII febru' mdl XXXV" this and no more legible upon the stone with the coat expressed in the margin at this sign but by the records and registers of the same church it is evident that his name was William Hyner, they both agreeing in the same date and place and must needs have been head of the family as by the paternal coat clearly appears. Clement, his son, succeeded his father in heritage and married--- and had issue Clement, Thomas, Elizabeth and Mary Miners and departed this life the 31st of March, 1640 and lyes interred in Chew Magna, in the countie of Somersett. Clement, the eldest brother, m. Sarah Pope, daughter of John Pope of Horton-Small Reward, in the Countie of Somersett and had issue, William and Israel. This Clement was born at Bursklingtown in the Countie of Somersett. Thomas, his brother, is now alive, at Stoningtown, in Carneticute Colloney in New England, Anno Domini 1683 and has issue John, Thomas, Clement, Manassah, Ephrain and Judah Miners and two daughters Marie and Elizabeth. William Miner, eldest son of Clement M. m. Sarah, daughter of John Balling of Cliffon in Gloucestshire and lives Anno 1683 in Christmas Street in city of Bristoll, and has issue William and Sarah. Iseraell, the second son, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Jones of Bursklingtown in the Countie of Somersett and issue, Clement, Thomas, Sarah, Jean and Elizabeth Miners, 1683.

The manuscript adds the supposition that Henry Miner's name prior to his service under King Edward the Third was Bullman but this is uncertain. The Miner arms are thus described-- Gules a fess between three roundles silver.

The Miner arms are impaled with those of the following families. The descriptions are as given by Mr. J. Hammond Brumbull, and Thomas Miner, the emigrant, was entitled to all these impalings except the last three. (One Branch of the Miner Family by Lillian Lounsberry Sellech, edited by Donald Lines Jacobus) with Hicks gu. a fesse wavy between three fleur de lis or. With Hobbs ar. 2 oars sable in each of the three compartments thre birds gu. (Burke gives Hobbes of Sarum Co. Wilts sa. on a chev. or betw. three swans ar. as many lions erased.) Perhaps the artist designed to represent swans, in this sketch, but swans gules would be raree aves, and the birds do not look like swans though they might pass for ducks.

With Gressley-barry of 6, gules and ermine. (Burke-Gresley, of Coulton, Co. Stafford, -vaire gue and erm.)

With the Dyers-per fesse indented, gu. and or. (I have little doubt that this ought to have been Or., a chief indented, gu; but the drawing is as I have given it.)

With the Hervies- gu. on a fesse ar. three trefoils slipped. With the Harcops-sa. a chevron between three lions (?) rampant ar

The next three are not for Thomas.
With the Popes-per pile or. and az. on a chev. between three griffins (?) head erased. as many fleur de lis all counter charged.
With the Battings-ermine a fesse sable.
With Jones-ermine a chevron sable.

The original spelling of the name was Liner. The first generation in America usually wrote it Minor. The family in England was armigerous and the coat of arms has been registered by the Com. of Heraldry of the New England Historic Geneological Society as rightfully belonging to the descendents of Thomas Minor of Stonington.

This book also relates the story of Edward the Third going to war coming to Mindippe Colles Minerary-Mendippe Hills in Somersett where lived one Henry Liner, his name being taken both a denominatione loci et ab officio. Wherefore he had his coat armorial Gules (signifying Minius, red, another demonstration of the original surname. A Fesse (id est. singulum militare because obtained by valour) Betwixt three plates argent, another demonstration of the arms for there could be no plates without Mines. (One Branch of the Miner Family)

XXIV-16-3

Thomas Minor: (Geneology of Minor Family, book in Congressional Library, geneological room, notes taken by Sybil Minor Washburn) The Thomas Minor diary, original, is also there.

Thomas Minor came to this country from Somersett County, England in the good ship Arabella, which landed at Salem, Mass. on the fourteenth of June, 1630. He was the direct descendant of one Henry Minor to whom Edward the Third, "going to war against the French took a progresse through Somersett and finding the said Henry Liner having convened his domestical and meniall servants and armed them with battle axes professed himself and them to his masters service, did therefore grant his coat armorial."

The sterling qualities of Thomas Minor placed him in a position to at once become a prominent figure of the colony. He early applied himself with men of authority and soon became recognized in their councils for his sound judgment. He was an authority in dealing with the Indians and because of his peculiar ability to deal with them, he was frequently employed by Governor Winthrop to enter into an agreement with and publish court orders with the tribes. It is said that he mastered the Indian language and on occasions would accompany a missionary as interpreter to give them the gospel in their own language. We also find him leading the Militia against the Narragansett Indians and at an age when a man's qualifications as a leader of soldiers are

not considered of much worth.

Between the years 1630 and 1640 Thomas Minor lived at Salem, Charlestown and Hingham, Mass. but he was not satisfied to settle down in any of these places. Under a commission from the General Court of Mass. we find him one of the founders of what he is pleased to call "Pequitt" now New London, Connecticut. Finally he determined to settle permanently at "Quiambany" on lands he acquired partly by grant, because of valuable services with the Indians. Associating himself with others the town of Southerton, now Stonington, Conn. was formed. There he continued to live until he died and there he lies buried. On the stone which marks his grave are the following words, "Here lies the body of Lieut. Miner, age 33, departed 1690."

After setteling at what is now Stonington, he began a diary in 1653 which he carried faithfully until July 1684. This diary has been handed down through successive generations remaining on the old Thomas Miner homestead property at Quiambang in the town of Stonington, Connecticut and is now in the custody of Cornelius V. Minor. (1944 Sybil Minor Washburn found it in Washington D.C.)

Thomas Minor married Grace Palmer and had several children. Thomas Minor is listed in ("Burke's Landed Gentry who came to America.")

The coat of arms is Gules, a fesse, argent between three plates. Gules-red, argent-silver, fesse=a band drawn horizontally across part of it, one of the nine honorable ordinaries.

Miner Crest-hand holding a battle axe above in mailed armor. A mailed hand holding a battle axe, armed at both ends proper.

This was granted in 1606 and the arms have been ascribed to Thomas the immigrant. Miner arms have been impaled with those of many eminent families to say nothing of the heraldic insignia of Ethelred, King of England, who can be claimed as an ancestor of one branch of the Minor family.

The motto is Spero Ut Fidelis (I hope as Faithful).

From the "Royal Book of Crests of Great Britian, Ireland, Dominion of Canada, India and Australia." "Minors: a cubit arm, vpr. in hand, a lion's gamb, erased 1417. Minors: a wolf's head, erased, sa., devouring a sinister hand, ppr. gamb-foreleg of a lion or other beast from the knee joint."

A crest is the uppermost part of an armoury or that part of the helmet next to the mantle. Crests were especially used in jousting, likewise embroidered on vestments of attendants at processions of parliament, coronations and public solemnities, engraved, carved or printed on property same as coat of arms.

("Colonial Families of America" - by Frances M. Smith. Book at

Geneological Room, Congressional Library, Washington, D.C. The following account was copied by Sybil Minor Washburn.)

The Miner family record begins centuries ago. They were prominent in Colonial records, Mighty with pen and sword.

Edward the Third going to war against France passed through Mendippe Hills, Somerset County. Henry Miner lived there and arming his retainers with battle axes he profered himself and his men to his master's service making a "complete hundred" as the old record has it. Henry dies in 1359. He left several sons. The bride of one was Henreta, daughter of the Lord of Severston, castle Gloucester. Another bride of a later date was also Henretta de Villa Odorosa.

The important question is how did Henry get his name Miner? If we spell it Minor the spelling of centuries ago, shall we reply with the wag who says, "Why, of course, he got it from Major, his father." It is not easy to get at the origin of the name, particularly if we take the old orthography Minor. Miner is more easily accounted for,-one who works in or owns mines. Could any problem be more easily solved? But here steps in Bartas, the French herald, who says that the word is from the Dutch min-heir or mein-herr, my master, or 'my lord. Very good, "My Lord". Therefore any Mr. Miner may elect to be called, and he may claim Holland as the cradle of his family. Yet this first Henry of Mendippe Hills was said to own the name of Bullman until the advent of Edward the Third on the scene. Perhaps with his gift of a hundred men he became Miner, "My Lord". But why are the King of England and one of his subjects speaking Dutch? This problem is submitted to anyone able to answer it.

An interesting tradition regarding William Miner who married Isabella Harcope de Frolsbay is that he revenged the death of the two young princes in the tower. The inference is that it was his good right arm that gave Richard the Third his death wound at Bosworth. There are others, however, who claim the honor of being Richard's slayer. This William Miner was called Flos Militiae, (the flower of chivalry). He left ten sons, two of whom, John and Nathaniel, went over to Ireland in 1541, with Henry the Eighth when he was proclaimed King of Ireland. John married Joslina O'Eryan, and their posterity have filled honorable position in Ireland to the present day. William, one of the ten sons of William, was interred in the priest's chancel to quote from an ancient document at Chew Magna, Somerset County, 1585.

Then years after the Mayflower arrived, Lieutenant Thomas Miner, the pilgrim ancestor, came over on the Arabella. He was born in Chew Magna. He invariably spelled his name Minor He was a good penman, indeed there is a tradition that all Minors write clearly and legibly. In old Connecticut records, the name is often spelled Myner, also Mynor and Minord

Thomas helped to found the church at Charlestown, Mass. In 1634 he went to Saybrooke with John Winthrop. In 1653 he

joined the Stonington settlement where he had large grants of land from the court. Thomas held every office in the town. He was a man in whom the people reposed fullest confidence, who never swerved from the paths of rectitude.

The Connecticut Historical Society has among other Miner relics, what is called "Herauldical Essay". It gives the account of the origin of the name, and the pedigree of Thomas. It was deposited with the society by request of deacon Asa Miner, Stonington, a descendant of the sixth generation, from Thomas Minor whose pedigree is included in the essay. Thomas got this pedigree from his cousin William, of Bristol, England, a few years before his (Thomas's) death which occurred in 1690 when he was eighty three years old.

His is the oldest gravestone in Stonington cemetery. (Marked with a wolf stone--a long, flat stone to keep wolves away) The Family arms and crest are cut on the stone marking the graves of three sons, Deacons Thomas, Manasseh and Ephraim.

Lieutenant Thomas Minor was the son of Clement, a direct descendant of the Flower of Chivalry, who was the son of Thomas who married the daughter of Sir Heroie de St. Martins, who was the son of Lodovich, son of William, son of Henry, son of Henry of Hendippe Hills, the first of that name. (See more complete geneology from Richard Wheeler and from "Geneology--Conn. Vol. 1)

We find in Colonial records the names of different members of the family who held positions of trust. Sidney Miner of New London, alderman, the descendant of Simeon of Stonington, member of Legislature, son of Ephraim, born in 1668 who held many public offices, son of Ephraim, Justice of the peace and deputy to the General Court, son of Thomas the first.

Miner or Minor is an old Virginia name, Ordas Miner born in Holland in 1660 was the first of the family there. The family intermarried with the Goods and other prominent members of the Virginia Colony.

The family has its war records. Lieut. Thomas and his son, Manasseh went forth to battle with the Indians. Seth of Norwich, Connecticut, served as aide to General Huntington. One of his sons was Charles, the historian. Clement, who had twelve children, gave several sons to the war of 1812--Clement, Edwin and Henry. The last two were sailors. (These are not in our direct line of descent.)

In a book titled "Officers of the Continental Army; 1775-83" by F.B.Heitman (1893) these Miners are listed: Thomas Miner, Va. 1st Lieut. 5th Va. Jan. 1777, Capt. 2nd Va. State regiment, 23rd April, 1778; Feb. 1782 as aide de camp to Gen. Stevens of the Virginia Militia at Yorktown in 1781, died July 31, 1824. Timothy Minor, Mass. Volunteer surgeon at Concord, April 19, 1775, died August 1, 1804.

In the light of letters we find the name Miner a bright and shining light. Thomas born in Connecticut in 1777 was a physician of note, and contributed to the periodicals of the day essays and translations of French medical works. He was one of the founders of Yale Medical Institute, and also of the Connecticut Retreat for the insane. He is best known for his essay on Yellow Fever, published in 1825. He was a Yale Graduate.

Charles, journalist, was born at Norwich, Conn. in 1780. He removed to Wyoming Valley and established Luzerne Federalist. Under the nom de plume, John Harwood, he wrote humorous sketches which were widely copied. When Congressman, he drew up the first resolution on the culture of the silkworm. It was mainly through his efforts that the silk growing industry was introduced in the United States.

One of the Boston publishing houses was founded by Alonso Ames Minor.

The philanthropist of the family was Myrtilla Miner, born in New York in 1815. She founded a school for the colored race. Mrs. Stowe contributed one thousand dollars, proceeds from her sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Now to return to Thomas Minor let us look at his own diary for further information.

From the introduction which was written by either Sidney H. Miner or George D. Stanton Jr., or both, since they prepared the diary for publication we have this: "He seems to have taken particular pride in entering in the Diary the numerous occasions when "Mr. Winthrop" was his guest, and many times the two are recorded as meeting at the old Mill and other places and talking over topics of interest."...

"The wild character of the country about his place may be seen from his frequent references to the loss of livestock by wolves and the killing of deer. Indians were frequent visitors and often sought employment from him, payment being made in clothes."

"this 24th of Aprill.1669. I thomas Minor am by my accounts sixtie one yeares ould I was by the Towne & this years Chosen to be a select man the Townes Tresurer The Townes Recorder The brander of horses by the generale Courte Recorded the head officer of the Traine band by the same Courte one of the four that have the Charge of the milishcia of the whole Countie and Chossen and sworne Commissinor and one to assist in keeping the Countie Courte."

"The ninth month is November and hath thirty days: monday the first the third day I was ordayned Leeftenant of the dragoonors: and under pay for that service the Com'r's met at New London monday the .8th. Tusday tge .9. the souldiers were apoynted to meet heare about 10. or.12 OClock"

"from the .3. of december to the .8. of februarie I was Imployd in the Contries service about the Indean warr besides 8 days in the sumer hors and man and my white hors Ten days being prest for John gallop."

Much of the diary reveals him as a devoted family man and churchman. Much of it is concerned with his crops and animals.

The .28. of Agust being Monday I was sent for to pequit (1654-55) for to be reconsiled to the Church and at evening the maigor pt met at goodman Calkins hous namely Mr. Blinman Mr. Bruen Goodman Calkin Ralph perker goodman Lester goodman Morgan goodman coit hugh Roberts Captain denison and goodman Cheesbrough being there all there tooks satisfaction in my acknowledging the height of my spirit Secondly in that I saw my evill in my sudden and rash speaking to Mr. Blinman and with all ther was acknowledment on the Churches pt that I was wronged so all was passed by on my side and the Churches with pmise on both p'ties that all former offences should be buried and never more to be agitateed so disiring the praiers each for other we pted form that meeting August .28.1654."

August 26, 1656, "I begun my Jorney into the pay and friday the .29. I caried my chest aboard peeter Brawly his vessel at bostown sabath day the .31. tusday the.2. of september I came whome."

"May .15.1657, "I was apointed to go to the courte and friday the .22. I was at hartford and friday the .29. I cam whome and delivered a firkin of butter to Thomas huet to carrie to simon Cobden.

December.31.I maie an end of doing the side of my house with clapboard."

Agust 22, 1659: "I plucked the winter hemp. The last of this month I was going to Connecticut the Commisinarie Court being there."

The Puritans moved around far more than one would think. He mentions his wife and daughter Hannah going to New London on horse back, and people did a great deal of visiting. For instance in 1662 from May through August he mentions going to Stratford, New London, where he brought back the chest and boxes and glass and nails, Warwick, Norwich, New London again and Narragansett. In September he went to Boston, also New London again.

On the last of November, 1672 Clement's daughter Ann was born and on the sixth of December his wife, Francis, departed from this life.

May 22, 1663:"we had Cloborded the sides of house at the farme."

October 8, 1665:"I was at the generall Court Thursday the 15 I came home."

May 1, 1665:"It was our day for Choice of deputies for the Court Samuel Cheesbrough and I was chosen."

He occasionally mentions getting letters from England.
June 4, 1668:"I came from New London the same day I received .3. letters from Bristoll."

July 14, 1668:"Cap denison nehemiah palmer & Tho Minor was Chosen to make the Contrie Rate and lists the 15day we made the Contrie Rate."

Several times he mentions a day of training (Militia)

February 2, 1669:"I was Chosen Towne Treasurer"

The 30 day of June .1669: "I had the a p bation of the Church of new London to p'take with the church of norwich." They seemed to meet at each other's houses. The Rev. Mr. Noyes was the leader. There were many days of humiliation mentioned. Wednesday night was a meeting time. Sometimes days of public fasting were proclaimed, in the fall Thanksgiving.

May .27., 1670:"I was at new London hanah and marie with their Children came whome with me."

In June 1674 the new church was founded by Thomas Minor and his son Ephraim. Mr. Pastor Noyes, Thomas Wheeler, Nathaniel Cheebrough, Nehemiah Palmer, Thomas Stanton Junior, Moses Palmer, Mr. Stanton, Sr.

On February 13, 1673:"Wee wer at the new meeting house and appoynted how many seats to make."

March 2, 1673:"mr noyce first taught at the new meeting hause."
March 21, 1673:"our Children was all heare from Tagwounck."

He usually mentions "the sacrament was at New London."

the .30 day of December 1674 I payd five bushells of wheat to mr Noyes for the yeare one Thousand seventie five."

June 29, 1675:"the leters came from mr williams to the governo and Council I and benjamin was at New London wensday the 30. the garison was broken up: the .3. of July sabath day the .4. of July Leeftenant olmsteed came to my house with the Draggoonors."

"the fift moneth is July and hath .31.days: Thursday the first Tusday the .6. day the major was heare with his Troop and Thursday ye 8 day The Troop is to set forth Thursday the .B wee came whome I was .8. days out myselfe and Two Horses. Other news of King Phillip's War was mentioned at the beginning. He also says:

Dec.9, 1675:"all the souldiers were to be billited at the Contries Charge horse and man."

Feb.17,1675:"the souldiers were apoynted to goe forth."

"The 2nd of march 1675.76 the papers Concerning Takeing the Townes bills for the Charge of warr came first to my hand."

February 7,1675-76:"I came whome from the war."

.bruary 15. "we came from the meeting at New London about ... souldiers goeing out wensday the .16. the Constable Tould ... yt hee was to provide .12. souldiers of the Towne for Captayne Denison."

February 29,1675-76:"I was at New London they were makeing up theyr accounts with the Contrie for the souldiers."

larch 1,1676:"the prisoners were delivered to major palmes."

March 7,1676: "the volenteers were to meet at meshuntupit."

March 22,1676:"was a day of humilliation through the whole Collony the garison souldiers came heare Thursday."

"The .28. of March Tusday wee set forth and came whome the .4. of aprile Tusday wensday I went to Coeticut and came whome saterday."

April 15,1676:"wee were preparing for another Jorney to the Indeans at Narragansett the 17 day to meet at Meshuntupit beeing monday and saterday .22. wee wer at Cooeeset the 27. Thursday wee were free and Ended our business at New London."

"The 23. of Aprile .1676 Tha ...inor was .68. years ould."

May, 1676:"the .2nd .3d. and fouerth days I was at New London and brought amonition and bread for the Expedition to the Indeans."
May 9,1676:"wee went to meshuntuck."
May 15,"wee came from providence the .16. day New London souldiers went whome."
June .15. wee were to meet all the souldiers at steeven Richardson's house sabath day the .18. the souldiers came whome to Stoneington"...24.midsummer day: samuel came whome from the Armie Tusday .27. samuell went forth Interpreter to the Armie the second time."

July 5,"samuell came whome from the Armie sick."
July 22,"I fetched whome the prisnors from the queens Towne."
August 9,"stoneington souldiers came whome."
August 16,"it was apoynted ato be a publick day of Thanksgiveing ...er the whole Colony. .."23.a day of Thanksgiveing. .. .30. a day of Thanksgiving in the Colony."

He did perform marriage ceremonies. It was probably true of the Puritans as it was with the Pilgrims, that they did not think it right to bother their ministers with such earthly affairs.

October 26, 1667: "I maried our sister Elizabeth Sloan."

April 23, 1678: "I was seventy years ould the .24. day it snowed The .29. I was at New London Tusday .30. apoynted to Chuse Deputies."

March 17, 1679:"I wrot to England."

June 30, 1679, "I was warned to appeare at Hartford about his majesties speacall service: the second day of July we were to set forth being wednesday.

July, 1679, "the 2d wee went to Coneticut the .6. day wee came whome."

May 11, 1680,"I am to set forth to the Court. the 15. I was at Conecticut and saterday the .22. I came whome."

Sept.29, 1681,"the freemen were to Chuse deputies."

June 6, 1682:"I went to Court samuell and his wife to Coneticut the .8. day thursday I came whome."

August 21, 1683:"I was at Naraganset friday 24. I came whome Thursday the .30 I was taken sick and continued so Eight weeks and was wholy lost."

"The .2d of may was our day to Chuse deputies."1684

Thomas Minor continued active up to his last entry, "Thursday the .26. of febroarie 1684-5 there was a Church meetin at Nehemiah palmers house" He died in 1690.

The last will and Teastament of mee Tho: minor being in my perfit understanding and memorie it being the 72 yeares of my age Junen the .16.1679 I doe first bequeath my soule to god that gave it and my body to the grave untill the Resurrecktion: and if I die before I doe make any other will: I doe frely give to my beloved wife grace minor all that is my owne moveables and unmoveables without Exception duering her life time to Dispose on for her Comfortable subsistance and after her death: if my sonn samuel out live her to have and Injoy the houseing and the whole land that I bought of Carie Latham because hee have been carefull to uphold and Renew the fencis at his owne Cost and been willing to carie on the affaiers of the house in myne and his mothers weakne and I doe give and bequeath, all that of my estate that shall be left at my wifes deseas to be Equaly devided amoungs the rest of our Children then Liveing namely John Clement Epraim Joseph Manaset and my Daughter Hanah Averie only one Cow and one mare and one yew sheep to my grand childe Anne minor now living with mee and my wife: and thus I doe dispose of it in this maner because my dear Children have Everie one allRedy had theyr portions accoring to my abillitie so praying to god to preserve both mee and them to himself: I commit all to him and rest in his mercie to mee and them in Christ Jesus.

Tho:Minor:
by me Canceled

Children of Thomas Minor and Grace Palmer Minor were:
John-b.Charlestown, Mass. 1636--m. Elizabeth Booth
Clement-bapt. in Hingham, Mass. 1638--m. Mrs. Francis Minley (widow) and second Martha Wellman, Feb.1673.
Thomas- bapt. in Hingham May 19, 1640--d. unmarried at Narragansett, R.I. April, 1682
Ephraim-bapt. in Hingham, May 1, 1642--m. Hannah Avery, Jan.29, 1666
Joseph- bapt. in Hingham Aug.25, 1644- m. Mary Avery 1st, 2nd Mrs. Bridget (Chesebrough) Thompson
Hannasseh- b. New London, April 23, 1647-m. Lydia Moore
Ann-b.April 28, 1649 d. Aug.13, 1652
Maria-b. 1650-d. Stonington Jan.24, 1666 (Diary says Jan.1661)
Samuel-b.March 4, 1652-m. Marie Lord Dec. 15, 1681. Mrs. Marie Minor married second Joseph Pemberton, March 19, 1683
Hannah-b. Stonington Sept.15, 1655- m. Thomas Avery Oct.22, 1672

The above information from Richard Wheeler's "History of Stonington."

XXIV-16

Joseph Minor: (History of Stonington) He was baptized 8/25/1644 in Hingham, Massachusetts, came to Stonington with his father when he was about eleven years old. He married Mary Avery November 23, 1668. He must have been about twenty-four and she about twenty since she was born on February 19, 1648. Mary was the daughter of James Avery who was a townsman from 1650-1680. The families were good friends and two of the Avery girls married Minor boys. They continued to live in Stonington where his services came to be in demand as a doctor. He died January 12, 1711 and she died February 2, 1708. On their gravestones are the following inscriptions.

HERE LYETH
YE BODY OF MRS.
MARY MINOR WHO
DEPARTED THIS
LIFE FEBRY YE 2ND
1708 IN YE 69TH
YEAR OF HER AGE

HERE
LYES THE
BODY OF MR.
JOSEPH MINOR
WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE LAST
DAY OF JAN. 1711/12
BEING THE 68
YEAR OF HIS AGE

From (Thomas Minor's Diary), where there are fifty five references to Joseph, we learn that one day Ephraim and Joseph gathered stalks, that he had measles, when about thirteen; that Ephraim and Joseph mowed the orchard, that Joseph and his father stopped in at Borden's; that one day he was at New London, another day with Thomas (brother?)- Another day he and his brother Ephraim went to Tagwounche. One day he swam for the canoe. We learn that he carried muck out of the calve's yard, that he paid Weldman wheat, that he was to end Mr. Richardson's house, that Ephraim and Joseph were at the farm, that on April 11, 1666 his father gave Joseph

and Ephraim two horses to buy their wedding suits. In January Joseph cut his finger, that on July 8, 1667 his father, mother and himself were at Averies, that on March 18, 1668 "We made an end between Joseph and Marie Avery". (Ephriam had been married in June 1666)

That in April one day Joseph was at his father's house, that on Sept. 19, 1669 Joseph's son was born. In November Joseph was home for a day and that Joseph and Mary were there in February for a day, also in January, 1670 with their child; that Joseph and his father ran the head line in April 1671. Joseph's daughter was born October 6, 1671. In March, 1672 Joseph, his wife and children were at his father's one day, and in June, 1672. In April, 1673 Joseph, his father and Samuel renewed all their corner trees. Joseph's second daughter was born August 21, 1673. One day Joseph brought his swine, and in August 1674 he helped his father finish his entry. (on a building) In February 1675 Joseph is mentioned with his ten bushels of corn. In January, 1677, "We carried up Joseph his corn." In February, 1679 Joseph brought home the gray mare. In May of 1678 Joseph's son, Benjamin, began to mend. (Our ancestor) In 1679 Joseph's bay gelding was branded, and in February he had Samuel's young mare. In December of 1679 Joseph and Ephraim killed their swine. December 12, 1680 Joseph's fourth daughter was born. October 18, 1681, "Joseph left of writeing heare:" (Perhaps Joseph was writing in his father's diary for him. In February and a day in March 1681-82 Joseph came home. On February 5th he was sick. In October 1682 he had the cart away. On November 16, 1682 their father was at Ephraim's and Joseph's. In February, 1683 Ephraim, Joseph and Elis were home. On June 18, 1683 Joseph brought his calves. November 1683 Joseph and his brother, Ephraim, brought the .32. pounds of lead. On December 28, 1683 Joseph's third son was born. March, 1683-84 Joseph's cattle went home." There was a great storm." In December, 1684 Joseph was home. January 17, 1684 Joseph Minor returned to New London. On the 22nd he was at his father's home again.

Among the various entires at the end of the book we find Joseph and his wife, Marie, admitted to the church April 11, 1675. On the 18th of April, 1675, Joseph Minor, Marie and Mercy Minor andJoseph Minor's children were baptized.

A memorandum states, I Thomas Minor of Southertown have fully made over all my lands at Tagwoncke as well that I bought of my son Clementas that which was given to me both upland and meadow with the consent of my wife Grace Minor to my four younger sons, Ephraim, Joseph, Manaseth and Samuel Minor forever and to be equally divided between them: only Ephraim and Joseph are to have their share of upland lying six score and fourteen pole wide from the (*) marked trees on the East side and the rest of the land westward to be Manaseth's and Samuel's, the meadow to be equally divided as they possibly can, each one as much as

(*) A pole is about 16 feet.

another and Ephraim and Joseph to have the use of all the meadow from the time they go free from me till Hanaseth be of age; provided that they keep a cow for Hanaseth and two for Samuel to the halves, that is to say to have the milk and half of the increase and if they put away the cattle before then, to give up their share of meadow when they part the cattle or else to hier it of them as they can agree with them: this witnesseth also that Ephraim hereby is fully satisfied both for what I gave him and what his brother Thomas did give him of the farm I bought of Carie Latham as also Joseph this also witnesseth that I have fully given to my son Ephraim the house at Tagwonke with the fenced lands as satisfaction for the land Thomas gave him upon the farm that I bought of Carie Latham. This is the true agreement between all of us above mentioned as witness my hand this .22. of June 1664 Thomas Minor

Thomas lists Joseph's children as Joseph, Marie, Marcie, Benjamin, Sarah, Joana, Christopher and Prudence.

From (Wheeler's History of Stonington) Joseph was born in Hingham Mass., bapt..28 Aug.1644. He removed from Nameaug to Southerton (now Stonington) with his father's family and some years later married and had a large family. His descendants are mostly located in the vicinity of Stonington but owing to the large proportion of females among them the descendants from his branch bearing the name Miner are few in number in proportion to those from other branches. He married Maria Avery, daughter of James Avery of Togwonk .23 Oct. 1668. She died February 20, 1708. He married, second, Mrs. Bridget Chesebrough Thompson, a widow, Dec.7, 1709.

XXIV:4

Clement Minor: He was the son of Benjamin and Mary Minor, son of Joseph Minor. His father died when he was only a few months old, leaving a widow, Mary, with two boys, Clement and Benjamin. The widow remarried later as on March 8, 1749, Joshua writes, "Old Mr. Roe died, my son Minor's benefactor, at Canterbury."

He married Abigail Hempstead July 25, 1731. Clement Minor's life after he married Abigail is quite fully recorded by Joshua Hempstead in his diary. We know that they were faithful church people, and had a store and farm in Stonington. They had four daughters and five sons. Their children were Nathaniel, b. April 30, 1732; Hempstead, b. Aug.4, 1734; William Roe, b. J.7, 1736; Clement, b. May 21, 1738; Abigail b. April 3, 1740, Benjamin, b. June 17, 1742; Mary, b. June 5, 1744; Euncie, b. Feb.6, 1746; Phebe, b. April 27, 1749.

Lieut. Clement Minor: (History of Stonington) Clement Minor was born in Stonington, Conn., lived and died in Stonington. He was born May 21, 1738 and died August 17, 1787 at the age of forty-nine. When he was twenty-two, on December 24, 1751 he married Mary Wheeler, who was a very distant relative, since she was also descended from Ephraim Minor, son of Ephraim, son of Thomas. She was also descended from Captain James Avery as was her husband Clement; he through Mary Avery, daughter of James and she through Hannah, daughter of James. They were both also descended from Capt. George Dennison, he through Hannah, daughter of George and his first wife and she, through George Jr., son of George and his second wife.. She was also descended from two Borodel sisters, Ann, mother of George Dennison, Jr., and Margaret Borodel who was the mother of Reverend Jeremiah Shepherd. She was also descended from two sons of Robert Parks--Thomas Park and Deacon William Park. Her grandfather on the maternal side was Col. John Williams, great grandson of Robert Williams of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Through her mother's side, John Howland, of the Mayflower, comes into the family line.

They had six children, all born in Stonington; Zervich, Sept 10 1762 who married Israil Rogers; William b. January 1766 married Prudence Potter; Clement, b. Sept. 22, 1769 married Nancy Chesebrough; Nathaniel, October 16, 1771 married Remembrance Goddard; Roe, born July 25, 1773, married Lucy Britell; Nancy or Ann, December 17, 1782 married Edward Hancox. The above information is from the (Sydney Minor manuscript on deposit at the Hartford Library, Conn.)

(Ancestor's Services) says Lieut. Clement Minor served as Sergeant in Capt. Samuel Prentice's Company in 1775, and as L Lieut. 1781 in the Provincal Regiment.

Marriage is also listed in ("Early Connecticut Marriages") Rockford, Public Library.

From Joshua Hempstead's diary we know that Clement as a young man worked for Mr. Stewart, who had a wharf, and that he was in the French and Indian War for on August 30, 1756 Joshua writes: "In the morning Hempstead Minor set out for Albany and the camp in order to get his brother, Clement, home if possible, who is sick there.

Sept. 15, 1756: Son Minor is come over and brings the joyful tidings that his son, Clement, is come home from camp. His brother, Hempstead, went for him, and got home Saturday last, less than a fortnight. Tis sickly at Camp Fort Edward and hath been sometime.

June 13: My grandson, Clement Minor, is gone a privateering with Capt. David Humford.

Roe (family spelling) Jesse (Wheeler's History of Stonington, Conn.) Rowe (Tombstone) Minor:

(From a letter dated October 11, 1955, from Harold S. Burt, examiner of Public records, Conn. State Library) (Wheeler's Stonington History, page 471) Clement was the son of Clement and Abigail Hempstead Minor, born May 21, 1738, married Mary Wheeler December 24, 1761 which appears on page 477. We also note on this same page that Clement and Abigail had a son by the name of William Roe and that is probably where Roe came from in the next generation. We find also that Clement Minor married Mary Wheeler, both of Stonington Dec. 24, 1761, by Rev. Joseph Fish. (Stonington's Vital Statistics Vol.3, p.269. Then we find in the (Charles R.Hale "Collection of Cemetery Stone Inscriptions" Vol.47, pa.385) in the Warren Palmer Cemetery, Stonington: Lt. Clement Minor died August 11, 1787, age 49. Then the following: Minor, Roe and Anne, children of widow Mary, baptized September 16, 1787 (Stonington first church records, Vol.4, page 76) It is quite apparent that the two youngest children of Clement and Mary were not baptized until the month after Lt. Minor died. Baptized by Rev. Mr. Morgan of Canterbury.

(Child's Gazetteer, pub.1890, History of Jefferson County, N.Y. page 568. Town of Lyme) "Roe Minor, a native of Stonington, Conn. married Lucy, daughter of Claudius Britell, of Addison, Vt. and rem. to Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N.Y. in 1813 and latter to Lorraine, Jeff. County. From this place he removed to Henderson and in 1822 located at Point Pennisula, where he died. His children were Polly, Clement, George, Nancy, Samuel, Lucetta, Martin, Giles and Britell. The latter was born in Addison, Vt. and in 1822 located in this town."

Deeds--Co. Clerk's Office 115 Sherman Street, Watertown, N.Y. Book T., p.18) Roe minor of the first part and Britat Minor, second part, town of Lyme Census --

1835 Town of Lyme-Samuel and George J. Minor
1850 Town of Lyme -Giles, Clement and Britell Minor
1835 Town of Hounsfield- Mrs. Minor 1 male, 2 females, 1 female under 16 years
1835 Town of Lyme-Samuel Minor 4 males, 2 females, 3 of militia age, 2 voters, 1 female under 16, 1 male born during the year
1850 Town of Lyme:

Giles Minor,	age 32	b. N.Y.
Jane Minor	30	b. Vt.
Clement Minor	46	b. Vt.
Lawra Minor	28	N.Y.
Phebe Brown	48	Conn.
Britell Minor	48	Vt.
Rachel	44	Conn.

(1800--2nd census U. S. State of Vermont, town of Addison, Addison County) Row Minor. One girl child under 10 (This would be Polly, born Jan.5, 1800)

(Sydney Miner manuscript at Connecticut State Library) Roe Minor was a boat builder at New London but moved to Vermont in 1798, (married July 14, 1799 to Lucy Gritell) from there to Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N.Y. in 1804. Thence to Henderson, Jefferson County, N.Y. in Sept. 1813 and to Point Peninsula March 1822. He died at Sackett Harbour July 9, 1840. Born 7/25/1778 (Same date is given to Lt. Clement Minor's son called Jesse in 'The History of Stonington, Conn.' by Wheeler) to Lieut. Clement Minor and wife, Mary.
In the('History of the First Congregational Church, Stonington, Conn.' 1674-1874 by Richard A. Wheeler pub. by T.H. Davis and Co. 1875 at Norwich, Conn.) This book is now at Newberry Library. Page 251 states, "Sept. 16, 1787 Roe and Anna, son and daughter of Mary Miner, widow, baptized by Rev. Mr. Morgan of Canterbury.

A letter from Nettie H. Harder, Sept. 10, 1931, great, great granddaughter of Roe Minor, living in Watertown, N.Y. says that her grandfather Gritell Minor said that his father was born in Stonington, Conn. He had a sister living in New London but he had forgotten her name. Another sister, Nancy Maria married a man by the name of Hancox." This sister is listed in the 'History of Stonington' by Wheeler as the sister of Jesse Minor, daughter of Lt. Clement Minor, as still further proof that Jesse and Roe are the same man.

The cemeteries (152) are not indexed. Did them all, says Jesse Stanton of Watertown
(Point Peninsula Cemetery)
Minor Roxe d. Mar. 9, 1835 age 57
Minor Lucy Gritell his wife b. Sept. 5, 1777 d. Mar. 19, 1848
Minor Clement d. Oct. 3, 1851 age 47
Minor William s. of Clement and Lurie d. Apr. 14, 1846 1 yr.
Minor Gritell b. Dec. 18, 1801 D. Apr. 8, 1899
Minor Rachail his wife d. Oct. 1, 1865 age 59
Minor Giles d. Jan. 11, 1888 age 69 yrs. 9mo. 9das.
Minor Jane his wife d. Oct. 4, 1868 age 47 yrs. 1mo. 19 das.
Minor Warren R. dates gone
Minor Adelia d. Sept. 10, 1868 age 16

Roe Minor was descended through two sons of Thomas Minor, Joseph and Ephraim; through two daughters of Captain James Avery, Mary and Hannah; through two children of Captain George Denison, Hannah from his first wife Bridget Thompson, and George through his second wife Ann Borodel; through the Borodel family twice for Ann Borodel's sister Margaret married Reverend Thomas Shepherd, as his third wife and had Reverend Jeremiah Shepherd; through two sons of Robert Park, Thomas and Deacon William Park; through a son and a daughter of Isaac Wheeler, through two daughters of John and Alice Thompson.

The lineage went 1. Thomas Minor 2. Joseph 3. Benjamin 4. Clement 5. Clement 6. Roe Minor 1. Thomas Minor 2. Ephraim 3. Ephraim 4. Mary Minor Wheeler 5. Thomas Wheelers. Mary Wheeler Minor 7. Roe
1. Capt. James Avery 2. Mary 3. Benjamin Minor 4. Clement 5. Clement 6. Roe Minor

Avery Minor

1. Capt. James Avery 2. Hannah 3. Ephraim Minor 4. Mary M. Wheeler 5. Thomas Wheeler 6. Mary Wheeler M. 7. Roe Minor

Denison Williams

1. Capt. George Denison 2. George 3. Desire 4. Mercy Williams W. 5. Mary Wheeler M. 6. Roe (This through second wife Ann Borodel)

Denison Saxton

1. Capt. George Denison 2. Hannah 3. Mary Saxton 4. Clement Minor 5. Clement 6. Roe (This through first wife Bridget Thompson)

Shepherd Wheeler

1. Margaret Borodel Shepherd 2. Rev. Jeremiah 3. Mary 4. Thomas Wheeler 6. Mary Wheeler M. 7. Roe Minor

1. Robert Pak 2. Thomas 3. Martha Park W. 4. Isaac Wheeler 5. Thomas Wheeler 6. Mary Wheeler M. 7. Roe Minor

1. Robert Park 2. Deacon William Park 3. Martha Park Williams 4. John Williams 5. John Williams 6. Mercy Williams W. 7. Mary Wheeler M. 8. Roe Minor

Williams

1. Isaac Wheeler 2. Martha Wheeler 3. Col. John Williams 4. Mercy Williams W. 5. Mary Wheeler M. 6. Roe

Wheeler Minor

1. Isaac Wheeler 2. Isaac 3. Thomas 4. Thomas 5. Mary 6. Roe Minor

1. John Thompson 2. Bridget T. Denison 3. Hannah D. Saxton 4. Mary S. Minor 5. Clement Minor 6. Clement Minor 7. Roe 1. John Thompson 2. Dorothy T. Park 3. Martha P. Wheeler 4. Isaac Wheeler 5. Thomas Wheeler 6. Thomas Wheeler 7. Mary Wheeler Minor 8. Roe XXI-18-3

Robert Wade: (Savage) He was in Dorchester in 1635, then removed to Hartford. He was made a freeman, 1645. He lived at Saybrook Conn. where he was divorced from his wife, Jane, in England, after fifteen years of separation. He moved to Norwich, and was living there in 1669, a freeman.

(Annals of Dorchester by Blake) Robert Wade was one of the first proprietors of Dorchester. In the allotment of 1660 he received six acres. He was on the freeman's roll in 1667. He effected an exchange of land with one Caleb Abell in 1677.

(Memorial History, Hartford, Conn. Vol. 6, p. 164) Robert Wade was one of the original proprietors, and received land. He removed to Saybrook, and was living there in 1657 when he applied for his divorce.

(History of Norwich, Conn. Miss Caulkins, p. 205) An inventory dated June 1682, mentions his widow (he married again), his son Robert, and three daughters, Susannah, Mary and Elizabeth.

(N.E.H.&G. Vol. 1, p. 315) Robert Wade is listed among the first settlers of Norwich, 1660.

(N.E.H.&G. Vol. 21, p. 235) "Dr. Harris gives Robert Wade in 1635 in his list of first settlers of Dorchester but we find no such name on town records."

(N.E.H.&G.) April 3, 1635 at Gravesend. "These under written names are to be transported to St. Christophers embarqued in

the Paul of London Jo.Acklin Mr. bound thither there was Cert. brought from the Minister of St. Catherine for their conformitie of their discipline and orders to ye church of Eng. the men did take ye oath of Alleg. and Supremacie." Among the men listed is Robert Wade, 35.

His daughter, Rebecca Wade, was married in 1650. She was evidently the daughter of his first wife, for the divorce took place in 1657, after a separation of fifteen years. They would have been separated eight years when she was married. The Owens called her Jemina, but she is listed elsewhere as Jane or Joanne.

XXV-18

Walter Woodworth: (Descendants of Walter Woodworth of Scituate, Mass.) He came from Kent County, England to Scituate, Mass. in 1635. He was assigned the third lot on Kent Street. In that year he owned other land also. In 1640 he was assessed 9 shillings for public use of lands. March 2, 1641 he was a freeman. On June 4, 1645 he was appointed surveyor of Highways in Scituate, and again in 1646, 1656. His name appears frequently on town records of Scituate as a juror, etc. In 1654 he was a member of First Church. In his will written November 26, 1685 Benjamin, the son from whom we descend, was made sole executor. Benjamin was to receive the dwelling house and barn, and other housing, 20 acres upland, 6 acres marsh land, the commons and priveledges thereunto belonging. There were other commons and priveledges thereunto belonging. There were other bequests to the rest. His children were Thomas, Sarah, Benjamin, married about 1656, b. 1638; Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary, Martha, Isaac, Mehitable and Abigail. He died in 1685.

XXV-12

Benjamin Woodworth (Descendants of Walter Woodworth) He appeared before the court and gave oath on inventory of the estate March 2, 1685/6. All through the will the name and signature is written Woodward. Benjamin spelled the name Woodworth. The name Woodward is an ancient name derived from forest keepers, the Woodwards of the Hundred Rolls, in reign of Edward 1.

Benjamin was born in 1638. He married first Deborah and his children were Elizabeth, Deborah, Mary, Hannah, Benjamin Jr., Ichabod, Ebenezer, Amos, Ezekial, Caleb, Hannah, Ruth, Judith, Margaret m. Joshua Owen Nov.5, 1718; and Priscilla. He died April 22, 1728.

He was in Lebanon, Conn. as early as 1701. In 1714 he was one of 24 signers for a new church. He left a legacy to daughter, Margaret Owen, among others.

Arms used by the Woodward Family: The arms used in Kent

County England by Richard Woodward and son William Woodward were the old arms and crest of the family in England. Arms: ar. a chev.Sa. betw. 3 grasshoppers Vert.Crest: a demi woodman, couped at the knees, Vested gu.hair dishevelled or in dexter hand a honeysuckle of the ppr.stalked and leafed Vert.

XXV-14

John Owen: (Descendents of John Owen of Windsor, Conn. 1622-1699 by Ralph Darnfield Owen, 1941) The place of his birth has not been discovered. Tradition places it in Wales. According to his tombstone he was born in 1622 but a deposition some years before his death says he was born in 1624.

On Oct. 3, 1650 he married Rebecca Wade of Hartford, daughter of Robert and Jemina Wade. At the time of his marriage he joined the church and became a freeman. He bought a land grant 12 rods by 29 rods and lived here, Windsor, for twenty years. He was highly respected, as witness: "In town meeting it was consented Nicholas Wilson with John Owens so he live orderly with him. (A common practise was to have strangers live with respected citizens until they could prove themselves) He was sexton of the meeting house in 1667.

In 1670 he and his family moved out on to a piece of land on Farmington R., opposite to Pequonok. This place was called "Wales" During King Phillip's War he must have taken refuge in town. When relief was collected for Simsbury he gave one shilling.

In 1680 he lived on the east side of the Great River. He signed a petition for a township. He owned land in East Windsor and lived there. He died February 18, 1698. Rebecca died December 3, 1711. His grave is in the south west corner of the cemetery behind First Congregational Church at Windsor.

Their children were Josiah, John, John, Nathaniel, Daniel, Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Rebecca, Obadiah, and Isaac.

XXV-10

Joseph Owen: (Descendents of John Owen) He was born Oct.23, 1660 at Windsor. He married 1682/3 Esther Osborn, who was born August 9, 1662, daughter of John and Anne (Cidage) Osborn.

He was a freeman October 1686. He was living in Simsbury in 1683. In May he had a grant of twenty acres on Summon Brook, and he received other grants. In 1687 he was one of 49 inhabitants who agreed to call and pay Edward Thompson, minister.

In 1692 he sold his property and returned to Windsor.

In 1703 he was in Lebanon, Conn.

In 1735 he gave his son, Joseph, in consideration of good will and expectation of comforts and support for self and wife, Esther,

certain lands and properties in Lebanon. Later he conveyed other lands to other sons. He died between 1735-1746 in Lebanon. Their children were Ann, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Caleb and Aaron.

XXV-6

Joshua Owen: (Descendants of John Owen) He was born probably at Simsbury or Windsor. He married at Lebanon Nov.5, 1718, Margaret Woodworth.

On February 27, 1734/5 his father gave him land in Lebanon which he sold March 12, 1750. On May 20, 1751 he bought other land in Salisbury. He moved to Salisbury in 1752. On May 2, 1753 Joshua Owen bought another piece of land, and conveyed these two pieces of land to son, Leonard Owen on Oct.16, 1755. This son and another brother, Eliphalet, later became important in the iron industry.

John died probably, at Salisbury, Conn.

His children born at Lebanon were Jemima, Leonard, Elijah, Keziah, Joshua, Elaphalet, Esther, (probably) Althea bapt.1734, married Claudius Britell at Salisbury and had children John and Margaret. In 1760 they moved to Weybridge, Vermont. John and Margaret also had (probably) Martha, John and Samuel.

Salisbury Association says, "Claudius Britell and Alathea Owen were married March 19, 1760. The family record calls her Ethelere.

XXV-16

John Owen and John Sen. Osborne were both freemen of Windsor, Conn. Oct. 7, 1669.
(Savage) John Osborn of Windsor, married May 19, 1645 Ann, only child of Richard Oldage. They had John, b.Jan.10, 1646, Ann, Nathaniel, Samuel, who died soon, Mary, Hannah, Samuel again, Esther, Aug.9, 1662, Isaac, and Sarah.

John Osborn died October 27, 1686 when were living beside John Jr., Nathaniel and Samuel, all the daughter except Ann, who had lived long enough to marry and have two sons.

XXV-15-3

Richard Oldage: (N.E.H.&G.) Listed as one of the first settlers of Windsor, in the Town Records of 1640, five years after the group had removed from Dorchester.

(Savage) Richard Oldage was in Windsor before 1640, possibl went from Dorchester but was not known there to Dr. Harris. His only child, Anne, married John Osborn May 19, 1645. He died Jan.27, 1661.

Claudius Britell: Claudius Britell was born in Milford, Conn. (according to the record sent by his descendant from Vermont) in Milford, Conn. on 6/8/1733. He was the son of John Britell and Jone Ray who came to this country from Bristol England and lived and died in Milford, Conn. His grandfathers were John Ray of Bristol, England and John Britell of Havre de Grace, France. He settled in Salisbury, Conn. in 1760 and married (Althea) Elthere Owen in 1760. He stayed in Salisbury until 1772 when he came to Vermont.

†"Addison County, Vermont" edited by H.P.Smith. Published in Syracuse, N.Y. by D. Mason and Co. in 1886) "Thomas Sanford and Claudius Britell have been frequently given the honor of being the first settlers of Weybridge and the date of their coming placed in the year 1775 but Col Isaac Drake from whom we have obtained much valuable information states that Sanford came prior to the year named. He first settled on the place now occupied by Edward G. Child on the north side of the present road. A year or so later Claudius Britell bought the place where Sanford first located, now occupied by Orin Britell."

(On page 715 of the above book) "Claudius Britell lived one year in Bridport, Vermont before his settlement in Weybridge."

"Weybrige was organized in 1789. In 1791 census gives the population as 175. In 1800 it was 502."

An account in the same book of Orin K. Britell, Weybridge; great grandson of Claudius says his father "Orange Britell was born in 1800 on the place which was first settled by his grandfather Claudius Britell. Orin's paternal grandfather, John Britell, was a native of Connecticut who had a family of ten children."

This book also tells the story of the capture of Claudius Britell and his son Claudius by Indians. A family letter says the Lucy Britell was a babe in arms at the time, making her birth date as recorded on her tombstone correct, 9/5/1777, and not the family record date of November 9, 1771.

(History of Addison County" by Samuel Swift, Published at Middlebury by A.H. Capeland 1859, owned by the Wisconsin Historical Society at Madison, Wis. Library; p.85) "Nov. 8, 1778 a marauding party of British, Indians and tories invaded the quiet homes of four families in this vicinity, being the only inhabitants of Weybridge, burned their houses and effects, killed their cattle and hogs and took Thomas Sanford and his son Robert, David Stow and his son Clark, Claudius Britell and his son Claudius, and Justus Sturdevant and carried them prisoners to Quebec. The four wives and their young children for eight or ten days occupied an outdoor cellar of Mr. Sanford at his place till out troops came from Pittsford to their rescue. David Stow died in prison, Dec. 31, 1778, Thomas Sanford and two others from Vermont, Gifford and Smith, escaped from prison and after wandering through Maine and New Hampshire reached their

families. The rest of the prisoners after extreme suffering were discharged in 1782."

"The following, in addition, to the above we have, directly from Mr. Stow, "the book continues, "The prisoners on arrival at Quebec were for a time kept aboard a prison ship but were afterwards removed to a prison on land. While there they dug through the wall of the prison and escaped but were retaken and recommitted except for Thomas Sanford and one or two others from Vermont who after, "wandering a long time through the wilderness of New Hampshire and Maine reached their families."

"Those who were recommitted dug nearly through the walls a second time and a large proportion of them in the spring of 1780 were sent ninety miles down the St. Lawrence and were put to work. But Clark Stow, being then young, was selected by a French lady and employed by her as a house servant, until he with the rest was exchanged and released in 1782. After his release in October, he went to Great Barrington, Mass. to which the family had removed and in March, 1783 they returned to Weybridge."

A marble monument was erected telling of the experience,

(The Salisbury Association, Inc., Salisbury, Connecticut) sent the following information; Brittal, Claudius, and Alathea Owen, both of Salisbury, m. March 19, 1760 by J. Lee, Brittal, Ruth, d. of Claudius and Alathea b. Sept. 25, 1760, Brittal, John, s. of Claudius and Alathea, b. November 8, 1766, Brittal, Margaret, dau. of Claudius and Alathea, b. November 12, 1769.

A description of Salisbury Connecticut, at this time, is found in, "Reverend Jonathan Lee and his 18th Century Salisbury Parish" by Julia Pettee, published by the Salisbury Assn., Inc., 1957.

There were certainly Owens' there, both *Leonard and John but what relation they were to Alathea is not told. Leonard owned 375 acres on Tacora Mountain, but in 1761 sold the property to Hazeltine Forbes and Allen who erected a new blast furnace on the site, later to become famous as the Salisbury Furnace, but until the revolution simply called the furnace. At the time of the Revolution John Owen kept the boarding house for the hands, but by this time Claudius Britell and his wife, Althea Owen Britell had left for Vermont.

Althea's brother, Elijah, was one of the original grantees of Salisbury, Vermont. It was not until 1774 that the Vermont town was actually settled by men from Salisbury, Conn.

*Later information tells us these two were her brothers.

FAMILY RECORD OF

JOHN BRITELL

***

John Britell born in France June 10, 1687
Jane Ray born in Bristol England, Dec. 29, 1679 (Obviously error) married in Bristol England, Apr. 9, 1731
Claudius their son born --- June 8, 1733

RECORD OF

CLAUDIUS BRITELL

*****

Claudius Britell married Elthere Owen in Salisbury, 1763
Claudius their son born June 8, 1763 -Died in Detroit, Mich.
*John, their son born Nov. 12, 1767 in Salisbury, Conn.
Margaret, their daughter born October 10, 1769
*Lucy, their daughter born Nov. 9, 1771

*Lucy their daughter married Roe Miner and died in Henderson, N.Y.
*John, their son married Elizabeth Hobbs (born 1/16/1773 Topsfield, Mass.) married in Waltham Vt. Jan. 10, 1793

COPY OF NEWSPAPER ARTICAL NOT DATED
WRITTEN AT THE DEATH OF JOHN BRITELL
b. Nov. 7, 1798
****

Mr. John Britell was one of our oldest citizens. He was born in Weybridge, and has always lived in town. We can trace the family for two hundred years, during which time there have been some marked characteristics that have been m more or less strongly developed in most of the descendants of the reace. The first of whom we have any record was John Britell, who lived in Havre de Grace, in France, before the time of the French Revolution, who drank in the spirit of the revolution, and in the struggle became involved, lost his property, and finally died in great poverty so that his creditors claimed his body for the payment of his debts. But, his son, John Britell, Jr., buried the body in the cellar. Having escaped the hands of his father's political foes, and being not well established in his principles, to overcome suspician, he thought it best to escape to Great Britain. Accordingly we soon find him at Bristol, England, hired to a silk manufacturer by the name of John Ray. Relieved from his former care and responsibilities, he soon resumed his native free and easy rollicking nature. Here he remained a number of years, when, learning the business well, and being a steady and faithful workman, he soon became foreman of the shop. His cheerful good nature soon won him many friends. His industry and frugality increased his capital, and his employer began to think of making him a business partner. When the old man proposed it to him, John replied on one condition he would accept his proposition "Give me your daughter," said he, "and the business goes well." That part of the matter he was not prepared to accept, nor did he think she would accept. "Leave that to us," said he, "and if she does not accept, I will acquit you from that part of the contract." Indeed the father had never suspected such an engagement until that moment, but it being suggested, he said it could never be. He designed to give her to Lord P---, to whom she had been engaged for several years. As soon as a favorable opportunity presented, he asked her why she did not tell him she was to be married to Lord P--, She replied, "I did not know it myself." Her father's remark was then explained to her, all of which she denied having any knowledge of. The daughter being thus informed, remonstrated with her father, from all which he suspected that an intimacy had long existed between them, and the sooner it stopped, the more easily he should be able to bring about his own designs in the matter. The young man was presently dismissed from the shop by his employer. As soon as he was paid off, John Britell, Jr., and Jennie Ray secretly eloped and came to Milford in Connecticut, in the United States. Here they were in a new country, exposed to hardships and privations that they knew nothing of. But they accepted the situation. He said he preferred to be a partner of Jenny Ray rather than her father, and she said she preferred to live in the woods with John Britell, than to be the wife of Lord P--.

They lived and died in Milford, Connecticut where they left a family of children, surrounded with a good property. In 1762, Claudius, one of their sons, settled in Salisbury, Conn. and 10 years later (1772) Claudius and Benjamin Britell came to the new state of Vermont. On the later I have no knowledge. The former settled on the farm, which for more than a hundred years has been known as the Britell farm. The rollicking spirit of the man was manifested in his business transactions. Settling with one of his neighbors, the question was raised whether he had got all things reckoned into the account. "Yes", said he, "all books, accounts, notes and bonds from the beginning of the world to this date."

Claudius Britell was in the party of men who were taken prisoners and carried to Quebec in the Revolutionary war. His son John lived on the farm and raised his family there. For a lifetime was a respected citizen. John Britell, Jr. was the oldest of a family of eight children. He lived a bachelor during the early part of his life. He never made an open profession of religion, but has always been regarded as a christian, and I think the most benevolen man in proportion to his means. In the Methodist society, where he usually attended worship, it was one year proposed to raise the minister's salary one hundred dollars. Mr. Britell favored it. The most wealthy man in the society hesitated, saying, "I suppose we are all of us paying all we can, I fear we cannot raise another hundred dollars." Mr. Britell who was paying as much as anyone, replied, "O, yes, we can, I can pay it myself, and so can you." This remark was characteristic of him. It is due to him to say that in a large circle of friends, he has been uniformly regarded as a good farmer and a useful citizen.

Mr. Britell died very suddenly of heart disease at his residence on Friday last. He had been as well as usual one week before, at which time he had an attack similar to the one which ended in his death. The funeral services took place at his residence on Monday last. Services conducted by Rev. John Lott of the M.E. Church assisted by Rev. Mr. Munger of Vergennes. He was buried in New Haven cemetery. Text, "Be ye also ready, for in an hour that ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

My Grandfather Minor's great grandfather Britell, was French, and he married an English lady by the name of Ray. They came to America and had one son, Claudius Ray Britell, who was my great, great grandfather.

The Indians burned his house, took him to Quebec, a captive and held him a prisoner for four years. His mother was a babe in arms at the time.

Grandfather's name was Britell Minor, and he was born in Addison County, Vermont, Dec. 23, 1801. His father's name was Roe Minor, and he, Roe had three brothers, William Nathaniel and Clement, and a sister, Nancy Maria, married a man named Hancox, and another sister whose name he had

forgotten. Roe Minor's children were, Britell, Martin, George, Lucetta, Clement, Nancy and Giles.

Britell Minor died April 6, 1898, at the good old age of 97 years, and was about 95 years old when he dictated the above information.

(signed) Nettie Hewitt Harder

(No date and no address given)

XII

Martin Minor, the son of Roe and Lucy Minor, was born in Henderson, N.Y. on April 23, 1815. This information from the (Sydney Minor Manuscript) and the Child's Gazetteer, pub. 1890, History of Jefferson County, N.Y., p.568) When Martin was seven years old his father moved to Point Peninsula, N. Y. and his father lived there until he died in 1835. In 1839 (according to the Sydney Minor manuscript) he married Abigail St. Ore. Family records say she was the daughter of Peter St. Ore (b.10/14/1788) and Sophronia Grant (b.10/31/1795) married 4/28/1815. "Abigail Julianne, "her daughter-in-law, Mathilda Minor said, "looked like Sybil Minor". Then she must have been quite pretty with balck hair, blue eyes and a fair complexion. She was the eldest child, born June 17, 1816. She had a brother and sister, twins, Jacob and Jane L. St. Ores who married a Ripley. They were born July 15, 1821. Martin and Abigail Julianne St. Ore were married in Sackett's Harbor, N.Y.

Martin Minor and his wife had five children, Edward born Dec. 13, 1841 in Jefferson County, N.Y, married Matilda Graham, Augustine, born at Sheboygan Falls 1852 married Elizabeth Toseland; Alfred born at Greenfield, Milwaukee County Sept. 30, 1847; Grant, b. Fish Creek, 1867 married Mattie Dunlap Long. 1864; and Elvira, b. in Jefferson County, N.Y. 1844, who married Ingham Kinsey of Fish Creek. Alfred married Mattie Lyman.

From (Associated press) Martin Minor and his family moved from New York in 1845, settling in Greenfield, Milwaukee County. In 1852 they moved to Sheboygan where they resided on a farm for several years. (This was in the obituary of Edward Minor)

In early years he had been engaged in ship calking.

("History of Door County", Vol.1, p.354) "The preceeding fall (1857) a man with a small trading vessel had put into the harbor (Fish Creek) so late that when he woke up the next morning he found the bay frozen over. His name was Jacob St. Ores. Being obliged to winer there he found the few pioneers who had settled there such good company that he decided to make Fish Creek his home. Moreover he made a trip back to Ozaukee County, his former home, to tell his relatives about this delightful place he had discovered.

As a result his brother-in-law, Martin Minor, with his family including his sons Edward S. and Augustine A. Minor, moved up in 1858. "Martin Minor built a house near the Gorge where he accumulated a great deal of land and had many woodchoppers to work for him." In the census of 1860 he and wife "Julia" are here in this beautiful place with Edward, 20, Ellecia, 17, Alfred, 13, Augustine, 7.
From (Edward Minor's obituary) "Here (Fish Creek) the family engaged in farming operations and also got out cordwood. A clearing was cut out of the dense timber and fields brought under cultivation, the family experiencing all the hardships a nd privations incident to frontier life. At the time there was not a doctor in the county, and it was largely through the efforts of Martin Minor that early schools were established and the work of progress commenced in that part of the country." (Newspaper clipping, "The Door County News")

He died in the summer of 1891. Abigail Julianne died Nov. 11, 1890. According to a letter from one of the memoers of the cemetery association they are buried in Blossomburg cemetery, Fish Creek.

From a letter to Sybil Washburn from Frank Grass, assembly man from Door County, dated 1955) "I interviewed Martin Kinzie who is 82 years old but mind very clear. He recalled Martin Minor and said that he, Martin Minor lived with the Kinzies. He was named after Martin Minor. He recalled Martin Minor, and his death but could not give me any idea as to the year."

"He informed me that Sanford Kinzie was living at the American House in Sturgeon Bay. I called this morning and found him to be 85 years old but mind also very clear. Here is the information I got from him."

"Martin Minor came to Door County and purchased from the government many parcels of land, some of which he afterwards gave to Alfred and Gustine Minor. Stated that Martin Minor was 82 years old and by trade a caulker of boats. He worked at Sheboygan County and caulked the Lake Steamer, L.P.Hill. Says he was quite a student and very well read. The Kinzies lived one mile south of Fish Creek and in Martin Minor's old age he lived with them and died at their home but he also could not advise me as to the date."

"Both Martin and Sanford Kinzie were the grandsons of Martin Minor."

Sydney Minor Manuscript deposited at Hartford, Conn. State Library) "Martin b. in Henderson, N.Y. 28 April 1813. son of Roe and Lucy Sritell, m. Abigail St. Ores in 1839 and settled in Wisconsin. He had a son and a daughter but we have not their names." Martin is listed as No. 127 in this genealogy.

Abigail St. Ores's mother Sophronia Grant St. Ores is in the 1850 census of Wisconsin. She was living alone in Greenfield, Wisconsin and must have come west with her children and son-in-law.

She gave her place of birth as Vermont, October thirty-first, 1795.

In the census of 1835 at Lyme, New York she and Peter St. Ore and children were counted.

(Town of Cape Vincent Haddock's History page 479) In a small hamlet called St. Lawrence, settled after 1825 it ... states that one of its first settlers was Jacob St. Oars.

"The town historian of Cape Vincent tells me that St. Lawrence was once St. Oar's Corners. Also from an article published in the Watertown Times, 1878, it states that James and Lewis St. Oars were residents of St. Oar's Corners (T. (This information from Mrs. Stanton of Watertown, New York, a researcher whose name was given me by the town clerk.)

Tradition told by my grandfather was that one great uncles, (St. Ores), came with Lafayette from France and was on his staff.

The court house in Sackett's Harbor, where Martin and Abigail's marriage was recorded was burned.

(Census of 1880) Martin Minor, lists his occupation as a farmer, his age as 60, and says he was born in N.Y. His wife, Abigail J. gives her age as 60 also and says she was born in N.Y. They had living with them, their youngest child, Eugene G. whose age is given as 16. (He later used the middle name of Grant)

(Census of 1880) Betsey, wife of Augustine Minor says she was born in England.

(Census of 1880) Edward Minor is listed as 40 years, a merchant, born in N.Y., Mathilda E. is 32, Stanton E. is 11, Byron is 9, Sybil is 7, and Maude is 2.

No. VI

Edward Sloman Minor was born in Jefferson County, New York, December 13, 1841, the son of Martin and Abigail Julianne St. Ore Minor. When Edward was four years old his father and mother took him and his sister Elvira to Greenfield, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His father worked here at ship caulking.

At the age of four he had already astounded neighbors by being able to read from the Bible, and they had tested him by turning the pages. In Greenfield, when he was six, his brother Alfred was born, and Edward started to go to school.

When he was nine years old the family moved to a farm some four miles west of Sheboygan Falls. His father continued to calk ships and Edward continued his education. He always won the spelling bees wherever he was and his penman-

ship, all his life, was a model of perfection. He attended a Wisconsin Academy. His brother Augustine was born when Edward was eleven years old.

When he was sixteen, in the spring of 1858, he started for Door County, and on the first of April reached Baileys Harbor then the metropolis of the peninsula. From here he walked seven miles across the county to Fish Creek to the land his uncle, Jacob St. Ore, had recommended, although the snow was four foot deep on the level. He selected a half section of government land for his father and in July of that year the father brought his family to Fish Creek. He started to farm and also cut and brought out cord wood and Edward helped him.

Edward made two good friends, Ole A. Anderson and Goodlet Goodletson, and the three were inseparable for many years. When Edward was seventeen they fished for Increase Claflin who had been the first settler in the county and was now living in Fish Creek. The Door County Advocate tells the story of the meeting of Edward and Captain Goodlet Goodletson when they were old and in the course of a conversation about the old times referred to an adventure which came near winding up their earthly careers. Mr. Claflin had ordered the boys to go out into Lake Michigan to set and lift a gang of gill nets. While performing this work a dense fog came up, and as the boat was an old and leaky one they were in imminent danger of perishing. When the mist raised they found themselves much further from land than at first, and a stiff wind blowing from out the northwest. By dint of hard work at the oars they managed to get near enough to North Bay to be seen by Royal Riggins and two sons of Mr. Claflin, and these immediately went to the rescue. Help did not come a moment too soon either as the crazy old craft soon afterward sank, and as she was too old to make it worth while to repair her she was permitted to go to pieces. This adventure made such an impression on Mr. Claflin that he soon afterward sold out his rig and retired from the business.

When Abraham Lincoln called for troops to defend the union in 1861, Edward immediately responded, walking seventy-five miles to enlist which he did as a private soldier in Co. G., Second Wisconsin volunteer cavalry. "During the next four years he fought and marched and suffered with the same Wisconsin Company, engaging in all the raids, expeditions and engagements and battles in which that gallant regiment took part during the long and terrible war."

He was promoted to Veteran Corp. Sergeant Dec. 28, 1861; promoted to second Lieutenant June 13, 1865; first Lieutenant July 29, 1865; discharged November 15, 1865 under General George a Custer at Austin, Texas. Each promotion was for bravery and he refused to to accept a captaincy that would remove him from the company he had joined and whose members he had loved. He was actually in command of the company when he was mustered out because the captain was ill.

He served for two years in the southwest, in Indian Territory and in Arkansas and his later service was down the Mississippi.

He told his granddaughter, and also a Memorial day audience at the church of the Reverend Groenfeld at DePere, that once his early training on the Lakes had helped him. His regiment was in danger of meeting death by a rising river and he was commissioned to build a raft, which he did, and had all members of his company safely taken across without the loss of life or provision.

On September 2, 1902, he made a Labor Day Speech printed in full by the Appleton Daily Post, called Mr. Minor's Great Speech. In between a great deal of serious common sense remarks was this humorous bit of reminiscense. "Now as I have said before, I am no stranger to labor. I have never really disliked manual labor, neither can I say that I ever loved all kinds of work. I am inclined to believe that my love for labor depended somewhat on the ease with which I could perform it. For instance, I have chopped cordwood for 75¢ per cord but I never made a great success at it though I tried to. I had as much muscle as most men of my size but somehow my axe would never penetrate the wood as far as it should, and if it did penetrate it would never do it twice in the same place. I could strike as hard and grunt as loud as the other fellow, but when night came I was always short on wood, and long on fatigue."

"From the time I was sixteen years of age up to the date of my entering the military service in 1861, I was engaged in the performance of manual labor constantly. But you know that while soldiers of that period from '61 to '65 endured many hardships and suffered deprivations they did not perform manual labor, except in extreme cases and then only for short periods of time."

"I entered the service as a private soldier with no other ambition than to serve my country faithfully and at the end of such service secure an honorable discharge. But later in the war promotion came to me as it did to many other young men and I became a line officer. Another young man of about my age who had enlisted under the same condition as I did also received promotion, and he too became an officer . We served to the end of the war and both returned to our homes with a strong attachment for each other. We had served four years, we had worn good clothes the latter part of our service and these clothes were adorned with gilt buttons and gold shoulder straps."

"We were young, we had made good records, our uniforms were pretty and we were proud of them, our hands were soft, white and velvety and we were rather proud of them too; but the army was not just the place to accumulate wealth and not many so called 'Bloated bond holders' were mustered out of it; therefore the time came and sooner than we preferred,

when we had to get back to earth and do as other people were doing in those days, in order to avoid attachments that otherwise might have been served on our gold braid and fine, fine clothes. The first labor that we started in on was at Menominee, Michigan. We had agreed with a party to go into the woods and do some chopping for him, so we reported at a hotel at the mouth of the Menominee river where we were to meet our employer. Of course we had determined to hang on to our store clothes, standing collars, brass buttons and kid gloves, to the last moment."

"When we arrived at the hotel we registered as Captain so and so, and First Lieutenant so and so, from Port Huron, Michigan, though we had never seen it, and of course gentlemen of such distinction from so far away were somewhat of a curiosity at that time, and as we were well dressed, and I think well behaved, we were shown all due respect for our high position in society. When we came to retire for the night the best sleeping room in the house on the first floor, located off the parlor, was assigned to us. I suppose it was the only bed in the house that would have any pretensions today of being called a bed, but it was a dandy then, because there was a meager quantity of marsh hay between the guests and the soft side of a plank. At any rate, the bed was the envy of everybody attached to the boarding house. We walked into that room, the observed of all observers. We went in there as distinguished gentlemen of high rank and station from Port Huron, Michigan but when we came out in the morning we were Ed Minor and Hank Graham from Fish Creek, Door County, Wisconsin.

Our fine clothes had been exchanged for mackinaw shirts, overhalls and bootpacks, and we walked into the breakfast table and sat down with the common fellows, and not one of them bowed or scraped, but just treated us like any of the rest of the common herd. We went into the woods that day with heavy hearts and tender hands but we were back on earth, with strong hearts and a determination to conquer. We returned to the boarding house that night weary, sore, hands blistered, heads down, a little ashamed of our deception, but the ice was broken, the victory was won. We were there to stay and win our way. But say; you ought to have seen that landlord march us up into the garret the next night, where we found the soft side of a plank covered with a few hemlock boughs and an Indian blanket. We were just common laboring men then, and for the next five years we did as much hard work as any other two men on that river or in any other place in Wisconsin."

"Fellow laborers, I think that is the only time in my life when I dreaded manual labor, and I have seen no time since that it has been a dread to me, but at that time we were young and proud. We thought we were made for some better purpose than to labor with our hands, but we awoke from that dream and faced the realities of life. We learned to respect labor and to have confidence in laboring men, and when we had learned these things we had laid the foundation for whatever

success has attended our efforts sinc that time. It was a splendid lesson and its impression is still fresh on the minds of both of us."

At this time he was a fine looking man with a beard which reached just below his chin and a mustache. His hair was chestnut brown. The hair on his head was fairly short, parted on the side. The other side was always inclined to wave up. He had rather heavy eyebrows, bright blue eyes, a Roman's nose and a rather large, determined looking mouth. He looked not unlike the pictures of General Grant, enough so that you would have thought him a relative and, in fact, his grandmother was a Grant.

During the winter of 1867 he courted Mathilda Graham, who was then teaching school in Bassford District, near Sturgeon Bay. On weekends she would walk the entire distance to her parent's home at Horseshoe Bay, and Edward would skate twenty miles down to see her. "Who would thin, "he told his granddaughter, "that the nine year old, long legged colt of a girl he had seen before he went to war would grow up to be such a lovely, young woman."

They were married August 6, 1867 and were to live happily together for over fifty years. He was twenty five years old and she was nineteen.

Edward left farming and opened a store at Fish Creek, dealing largely with fishermen and vessels plying the upper lakes. He was also engaged in getting out timber and forest products of all kinds.

He was elected to state assembly in 1878, 1880 and 1881. From a newspaper biographical sketch we have this: "Mr. Minor has always been an ardent Republican, being thoroughly embued with the principles, and a firm believer in the policy of that party. He first entered actively into politics in 1877, at which time he was nominated for assemblyman. The Republican party in Door County was then very weak, and candidates of that political complexion had very little chance of winning. Mr. Minor took the stump in 1877 and after a vigerous campaign was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent who had the combined backing of the Democratic and Greenback parties. Three times he was elected to the assembly, each time by an increased majority, some towns being carried without the loss of a single vote, and others with the loss of only three or four. On account of his great popularity he was nominated the fourth time but declined to run."

"As an instance of his activity in campaign work, take the election of 1880. Mr. Minor was the Republican candidate for the assembly, and was the target against which the opposition hurled all their missles. Combinations were formed against him and the fiat went forth that he must be beaten. Many of the roads were new, and all of them were in

terrible condition. The county was seventy-five miles long and it was next to impossible to get around in a carriage. Mr. Minor quietly picked up a McClelland saddle, put it on one of his horses and started out to make a tour of the county. He personally saw most of the voters and returned Monday night before election. When the votes were counted the next day he had a clear majority of more than 300. We mention this merely to show that when he starts in to win he is pretty sure to succeed."

He and Mathilda had four children by now--Stanton, Byron, Sybil and Maud; and he was a fond, interested and often amused father.

He sold out his store and moved to Sturgeon Bay in 1882 where he had what was then the largest hardware store in Door County. In 1884 fire destroyed the store and their dwelling place above it. The family escaped in their night clothes, and not much else.

"Mr. Minor was elected to the senate in 1882, "the paper continues, "the district at that time being made up of counties of Door, Florence, Kewanee, Langlade, Marinette and Oconto. He served in that body in 1883 and 1885, being chosen president pro tem in the latter session. "At one time the Governor and Lieutenant Governor were out of the state so he also had the pleasure of being Governor protem, briefly"

(According to the Door County History) after the fire, "he now became superintendent of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal which position he held for seven years. He retired when the call passed into the hands of the general government. He also operated a tug for towing vessels through the canal."

In 1885, although, "an unwilling candidate", according to the newspaper biography he was elected mayor of Sturgeon Bay.

After being superintendent of the canal he owned a large stone quarry near the city of Sturgeon Bay, also a tug and several scows for delivering the product to all points on Green Bay and Lake Michigan. He was a liscensed master of steam vessels.

He directed his attention to this business until he was elected to Congress. He was to be re-elected five times, the first time in 1894. He was there during the Spanish American War and was very proud of his son Byron, and his son-in-law Charles Elwell who volunteered.

Before his two youngest children, Ula and Ethel were born he had built a large white house a block from the courthouse. He owned two square blocks, the block on which the house and adjacent buildings were on and the block behind which was covered with cherry trees. Behind the house was a sidewalk and ranging down one side were a large woodshed, the privy, the corn crib and the barn. Beyond the barn was the poultry

yard and beside it the pig pen. On the north side of the house were pines and lawn. On the south was a wide strip of lawn with a juniper and a cedar toward the front, then a sweet crab tree, and a cherry tree, then a huge mulberry with two hives of bees underneath. Through the cherry trees in the lower half the spire of the Moravian church could be seen. Here was the large kitchen garden and rows of cutting flowers, and here the currant bushes.

Beside the house was a mock orange and there were always hollyhocks under the dining room windows. Along the whole block in front of the house he had made Stanton and Byron plant maple trees. Beside the rear porch was a pump from which came, he always said, the clearest, purest and coldest water in town. Neighbors for years came with their pails to get their water and he liked their coming although he did not always stop to talk.

The rooms in the house were highceilinged and spacious. There were five bedrooms upstairs and one down. There was a parlor, living room, dining room and kitchen and back porch, which was eventually enclosed. Even after the children grew up the rooms were to be filled with them and their children over and over again. It was always to be their home as long as he and his wife lived. There was never a place so inviting, so filled with understanding and affection.

Edward was not a religious man although he believed in God. Had he been disgusted when young by the religious frenzy of some of the pioneers, or was he so concerned with the problems of politics and so in love with his country's ideals that he had no room for more? After his wife joined the Christian Science Church, about 1914, he no longer attended church, and his attendance at the Congregational Church had been rare even before this. Although she always left her Bible and Science and Health in the living room he did not pick them up to study, nor did she urge him to do so.

During these busy years his sister, Elvica, had married Ingham Kinsey and lived in Fish Creek, Alfred had married a judge's daughter who was teaching at Egg Harbor and had moved to Green Bay. She was Mattie Lyman.

Alfred had a hobby of inventing and when he was old he liked to tell how he was the first to put roller bearings in the hub of a wheel, though he had not patented the idea.

Augustine had married also, to a Miss Elizabeth Toserand, and had built a house next to his brother Edward. He was the sheriff of the county in 1896, 1900 and 1904. He was engaged in fishing and lumbering and had a cherry orchard outside the city. He was also to serve on the county board for many years. They had Ermina, born 1876, Abel, 1877 and May.

Grant married a Hattie Dunlap Long and was a captain on the

Great Lakes. His parents did not live to see Edward in Congress for they had died within a few months of each other in 1890 and 1891. This was a pity. One old settler told Edward's granddaughter that there never was such excitement before or since in Door County as there was when Door County sent its only native son to Congress. There were torch light parades, bands, speeches and cheers."

In 1898, according to the Advocate, "Hon. E.S. Minor was nominated for a third term in Congress. Not a vote was cast against him and no other candidate was mentioned...Resolutions complimenting Mr. Minor's policy in Congress, endorsing his efforts in behalf of eighth district, commending his actions in the House of Representatives and pledging hearty support were unanimously passed amid great enthusiasm."

Edward deeply regreted the bitterness and vindictiveness which followed the Civil War. The closing words of his speech of acceptance, August 2, 1898, at the Congressional Convention, right after the Spanish American war were, "One is well nigh led to believe that He, who moulds and guides the destinies of nations and deals out punishment and rewards to His people has not forgotten His children in the present conflict."

"The benefits and blessings arising from this war are so numerous and of such inestimable value that they surpass human conception; but in the crown of victory that our nation is destined to wear, we shall find one precious jewel that outshines all others, and that one is emblematic of the reunion of our own people. Thousands of pleadings and prayers have come from the North and the South for the day to come when the line dividing the two sections should be forever obliterated."

"So slow was it in coming that it seemed impossible of realization, but that lightning's flash in the harbor of Havana wiped it out forever. In the twinkling of an eye the prejudice of thirty-eight years vanished, never again to return. Southern and northern hands were clasped, vows were registered, and pledges made; the command to arms was given and it found ready response in the hearts of our people, South as well as North. We all moved forward, keeping step to the music of the Union, not as the blue and the gray, but as united and determined American patriots, in defense of American honor, under the American flag."

"This alone is worth all the war will cost. Henceforth we march and camp together. The prosperity of one section of our country shall bring its blessing to the other; the growth and development of the one, shall be the pride and glory of the other."

"We will carry burdens and enjoy benefits alike in the future."

"Finally, we are now in fact one people, one Country, with one purpose, one destiny and under one flag."

In his years in Congress he served on many important committees. From his campaign literature, "While Mr. Minor was in Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Interior Department. He was chairman of the sub-committee on Public Buildings and Grounds for six years, and in the 59th Congress, he directed the expenditure of $800,000,00--half a million of which was in Wisconsin."

"He was senior member of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and as chairman during most of that time, and served as member of the Merchant Marine Commission, that was authorized by Congress on the recommendation of president Roosevelt. The report of this commission was specially commended by the President and endorsed by the Republican National Convention of 1904. Mr. Minor was also a member of the Congressional Coal Commission, and in such capacity he visited Boston in the winter following the great strike in the coal regions. Coal was then selling in that city at $18.00 a ton but after a three day session of the commission the price was reduced $10.00 a ton to the consumer, a striking instance of his executive as well as diplomatic ability. Among other important committees on which he served was that on Invaled Pensions, four years as senior member on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and as chairman of the sub-committee on Claims; all involving such an amount of work as would appall any ordinary man, and yet he never missed a session or failed to be on hand and to vote as he considered was best for the people he represented."

Because of his family he bought a house in Washington on 57 D Street South East. It was a large brick house, and from it his daughter, Sybil, was married June 30, 1897. Stanton who had married Miss Jennie Morrison served as his secretary. Byron went to school at New London, and became an officer in the Revenue Cutter service. Maud, Ula and Ethel were in school in Washington. His wife, although she did not care for society as such, took her proper place as a Congressman's wife and was invited to several of the smaller, more intimate affairs at the White House.

Three speeches delivered at the House of Representatives were preserved by his daughter, Sybil. Read over fifty years later they still grip one's attention, and make one want to tackle the problem concerned.

On March 29, 1902, the House being in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union and having under consideration the bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service he spoke thirty-five minutes, additional five minutes having been yielded. It is as factual and interesting as the day it was given. He spoke urbanely and with some notes of humor. He gave the history of the service, the education of the officers and established firmly the fact that it was a military and not civilian branch of the government; objectors to the bill having said that the men were civilians and would add to the civil pension list.

He compared the engineers with those of the merchant marine, a and said that they must be better equipped although they were not better paid. In times of war as well as times of peace the boats are commanded by their own officers and they do carry guns. The also cooperate with the navy in times of war or peace. He compared the pay of the women clerks in the treasury department with the pay of the officers, one receiving the same pay as a first lieutenant, thirty-two more than a second lieutenant, and one hundred and three more than a third lieutenant, although he had no desire to cut down the s salary of a single person, for as he said, "Lord knows I love them all and have no desire to see their salaries cut and they know it." There was laughter.

"I desire to speak just for a moment of one of the officers in that service, as I think his name will be familiar enough, and the House will agree with me that he is entitled to some consideration. I speak of Lewis N. Stodder, who was a master in the Navy during the Civil War, who volunteered to pilot the Monitor during her memorable fight with the Merrimac, and to Stodder's skill as a pilot on this floating, fighting machine much is due for the victory won that day. He is the sole surviving officer of that historic vessel and is at present a captain in the Revenue Cutter Service, on duty in New York City, as supervisor of anchorages...I desire to say also that there is now in the Revenue-Cutter Service a lieutenant who was on assistant engineer on the Merrimac during her conflict with the Monitor, and he is a brave and worthy officer."

"Now, then, Mr. Chairman, I have briefly outlined the history of this service, and if I have stated it correctly, I ask any man how he can consistently characterize it as a civil service branch of this Government? I say now and here that it is a part of the military force of this country, and so long as the Navy and the Army have been given the distinguished honor and emolument that accrue to them by reason of the retired that, I say you can not consistently deny the same honor and the same advantage to the revenue-cutter officers. You talk to me about these officers being civilians. They are civilians in time of peace in a way, and so are the naval officers, as well as the army officers. Thank God we are not always at war. We are a nation of peace, but when war comes we are mighty, either in the Army or the Navy or the Revenue-Cutter Service."

In the Congressional Record, Friday, January 26, 1906, is his great, fighting speech on the bill to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

"Mr. Chairman: It is not my purpose to add generalities to the discussion of this question, but in my remarks to give the House the results of personal observations and the testimony

which came to me during my visit to that section of our country which the pending bill proposes to create into a State."

"It was my good fortune prior to the convening of Congress to make an extended trip through Arizona and New Mexico, and, in anticipation of considering a statehood measure, I took pains to inform myself as to the situation. In company with other colleagues in this House I travelled many hundred miles through the section, visiting all the principal towns and cities in both territories. This gave me an opportunity of gaining concrete information, gathered from scores of representative business and professional men I had the pleasure of meeting, and in this respect I desire to say that my inquiries were by no means confined to any particular class of individuals, nor did I talk with men for the purpose of hearing only one side of the question. In Arizona I visited Clifton, Metcalf, Morenci, Douglas, Bisbee, Tombstone, Benson, Tucson, Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Prescott, Crown King, Mayer, Humboldt, Grand Canyon, Flagstaff, Winslow, and Adamana. The same state of facts exists as to my visit to the cities and towns of New Mexico; so, Mr. Chairman, I believe that my observations upon this question entitle me to arrive at a just opinion as to the merits of the situation as well as to the sentiment of the people of the Territories."

"Before, however, making a concrete statement of the reasons influencing me to oppose joint statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, as a Republican I am constrained to register my protest and vote as well against what in my opinion is an unnecessary and arbitrary act, unjustifiable from either the view point of public policy or party expediency, which seeks to compel submission to the report of the Committee on Rules, according to the terms of which this bill is now being considered."

"Mr. Chairman, I am willing to confess that there may have been occasions in the past, and these may again arise in the future, when from the view point of public policy the majority in this House may deem it necessary to invoke the powerful machinery of the action of the committee. I deny, however, that such an occasion was present at this time, and assert that not even a semblance of a reason can be found to justify under present conditions the harsh and drastic enforcement of a proceeding which should only be invoked under the color of greatest public necessity. Even under such circumstances, and they are indeed infrequent in the history of recent years, I am doubtful whether party action at any time can be justified when legislation is secured through the enforcement of methods not compatible with such rules and procedure as should govern the deliberations of this or any other representative body."

"In voicing my protest I do not seek concealment behind subterfuges of a partisan purpose, as has been frequently done under the assertion that the measure under discussion

is a Republican measure. I may be pardoned for saying that I am serving no apprentice years in the Republican ranks for through all the years of my life I have been a Republican strictly adhering to its great party history, rejoicing in its great Party achievements, and believing in its principles, and I am no less a Republican today because of my opposition to this bill and to the rule under which it is brought before the House."

"Mr. Chairman, I am willing to confess that there are occasions when individual judgment may give way to party judgment, when the will of the majority of a party, duly expressed through a caucus of the members of the House, for the time being absorbs the opinion we, as individual members may hold, but in this case I fail to find a reason why the committee should usurp the functions of this legislative body. The attempt is here made, through this report, not alone to stifle the opinion of individual Members, but to prevent and prohibit any change, however important, by way of amendment. To the best of my ability I have endeavored to ascertain, from the basis of either public or party necessity, some reason founded in good sense and justice which will explain the situation now confronting the House. In this case the committee not only nullifies the expressed sentiment of practically the unanimous voice of the people of Arizona, but to my mind nullifies a principle, basic and sound, upon which rests representative government. In the years of my experience as a Member of the House there have been times of partisan stress when the whips of politics not only waved over our heads but cut deep welts into our flesh. I have endeavored to ascertain if a similar condition prevailed at this time, to explain this intensity and give a cause for the methods invoked, but truth compels the statement that, neither in binding party principle, nor in convention declaration, can I find anywhere the mandate destroying the right of any loyal Republican to vote upon this question as his judgment and knowledge of the situation may dictate."

"Only from the committee, Mr. Chairman, and from thos who upon this floor assume that their word is the voice of the Republican party, alone can the inference be taken that in this report can be found any question of vital concern to the Republican party. I am not willing to concede, for one, that all the wisdom of the Republican party is to be found with this committee, or that this committee has the right to say what is or is not orthodox Republicanism. What strange assumption of authority is this, that three members of the House supposedly selected as the instruments of legislative will, should become the masters of the body that gave them being? It may be that there are Republicans on the floor of this House who have delegated their Republicanism to the Committee on Rules, together with other rights the committee assumes to exercise, but as for me, I have not yet become a political automatum, so I raise my voice and register my vote in protest. What is the political exigency,

where the necessity, of such an assumption of authority? In the making of a law as important as is the legislation which adds new stars to the sisterhood of States can it be possible that the judgment of three members of this House is better, more wise, and more just than the judgment of the people of Arizona themselves, who in almost one voice protest against the action such as is planned by the committee? Is it possible to conceive that these three men can raise the cry of party fealty and loyalty and thus silence the cry for justice and right coming to us from the people whose interests are in the balance?"

"Possibly it may be, Mr. Chairman, that I have not kept pace with the onward progress of events, and incline too greatly to the traditions, history, and methods of the Republican party as a safe and sure guide to influence my political conduct. Accepting these, however, as a safer and better creed and a surer foundation of right than the arbitrary act of a committee, which for the time being assumes the power to speak for my party, I believe that I am justified at this time in briefly calling attention to the danger as well as injustice of the action contemplated under the rule. There never has been a time in the history of the Republican party, from the day of its birth to the present, when it was not responsive to every reasonable demand made upon it. It has ever been responsive to every reasonable demand made upon it. It has ever been the instrument through which have been achieved the best results of equal advantage to all the people of our country. It has ever been faithful to the trust imposed, and the pages of history give fair credit where credit is due. At no time has any act of the Republican party oppressed any people, and I assert that the oppression and injustice of the act sought to be enforced by the committee-favoring joint statehood of Arizona and New Mexico--is not a Republican act in spirit, for it is not in conformity with the usage the Republican party accords to the people whose voice is raised in protest."

"This constituted about a third of the entire speech. The rest consisted of valid reasons why the two territories should not be joined as one state."

He concluded: "Mr. Chairman, as a Republican growing old in the service of a party I have always affiliated with, the traditions, history, and record of which I have ever honored, I desire to enter the strongest possible protest against this act and the methods which seek to fasten responsibility upon my party. In the frenzy of temporary power, in the bitterness of a reaching out for personal prestige, fundamentals are sometimes forgotten, and so in this instance, the established principles of Republicanism may possibly give way in the handling of misguided and misinformed partisanship. These principles stand and will continue to stand as a better test for Republicans and for the people of our country generally than the acts of individuals who for the time being may lead. Representation

in government has ever been a principle of Republicanism, s sacred and continuing today its influence and as strong as when the tenets of Republican faith were proclaimed by the fathers of the party. These principles are in opposition to an act such as is the one under consideration, for no heed is given to the voice of the people raised in protest against taking from them their liberty and rights, and under an assumption of power, destroying for the time being even the semblance of a representative form of government. The Republicanism to which I adhere, and its tested and enduring principles, give me a higher and better faith than the stress of a partisanship and narrowness seldom equalled in the history of Congressional method. Republicanism means more to me than the whip of a lash in the hands of men who have neither the right nor the power to waive it over my head and proclaim that unless I submit my convictions of right and justice to their keeping my party loyalty is in question. If to stand by the enduring principles illuminated by the declarations of Lincoln and by all the fathers of our party, who raised their voices and devoted their lives so that freedom's heritage would be in no man's keeping, makes me less a Republican I am willing to abide by the consequences of my act."

It was no wonder that President Roosevelt later, discussing other legislation said in the presence of other members, "Captain, I have the utmost admiration for you, because we always know where you stand, and you always have good reasons for your convictions, never dodging or evading an issue, and for such men I have the most profound admiration."

The admiration was mutual, although they evidently differed on this question of joint statehood, for Edward Minor said in his speech that he did not believe that the President stood behind the Committee on Rules.. I am opposed to, and protest against the action of the committee as I believe President Roosevelt would be were he in my position. To my mind there is a vital principle at stake in this question and one which has commanded too meager attention in the House and by the country generally. While I concede certain rights and authority, limited and defined, to a majority party represented in a deliberative body, I believe that the safety as well as the continuity of representative government demands as forceful a protest as can be made against the authority and power sought by the committee. It seems to me that no possible argument is necessary, neither could an argument be made to rightfully demonstrate that any three men, however wisely selected from this body, should have the power to say that their will and not the will of the House should be law."

However, his campaign literature says, "He always stood with President Roosevelt in his progressive efforts in behalf of the people, and in the contests in the house was always found on the firing line in upholding the hands of the chief executive; his vote and influence being often potential in securing the adoption of desired legislation." This, from his own reminiscence, was true.

"Mr. Roosevelt recognized Mr. Minor's ability and when the Cuban tarriff was considered he acted upon the Wisconsin congressman's advice. On one occasion when Mr. Minor had been called in conference by the president on a question relating to the president's recommendations on the Merchant Marine, Mr. Roosevelt inserted in his message to Congress the exact wording as was written in the cabinet room at the White House by Mr. Minor, a recognition of the latter's knowledge on Maritime affairs, both as a practical navigator and as Chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee."

As a member of the mercantile marine commission he had been at hearings in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle as well as the lake ports of Detroit, Buffalo and Cleveland. At the time of the newspaper interview they also intended, after the fall elections to visit the South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The Milwaukee Sentinel printed a long interview. Among other things he said, "In our work we are starting with two admissions. First that the American merchant marine has been practically wiped off the seas. We have less than 800,000 tons today, and last year we lost 20,000 tons. England has 15,000,000 tons."

"In the second place it is admitted that it costs more to build ships in America than it does in other countries, and that it costs more to man them and to operate them. In addition to this, England, Germany, France and Japan as well as other countries are granting their ships government bounties, and so our ships must not only compete against cheaper men but againsx the subsidies as well."

"There has not been a keel laid in America in two years for a ship that is intended to foreign commerce."

This was the problem that was his deepest concern. For years too, he dreamed of a St. Lawrence seaway, a dream not to be realized for fifty years.

On June 27, 1906 he spoke to the House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record, and in dodoing this would treat the question from the standpoint of the agricultural interests of the Middle West.

The booklet containing his speech consists of twenty-one pages of clear, concise and convincing argument for the merchant marine shipping bill, for, as usual, he not only had the facts but he knew how to present them.

"This shipping bill if the Merchant Marine Commission, prepared by a special commission which President Roosevelt recommended, embodies an honest effort to fulfill this patriotic counsel of two great and wise executives (McKinley and Roosevelt) It is a bill, noy for fast and luxurious passenger ships carrying pleasure tourists to Europe--not

one dollar is provided for a new line of this description--but for capacious, moderate-speed mail and cargo liners to South America, Africa, the Orient and other distant markets, and for the useful, hardworking "delivery-wagon" type of ships, called "Tramps" particularly adapted for the export of such things as lumber, grain, flour, cotton, cattle, and provisions."

"No bill of this kind, with all the emphasis on cargo-carrying ships, has ever been before the American Congress. It is a radical departure, and a departure deliberately chosen by the Commission which framed the bill. It determined at the outset that no effort should be made to rival European governments in the gorgeous floating palaces of the rich, but that every dollar of the proposed subventions should be directed to providing improved shipping facilities, a more regular service, and more equitable rates for the products of American farms and factories that every year seek an ever widening outlet in the neutral markets over seas."

He had now served twelve years in Congress. When he completed his service he was sixty-eight years old. He ran for Congress in 1907 and in 1909 but he was defeated. Had he become too much nationally minded, too out of touch with home problems? Some people thought so. He did not want to retire. For the rest of his life he was actively interested in politics and at times of national crisis deeply stirred. Politics and national affairs were the subjects of conversation at breakfast, dinner and supper as long as he lived.

He had a comfortable home and a devoted wife. She always listened attentively and rarely disagreed. There truly was never a harsh word between them.

His house and garden took one square block and he owned the block behind it, on which he planted cherry trees, and he and his daughter Sybil, owned a cherry orchard a mile out of town. He also had a summer camp at North Bay. The white cottage had a large living room with a great stone fireplace , stones which he had chosen himself. There was a kitchen and three small bedrooms, and a wide screened porch on two sides. Here he used to bring some of his children and grandchildren, not all at a time, for he now had twelve grandchildren and he took a great interest in them as individuals. He seemed to like having them around. He enjoyed fishing both in summer at the cottage and in winter on the ice covered Bay. When he was seventy-five, at North Bay he arose at 4:00 A.M. to go fishing with Ralph, his son-in-law, and one day fished in pouring rain. He went to the cottage in his Stanley Steamer which his son-in-law Otto Nelson, obligingly drove for him. In his late seventies he went moose hunting at Lake of the Woods in Canada.

Although his property, which in many ways resembled a miniature farm, was a full time care, he had not retired. In 1911 he was named postmaster by U.S. Senator Ike Stephenson of Marinette, a position he was to hold for eight years, until

the election of President Wilson. He was mayor of Sturgeon Bay from 1918 until 1920, and until he died he was chairman of the Republican County Committee.

He was very perturbed before the first World War and, very much on the side of the Allies, thought we should have been in fighting long before we were. At the time of the war he begged the United States Senator to put him on the shipping board but the Senator respectfully and regretfully declined because of his age.

He was delighted when his grandson, Rollin Elwell, in his last year of highschool, expressed a desire to go to Annapolis and he did all he could to help secure the appointment. After Rollin had gone to preparatory school and taken the scholastic exam, Edward had the flag, which was always flown with ceremony on patriotic days, flying over the tall flag pole the night Rollin returned. Rollin went with his mother and sisters to the cottage at North Bay to await the result. One day Edward arrived at the cottage in the Stanley Steamer, chauffered by a young man from town. He stood there soberly wearing his old black suit, his black vest and black slouch hat. Of course he was asked immediately if he had heard from Annapolis. "No", he said soberly, I haven't heard a thing," then he paused, and his blue eyes shone, "Oh, yes, Rollin, I had a telegram yesterday saying you must report at Annapolis. You passed."

He was to be disappointed in this, however, for the physical exam came last of all, and Rollin failed because of an old diving injury to one ear. He was very proud of his grandson that fall when he enlisted in the base hospital unit going from Milwaukee to Bordeaux, France. Rollin was too young to go into active service. When Rollin returned from France his mother had remarried and his sister, Ula, had been lovingly taken into her grandparent's home and so he returned naturally straight to Sturgeon Bay, to rest and become readjusted before going to Milwaukee to work.

Edward was glad that his daughter Sybil, a widow, had remarried in 1918, and that the marriage had taken place in his house and to a former Sturgeon Bay man, Will Washburn; but he was concerned about her youngest child, Ula, aged fourteen. From then on Ula was made to understand that his home was her's. She had always spent every other summer there. Now through high school, during vacations from Teacher's College, she was to live there in a home she had always loved, and where her grandfather, with unfailing kindness made her feel welcome. He was to meet her problems and arguments over economics, history and current events with interest, and she was apt to use his patient, and courteous replies as her own at school.

Nor was Ula the only child Edward and Mathilda took in for they also gave Ansel Knudson, their daughter Maud's stepson, a home so that he could go to highschool in Sturgeon Bay for there was no other highschool in the County.

Edward now began to look his age. He walked slower, although always with dignity, but the steps were beginning to scuffle. He was not as tall as he had been. He had always prided himself on being the first to hear the whistle of the evening train. At first he checked anxiously to find if anyone else had heard it, then he no longer asked. He ran again for mayor, but even the people who loved and respected him did not dare to vote for him. He was too old, they said, and he was beginning to be forgetful. He was disappointed at his defeat as an old man feels disappointment.

But life was still good. He had a small smoke house built and was proud of his smoke cured ham. There was always a cow, usually a Gurnsey named Bimi, originally named after Ula's playmate in Boston. He was very fond of an old mother cat who accompanied him to the barn at milking time, riding on his shoulders or purring lovingly around his feet. She was an old grey tiger cat, who had batches of pretty kittens each year to entertain him. The old cat survived both Edward and Mathilda, and was taken in by his neices Nina and May, next door, but when her time came to go she went back to the old barn and laid down and died.

There were always some of the twelve grandchildren around--and on June 7, 1921 his first great grandchild, Alice Elwell, was born. Dorothy Elwell was married in his house that fall. Charles Elwell and Phyllis Weisel, great grandchildren, were to be born before he died.

In 1921 he had a little hut which he had hauled out on the bay and he went ice fishing. At home the parlor was shut off, as it always was in winter. A big stove was set up to heat the living room. He would put on his smoking jacket and sit in his favorit rocker, his feet in lamb's wool slippers, his white wavy hair shining under the light, and read with delight, Joseph Lincoln's stories of Cape Cod and other good books from the library, where he was still a board member. He looked forward every evening to his Chicago Tribune which was always brought in on the evening train. There was often popcorn and a bowl of apples to eat during the evening while Ula and Ansel studied their homework. He would look tired but comfortable. That summer he took three of his grandchildren, Ula, Ralph Junior and Graham, out fishing and rowed the boat though he was eighty.

He made two more speeches and they were good ones. On January 27, 1922 he was the principal speaker at the dedication of the new home of Peninsular Lodge of the Odd Fellows. He had been the first Noble Grand when it was organized thirty-eight years before. He said in part, "It would be an unmeasured blessing and a long step in the direction of a higher and a more noble objective if all societies, Lodges and churches could and would establish themselves on solid ground and mutually pledge themselves one to another, that they would henceforth and forever bury for all time, superstition and jealousy, the only barriers that stand between them today; both of which are imaginary and of no consequence

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so far as the human race is concerned."

"It has always seemed strange to most thoughtful people, we think, that a better feeling should not have long ago prevailed among those who profess to be employed in pulling up weeds in God's vineyard. They, too, often mistake a hill of corn for a weed, and pull that up and let the weed stand."

"We presume that such co-operation and united effort on the part of religious and benevolent organizations is too much to expect. From the beginning of time, bickering, jealousy, hatred and ambition have been the stumbling blocks in the pathway of human progress and it may be and doubtless will continue to the end."

"Ancient History teaches us that from the very beginning it was man against man, nation against nation. The love of conquest led all the nations then known to battle. Alexander the Great, Ceasar, and scored of other military chieftains were on the field of battle half their lives, urging their host on to slaughter. Four thousand years after Moses led the children of Israel out of Egypt, Christ came on earth, walked among men trying to teach them their duty to one another, but men kept up the fight..."

"Avarice, greed and ambition is the combination leading men on to battle in our time. Now why? We answer: Because the Almighty Dollar has become supreme throughout the length and breadth of the world."

"We hear much said in criticism of our government. The government is blamed for nearly all the ills with which our people are afflicted--smallpox, whooping cough and measles. Those who are eternally growling at the government spend half their time finding fault and the other half chewing tobacco and firing the juice at the cookstove. We say to these people, 'Get your thinker on straight before you go to the ballot box'. If you do that there will be less reason for fault finding. We ask, 'What is government?' Nothing of itself. Its a pauper and you and I are taxed to support it. Government is no more nor less than aggregation of citizens. If the citizens are right and clean, your government will be pure and strong. We ask, 'What is a Lodge?' We answer, 'Of itself, nothing but a name.' Each individual helps to make up its membership and the members decide whether the Lodge shall be a success or failure. Do your duty as Odd Fellows and let your obligation be your guide. If you do this, your Lodge will be an honor to your town, a credit to its membership, and an enduring monument to each of its honored members."

That spring his old friend and neighbor, the Reverend S. Groefeldt, who had moved to DePere asked him to make the Memorial Address at the Congregational church. Reverend Groenfeldt wrote to the paper, in part, "We just couldn't

refuse our invitation and our friend, Mr. Frank J. Stroh, the faithful and efficient Fire Chief of Sturgeon Bay provided the transportation. The weather was all that could be desired, and the church was filled to overflowing, so that extra seats had to be provided."

"Mr. Minor's address was very timely and much appreciated. He spoke with his usual vim and enthusiasm. He paid a touching tribute to the wives and mothers who by sacrifice and service helped to win the awful struggle of the Civil War. He also called attention to the fact that our ranks were made up of men from all walks of life, who without and special training responded to the urgent call of the country."---
"
"In closing he called special attention to the foes threatening our welfare and country today. The lax enforcement of law, the treachery of many of our officials, were signs of great danger, and should not only be rebuked but severely dealt with. He paid a fine tribute to the soldier boys of the late war, and their heroism, and urged his hearers whether on the battlefield or at home, to act well their part to stand for the enforcement of law, which is the bulwark of national safety."

In August of that year, 1922 Byron and Martha and their daughter Louise (Toodie) came from California and there was a real family reunion. All of the children were home and many of the grandchildren, and one little great grandchild--Alice. Matilda and her daughters set up a big table in the side yard and the whole family sat down together. Nina and May came over from next door.

But for Christmas of that year only Edward and Mathilda and their granddaughter, Ula, who had just arrived from Milwaukee were together. Ula trimmed the living room with red and green curled rows of paper and bells. Most of the Christmas ornaments were gone since Helen, Rollin's wife had asked for them not thinking they would have a tree. Ula went down town and bought more. Matilda lit the candle and placed it in the window as she always did to light the Christ child on his way. After everyone had exclaimed over their presents an Indian picture started Edward telling his wife and granddaughter some Indian Legends. Then the paper was read and so to bed, a lovely and restful Christmas eve.

When Ula left her grandfather said, "This is your home, girl, any time you want to come," and he kissed her goodbye.

At Easter of that year Ula did go home again to the same warm welcome, and an old flat iron and a piece of wood, both heated and wrapped in flannel kept her war in the clear crisp air of the upstairs bedroom.

That summer Sybil was there, as she always was for she could not tolerate the heat in Florida, and she was able to help her mother with her housekeeping. Dorothy was there for a week, Byron, Martha and Louise, Rollin, Ralph and Ula, Marian, Jack and Graham, Morris and probably Edward, Leon and Perry must

have stopped in for Stanton and Jennie were living in Sturgeon Bay. Ralph Junior was also there. Edward admired this particular grandson's quick and witty mind, though all of his granchildren, he though, were bright.

The last Christmas both the Nelson family and the Knudsen family were home as well as his granddaughter, Ula. Christmas Eve arrived at last.

"Sata Claus came! Santa Claus came!" was the awed whisper from Graham. Everyone stood still for a moment before the lighted tree in the bay window. Then the presents were opened, one at a time, so everyone could see. Edward and Mathilda really enjoyed Christmas. Christmas dinner consisted of goose, cranberries, squash, potatoes and gravy, celery, jelly and pumpkin pie for dessert; but even better than the dinner was the real feeling of warmth, of deep family affection.

There was a snowstorm on the thirtieth and Jack, Graham and Ula went out in the yard to ski, then tiring of that then went up in the hay loft, swept the floor and the boys practiced hand stands.

New Year's Eve came. The older people read while Jack, Graham and Ula lay on the floor playing fan tan, and a game called 'laugh at the king', 'slap the Jack' and 'whistle at the queen' until they dropped in helpless laughter and Edward frowned at them over his glasses, which made them laught under their breath all the harder. They were all in bed by nine-thirty, tired but merry.(Ula's Diary)

Did the older people suspect that might be Edward's last Christman? Such a though would have been increditable to the younger ones. But all his children came home that summe to be with him the last week of his life, and he knew them and was pleased that they had come. He died July 24, 1924, lying on the couch in the livingroom; so quietly that Mathilda and Maud who were sitting with him did not know for a moment or so that he was gone.

From the Door County News; "Hon. Edward S. Minor died at 5:45 o'clock on Friday afternoon."

"Mr. Minor had been seriously ill for several weeks and his life hung by a thread for a counde weeks preceding his death His illness was due to complications incident to his advanced age, although up to a short time before his being confined to his bed a month ago, he was busy in the garden."

"In the death of Mr. Minor Door County loses one of its foremost and most prominent citizens. He was identified in the shaping, upbuilding and progress of the county for the past half century or more." A quite complete biography followed...

"Mr. Minor is survived by his wife and six children, the latter being Stanton, of this city; Byron A. of Buffalo, New York; Mrs. W.S. Washburn, Brewster, Florida; Mrs. Oscar Knudsen and Mrs. Ralph Frank, and Mrs. Otto Nelson, all of whom were in attendance at the bedside of their father when he passed away."

"On the death of Mr. Minor, flags on all the public buildings and many of the business houses were displayed at half-mast, a and on the occasion of the funeral the flags of the American Legion on Cedar Street and their flag-staff on Garland Street were all lowered."

"The funeral services were held at the late home of the deceased. Rev. Sam Groenfeldt of DePere delivering the funeral oration. Members of the Odd Fellow Lodge attended in a body andconducted the services at the grave. The flag covered casket was borne by grandsons."

"Hundreds of people from the city, county and various parts of the state gathered to pay a last tribute to the memory of the deceased, the large assemblage overflowing onto the spacious lawn, being unable to gain admittance to the house."

XXXI-H

William Osgood: (Hoyt) was of Salisbury, a "carpenter", and "millwright". He was born about 1609 and married Elizabeth --.

He received land in Salisbury in 1641, '42 and '54. He was a commoner and taxed in Salisbury 1650 and '52. He also received land in Amesbury in 1659 and '62. He was a 'townsman' of Amesbury in 1667-8. He and "Goodwife Osgood" had seats in Amesbury meeting house in 1667, but he was a "householder" of Salisbury in 1677. His name appears on both the Salisbury and Amesbury names in 1680.

By the original articles of agreement he and his family were to have certain rights in the new town, though residing in the old.

His mill on Powow river though on the Salisbury side brought him into close relations with the new town. Quite a number of the residents of Salisbury and Amesbury worked for him at different times and his enterprise appears to have drawn young men to that locality from other places. It is said Symon, the notorious Indian, once lived with him.

He died in 1700. His will was Sept. 2, March 15, 1700.

The daughter of William and Elizabeth Osgood, Joanna, married about 1658, Robert Jones.

William Osgood came from Wherwell, Hampshire to Andover. (N.E.G.R. 20/24)

The children of William and Elizabeth Osgood were Elizabeth, Joanna, John, William, Mary, Joseph and Sarah.

William Osgood, millwright, after working in other towns, received special privileges in both Salisbury and Amesbury because his services were so much in demand" says Hoyt.

XXXI-15-D

William Allen: (Hoyt) Allen or Allin of Salisbury, "house carpenter" received land in Salisbury in "first division", and in 1640. His name appears on the list of "townsmen and commoners" in 1650, and later lists. He married first Ann Goodale who died May 1678, Salisbury, second about 1684 Alice -- widow of John Roper and of John Dickison. He died in Salisbury June 18, 1686. His will was in Boston April 16, 1674 with a codicil Nov. 7, 1676. It was proved July 22, 1686. His widow, Alice, died April 1, 1687 and her will was dated March 24, 1687, proved April 20, 1687. William Allen's children were all from his first wife--Abigail, Hannah, Mary, Martha, John, born Oct. 9, 1648, Salisbury; William, Benjamin, Joseph, Richard, Ruth, Jeremiah.

XXXI-15-B

John Allen: (Hoyt) Captain John Allen Hoyt was of Salisbury "planter" and "vinner", born Oct. 9, 1648, married August 1674 in Salisbury to Mary Pike, widow of Jededish Andros. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity December 1677, and was a freeman 1690. His wife was admitted to the Salisbury church January 29, 1687-8. She died April 28, 1695 at Salisbury. He died February 27, 1696-7 at Salisbury. His will is dated June 30, 1691, proved April 14, 1697. His wife's nephew was to live with her until he was eighteen. He was William Carr. John Allen's brother, William Allen, and Jarvis Ring were appointed administrators of his estate, 1698. Children's names were Hopestill, Sarah, Hopestill, Mary, Hannah, Ann, Mary, a cripple, received two-thirds of the estate.

XXXI-15-H

Richard Goodale or Goodell: (Hoyt) Lived in Salisbury, a "planter" and "turner" received land in "first division" and 1639 and 1643, was a commoner and taxed, 1650 and '52. He received land in 1654 etc. He married Dorothy-- who died January 27, 1664-5 at Salisbury. . He died Sept. or October 1666. His will was dated June 7, with a codicil September 8, and was proved Oct. 9, 1666. CNB states that he came from Yarmouth, England to Newbury about 1638. He was a famous hunter. Their children were Ann, b.--, married William Allen and Richard.

XXXI-15-J

John Pike: (Hoyt) He came from White Parish, Wilts, England, where he had married Dorothy Day Jan. 17, 1612-3 of Langford, at White Parish, Wilts, England. He came from Langford, England in the ship "James" to Newbury in 1635, recorded as a laborer, but evidently a man of education. He acted as attorney in the courts 1636-7. He was perhaps first at Ipswich. He was of Salisbury when he died May 26, 1654. His will was dated May 24, proved October 3, 1654. Their children were John, Robert, Dorothy, Israel and Ann.

XXXI-15-F

Robert Pike : (Major and Mr. (Hoyt) He was born about 1615 or 1616, married first April 3, 1641 (S Sm) Sarah Sanders who died November 1, 1679, second on October 30, 1684, Salisbury, Martha Hoyce, widow of George Goldwyer. He was of Newbury, 1635. In February 1637-8 he received land in the 1st division of Salisbury, 1640, 41, 42, 54 etc. From the deposition of "Smith and Presse" it appears that he visited England in 1650 or 51. His name heads the lists of "commoners" after the minister's name in 1650. He paid the largest tax in 1652, and signed the petition of 1658. Major Robert Pike and Mrs. Pike were first on list of Salisbury church in 1687, and he was the most prominent citizen of Salisbury during the last half of

the 17th century. His wife, Martha, signed the Bradbury petition of 1692. He died December 12, 1706 (S.) His estate was administered May 21, 1707, acct. May, 1708. The widow, Martha, died February 26, 1712-3 (S.) He took the freeman's oath May 17, 1637, was a representative 1648 and several years following. He was Assistant 1682 down to 1692, member of the Council many years, down to 1696, and justice of the peace many more. He was very decided in his opinions which were liberal, in advance of his time, and had difficulties with other member os the S. church as early as 1675, and as late as 1700. He was temperate in his eating and drinking, his son said. He has been called "the moral and fearless hero of New England," and, "the first and strongest representative of the right of petition" and, "the power which squelched the witch craft delusion", etc. The full record of his civil and military life may be found in, "The New Puritan". His children, born to his first wife were, Sarah, Mary, Dorothy, Mary, Elizabeth, John, Robert and Moses. Mary was born August 5, 1647 (S) married first Jediah Adro, second August 1674 (S.) John Allen.

XXXI-15-L

John Saunders: (Hoyt) From the Register of Downton Parish, Wiltshire, England we have John Saunders married (Alice)Cole, February 4, 1610; and their children were baptized John, March 1613; Elizabeth, 1614; Sarah, 1615; Joseph, 1617; Moses, 1622.

Sarah Saunders (Sanders) probably came to America with her brother John Sanders, born about 1613, in the ship, "Confidence" in 1638, although listed Sarah Sanders, his wife. Her brother married here, and returned to England in 1655.

XXXI-14

John Merrill: (Hoyt) son of Daniel and Sarah Clough Merrill was born October 7, 1674 in Newbury. He was married September 23, 1702 in Salisbury to Mary Allin of Salisbury. He lived in Salisbury and was called "house carpenter". Both he and his wife were admitted to Salisbury church June 8, 1718. His title was deacon. He was a Salisbury soldier in 1710. He died January 7, 1756. His will-Feb.9, 1756 mentions his wife, Mary, Children were Abel, John, Mary, Daniel, Thomas, Daniel, Ruth, Hannah, Gideon, Nanny, Humphrey, Humphrey, Martha and Mary.

Their son, Thomas Merrill, was born December 13, 1709, married Martha Gillen July 13, 1729. She was born May 21, 1709.

Benoni Cilley (Silley or Sceley) may have been a son of Richard Cilley. He lived in Seabrook and Salisbury. He was a soldier in 1703. On August 28, 1703 he married Eleanor Getchell. Both were baptized November 20, 1726. Joseph Cilley, adult was baptized January 6, 1722-3. These Cilleys may have been nearly related to the widow, Martha Cilley, who married John Clough in 1686. (Grandmother?) (Mother?)

Eleanor died June 28, 1735-6. He married second, on Oct. 9, 1738, Rachel Tappan of Kensington. He was of Salisbury in 1709 and 1730 but dead in 1746. Benoni Cilley's children were Mehitable, Elizabeth, Thomas, Martha, Samuel, Benjamin, Eleanor, John, Sarah, Dorcas, Mary, Abigail.

Martha, fourth child of Benoni and Eleanor, born May 21, 1709 married July 18, 1728, Thomas Merrill.

XXXI-17-D

Samuel Getchell or Gatchell (Hoyt) married Dorcas -- She died January 12, 1634-5 at Salisbury. He was of Salisbury, a "planter". He was a commoner and taxed in 1650 and 52. He received land in 1654. His will was April 2, 1684 and October 6, 1697.

Samuel was of Salem in 1638. He removed to Hampton in 1644, then to Salisbury in 1648. He was the brother of John Getchell of Marblehead. In 1648 Samuel Getchell of Salisbury sold his "late dwelling house" in Hampton to William Godfrey of Hampton.

In September 1653 in a deed Samuel said, "after the new mill begins to saw at the next spring."

He and his son came from West Monkton, Somerset, England to Salem. (Gen.) His children were Susanna, Priscilla, Samuel.

XXXI-17-C

Samuel Getchell: (Hoyt) He was the son of Samuel and Dorcas Getchell. He was born February 8, 1657, Salisbury. He married November 27, 1679 Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Robert Jones.

Samuel was a ship wright. He was an apprentice of Thomas Hudgett in 1678.

He died July 7, 1719 in Salisbury. His widow died May 21, 1735. Their children were Elizabeth, Hannah, Moses, Eleanor, Dorcas, Mary, Samuel, Joseph, Nathaniel, Joanna, John, Robert. Their ninth child, Eleanor, who was born November 2, 1684 at Salisbury married on August 28, 1703 Benoni Cilley of Salisbury and they had seven children.

XXXI-17-F

Robert Jones (Hoyt) was of Amesbury. He was born about 1633, and married about 1658 Joanna Osgood, daughter of William Osgood.

He was granted a township in 1666 and "children's land" in 1667 for his son. He was a commoner, and had a meeting house seat in 1667. "Goodwife Jones" had a meeting house seat also.

He served under Capt. Turner in King Phillip's War, the "Falls Fight" 1676.

He signed petition of 1680. Both he and his wife were living in 1706. He was called Sen. of Amesbury in 1710. His daughter, Elizabeth, born December 24, 1662 in Salem, married Samuel Getchell November 27, 1679. Other children were William, b. April 12, 1659; Robert b. Sept. 17, 1669; Joseph, b. October 7, 1664; Elizabeth b. Dec. 24, 1666, Mary, b. May 15, 1668 (Savage)

XXXI-16-J

Thomas Rowlandson: (Robinson or Rawlandson) (Hoyt) He was of Ipswich and Lancaster, married Bridget --. He was in Ipswich in 1631, a freeman in 1638, removed to Lancaster in 1655 and died there November 17, 1657. His widow, Bridget, married May 31, 1659 William Kirley, Sen. She died June 14, 1662.

Their children were Thomas, Elizabeth, Martha, who married John Eaton.

XXXI-12-9

Phillip Fowler (Hoyt) of Ipswich, "cloth worker", born 1591-8 married first Mary Winsley, (probably sister of Sam) She died August 30, 1659 at Ipswich. He married second, February 27, 1659-60 at Ipswich Mary --, widow of George Norton. He took oath at Southampton, England, March 24, 1633-4, and came in the ship, Mary and John. He was a freeman September 3, 1634 in Ipswich. He died June 24, 1679.

Philip came from Marlborough, Wiltshire, England on the Mary and John (Banks)

His children were Margaret, Mary, Samuel, Hester, Joseph, Thomas.

XXXI-12-d

Samuel Fowler (Hoyt) of Portsmouth and Salisbury, a "ship wright". He was born about 1618, married first -- --, then second, after 1673 a widow, Margaret Norman Morgan.

He was called cousin by Samuel Winsley, 2 and the following

children except William are named in the will of Samuel Winsley 2 in 1668: William, Mary, Sarah, Samuel.

He was of Salisbury in 1668 and in 1680 bought Lewis Hulett's common right in Salisbury.

He was brought before the court in April, 1675 for "breach of the Sabbath in traveling", may have been a Friend. He died January -, 1710-1.

XXXI-12-b

Samuel Fowler: (Hoyt)Samuel's birth date not known. He married December 5, 1684 Hannah Worthen. He lived in Salisbury and died there December 24, 1737. His wife, Hannah, survived him. His will December 29, 1727, January 2, 1737-8.

His children were Samuel, Hannah, Susana, Jacob, Mary, Sarah, Ann Ezekial, Robert, Abraham, Thomas, Lydia, Judith.

XXXI-12

Samuel Fowler (Hoyt) was born October 23, 1685 in Salisbury. He married December 31, 1707 at Amesbury Jemima Clough. His residence was Salisbury and he was still living in 1727. There were five children born between 1709 and 1722, one of whom was Hannah Fowler, born August 14, 1717 at Salisbury. She married John Eaton on January 13, 1734-5. Samuel Fowler's children were Ebenezer, Elizabeth, David, Hannah and Samuel.

XXXI-12-e

Ezekiel Worthen (or Jathen) (Hoyt)was of Amesbury, Mass. He married on December 4, 1661 at Salisbury, Hannah Martin. He received land in Amesbury in 1663. He had a meeting house seat in 1667, and took the oath of allegiance in 1677. He signed petitions of 1680. His will was May 5, 1715 and August 6, 1716. His widow, Hannah, died June 29, 1730 at the house of her son-in-law, Samuel Fowler. The name Wathen or Watling is found on the oldest records.

Their children were John, Thomas, George, Ezekiel, Margerite, Samuel, Dorothy, Judith, Deborah and Hannah, born April 2, 1663 and married December 5, 1684, Samuel Fowler in Salisbury.

XXXI-12-i

George Martin (Hoyt) or Martyn of Salisbury and Amesbury was a blacksmith. He was granted 30 acres of land at Salisbury. He married first Hannah --, from whom we are descended. She died about 1646, leaving Hannah who was born Feb. 1, 1643-4.

He married second, on August 11, 1646 at Salisbury, Susanna North, hung as a witch, after his death, July 19, 1692, because she was still clean, being a very tidy woman, though she had walked a muddy road. (See "We Aren't Superstitious" by Stephen Vincent Benet, 1937)
George Martin received land in Salisbury in 1642-3. He was a commoner and taxed 1650. He probably lived west of the Powow as early as 1649, an original commoner and lot layer of Amesbury, 1654-5 where he received land 1654-64. He had a meeting house seat in 1667. "Goodwife Martin" also had a seat assigned in 1667. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity 1646-1677. He died about 1686. Will-January 19, 1683-4 and November 23, 1686.

George Martin and Susanna's children were Richard, George, John, Esther, Jane, Abigail, William, Samuel.

XXXI-13-d

John Clough or Cluff (Hoyt) was of Salisbury, "house carpenter born about 1613. He probably came in the "Elizabeth" in 1635. He received land in the first division and in 1640. He took the oath of fidelity 1650. He was listed as commoner and on the tax list of 1650, and other early lists.

He married first Jane --, who died January 16, 1679-80, Salisbury. He then married Martha Silley (or Sibley). He died July 26, 1691 Salisbury. His will was July 3rd, Nov. 3, 1691. His widow, Martha, was still living in 1692.

His children were Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, John, Thomas, Martha and Samuel.

XXXI-13-b

Samuel Clough (Hoyt) was the son of John and Jane Clough, born February 20, 1656-7 Salisbury. He was married Aug. 3, 1679 to Elizabeth Brown. He was a blacksmith at Amesbury, later called "snow shoe man" in 1708. His will was Dec. 3, 1709, March 3, 1709-10. His wife Elizabeth, was mentioned.

Their second child, Jemima, born Jan 28, 1681, in Salisbury, married December 31, 1707, at Amesbury, Samuel Fowler, Jr. of Salisbury. They had five children, one of whom, Hannah, married John Eaton, the fourth.

Samuel Clough's children were Sarah, Jemima, Hannah, Samuel, Ebenezer, Elizabeth, David, Rachel and Jacob.

William Brown (Hoyt) lived in Salisbury, called "Planter". He was the brother of Henry and George, and was born about 1622. He was married June 25, 1645 to Elizabeth Hurford. He was an inhabitant of Salisbury as early as 1642. He was taxed in 1652. He was dismissed from training April 1666. He was a member of Salisbury church, 1677, 1687. He died August 24, 1706 in Salisbury. He was probably son of George Browne of Salisbury, England, d. 1633, and Christian Browne. She received land in Salisbury in the 1st and 2nd division, and d. Dec 28, 1675.
His children were Mary, William, Ephraim, Martha, Elizabeth and Sarah. Elizabeth, born August 6, 1656, in Salisbury, married August 3, 1679 Samuel Clough

About 1661 his wife, Elizabeth, went insane after testifying against Susanna Martin and was insane more than thirty years though well and sound in body. The church appointed a day of humiliation in her behalf. She then recovered and they had a day of thanks giving instead.

XXXI-14-d

Nathaniel Merrill (Hoyt) of Newbury, brother of John, married Susanna Dillerton, and died March 16, 1654-5. His will was March 8, March 27, 1654-5.

(N.E.H.&G. Vol. 23, p. 473) The following information was given by Benjamin Merrill, now deceased. "The two Merrills who came over soon after 1630, John and Nathaniel, both settled in Newbury. John had no children but daughters, so that all descendants bearing the name of Merrill came from Nathaniel who had Nathaniel, John, Abraham, Daniel, Abel and Susanna."

(Merrill Genealogy) Susanna Jordan married Nathaniel Merrill who died March 16, 1655, and resided in Newbury.

(Hoyt) At first David Hoyt follows this but in corrections later he says erase Jordan and substitute Dillerton and this I have done. See addenda at end of book.

He came from Wherstead, Suffolk, England to Ipswich. (Merrill Genealogy)

XXXI-15-b

Daniel Merrill (Hoyt) son of Nathaniel and Susanna was born August 20, 1642 at Newbury. He married first Sarah Clough, sister of Samuel Clough. He married second, on May 29, 1708, the widow Sarah (Morrell, Powell) Page.

He took the oath of fidelity and alegiance 1668 and 78. He was a freeman 1682-3-4. He was admitted a member of Newbury church 1681, and of Salisbury 1692. He died June 27, 1717 in Salisbury. Will May 10, July 12, 1717 mentioned wife Sarah and Cousin Thomas Merrill to whom he gave land in Haverhill.

His children were Ruth, Moses, Martha, Stephen, Daniel, John, and Sarah, born of the first wife.

XXXI-10-L

Richard Singletary(or Singleterre): (Hoyt) He was of Salisbury and Haverhill, a "planter" born about 1599, took the oath of freeman 1638, married as early as 1639, Susannah Cook, who was born about 1616, and died April 11, 1682 (Hv) He was in Salem in 1637, of Newbury the same year. He received land in the first division, and in 1640. He was a commoner and taxed in 1650. He was a selectman that year. He removed to Haverhill about 1653, and became a proprietor there. He died October 25, 1687 (Hv). His children were Johathan, Eunice, Nathaniel, born October 28, 1644, Lydia and Amos and Benjamin.

XXXI-10-F

Nathaniel Singletary: (Hoyt) He was of Haverhill, born October 28, 1644. He was dismissed from training because of lameness in 1662. He married Sarah Belknap December 22, 1673 (S.Hv.) He took the oath of allegiance 1677. He was killed by Indians August 13, 1687. (Hv) His widow, Sarah, was administrator of his estate March 25, 1690. Estate division was November 1696. Their children were John, Mary, Jonathan, Sarah, Susanna, Richard, Hannah, Ebenezer and Martha.

XXXI-10-C

Mary Singleterry (Hoyt) was born March 11, 1676-7 in Haverhill. She was living there in 1696, and probably married on June 25, 1700 at Haverhill, John Eaton.

XXXI-11-G

Peter Weare (Savage) He was of Kittery, a man of large acquaintance with New Hampshire and Maine early settlers. First appears in a grand jury in 1645, a freeman 1652, was the representative for York in 1659, in the subordin legislature held by Wiggins and Danforth, by virtue of a commission from Massachussetts, and 1669 for York, again in 1670. In President Danforth's Court for the Province in 1676 as "the old treasurer was directed to square his accounts. "In 1680 he swore allegiance to King Charles II. After this I find his name no more in Maine records and he probably died soon.

(N.E.H.&G. Vol.3, p.193) Peter Weare, freeman, Nov. 22, 1652, and April 25, 1678, Hampton. V.6, p.206; Vol.25, p.246. Peter was a prominent citizen of Kittery, York, a freeman Massachussetts, 1652, and several times mentioned in Mass. Colonial records. The family origin was Scotland. (Vol.41, p.402) Peter and Nathaniel were sons of Peter Weare in 1667. Thomas Weare of Charfield, Gloucestshire, in his will written and proved in 1685, appointed as executor his eldest

brother, Peter Weare of Yorke in the territory of New England. (V.113, p.124) Vital Records York, Maine, attested by the town clerk, "Peter Weare who was said to be killed when York was destroyed by Indians. His son, Elias, was also said to be killed by Indians."

XXX-II

According to Burke the Swete or Swett family, bearing Gules, two chevrons between as many mullets in chief, and a rose in base argent seeded or, Crest, a mullet or pierced azure between two gilly flowers proper. The family was formerly of Trayne in Edward VI time, and subsequently of Oxton in the county of Devonshire, which furnished many colonists to New England.

John Swett was admitted to the fredom of the Massachussetts Colony May 18, 1642. He was one of the grantees of Newbury as early as December 7, 1642; and so was Nathaniel Weare, himself an honorable man, of note in New Hampshire History, and founder of an influential family. Coffin relates no further particulars of John Swett's subsequent life or death.

His son, Benjamin Swett, born as early as 1626, married Hester or Esther, daughter of Peter Weare, and sister of Nathaniel Weare in November 1647. The brothers-in-law lived and were very close together all their lives. Benjamin Swett was chosen a commissioner for the county rates in 1665 and 1668, and a selectman in 1665, 1669, 1675. In 1670 he received a grant of 100 acres of land in No.56, but his chief service was in improving his fellow townsmen's military discipline. He was their ensign, lieutenant and then captain. He served in King Phillip's war, August 1676, and was killed by Indians at Black Point, or Scarboro June 29, 1677. "Scarborough Becomes a Town," by Libbey, page 73, describes in detail the battle in which Captain Benjamin Swett was killed.

His estate was valued at 558 pounds, neneteen shillings; and his debts two pounds, six shillings.

His children were Hester, Mary, Mary, Benjamin, Joseph, Moses Hannah, Elizabeth, John, Stephen and perhaps one other, all born at Hampton.

His widow, Hester, married Ensign Stephen Greenleaf of Nb. She died in Hampton, January 16, 1718.

XXXI-11-B

Joseph Swett, born January 21, 1659, at Hampton married first, Hannah --, who died August 14, 1701, second Sarah --. His will was written September 29, 1720, proved January 4, 1721/2. His wife Sarah is mentioned. His children were Hannah, Esther, b.-- married November 18, 1708 John Eaton, and was living in 1720.

(The preceding Swett family record was taken from (Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. by. D. Hoyt)

(Eaton Family Association gives the same date of marriage, and names but substitutes the name of James Swett, for Joseph, which is clearly an error as proved by the record of David Hoyt, and no where else is the name James found.

XXXI-10-H

John Eaton: (Eaton Family Association, 6th Report: D.H. Eaton, genealogist) "John and Anne Eaton with their six children came to our New England shores without leaving any known record of the place or date of their arrival or the vessel in which they came."

"His name first appears on the proprietor's books of Salisbury, Massachussetts in the winter of 1639-40. It is supposed that the family came from England but no trace of its ancestry has as yet been found. Whatever may have been the cause of the emigration of the family from the old country one thing is plain, that the leader was a man of conviction who acted upon his own judgment. His general course of conduct from the time he came to Salisbury till he died in Haverhill, Massachussetts clearly shows that he was capable, under God, of being the architect of his own fortune. His autograph, his dealings in real estate, his official relations in Salisbury, his choice of a home in Haverhill, and finally his last will and testament which contains twenty-four well arranged items wherein are bequests to his wife and children, and grandchildren, are so many testimonies to his intellectual ability and moral integrity."

"We may reasonably say John and Anne Eaton were born about 1595, married about 1617." She died February 5, 1660 and he married second, November 20, 1661, Phebe Dow, widow of Thomas Dow of Newbury. John died October 29, 1668, aged 73, and Phebe died in 1672.

Children of John and Anne Eaton were John , b.1619, Anne, b.1622, Elizabeth, b. 1625, Ruth, b.1628, Thomas, b.1631, Hester, b.1634.

(David D. Hoyt-"Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass. Vol. 1, published at Providence, R.I. 1897) John Eaton of Salisbury and Haverhill, "cooper" received land in Salisbury in 1640, '43 and '46, removed to Haverhill, November 1646, selectman there 1648.

XXXI-10-D

John Eaton, 2nd: (Eaton Family Ass.) Born 1619, probably in England, ma. 1644, Martha Rowlandson, daughter of Thomas Rowlandson of Ipswich, Massachussetts, a woman of great age, and of great excellency of character. Her brother was

Rev. Joseph Rowlandson, who was graduated from Harvard College in 1652, the only member of his class.

Their children were Hester, b. 1645, John, b.1646, Thomas, b. November 17, 1647, Martha, b. August 12, 1648, Elizabeth, b.Dec.12, 1650, Ann, b.Dec.17, 1652, Sarah, b.Feb.28, 1655, Mary, b.Dec.9, 1645, Samuel, b.Feb.14, 1659, Joseph b. March 1, 1661, Ephriam, b.Apr.2, 1663.

(Hoyt) "planter", commoner and taxed 1650 and '52 and later Lists. Member Salisbury church 1677. His widow, Martha, was a member of Salisbury church in 1687. She died July 1712, Salisbury.

(Eaton Family Ass.) John Eaton appears to have come to Salisbury, Massachussetts with his father in the winter of 1639-40. He succeeded to his father's homestead on the "Great Neck" and other real estate which he occupied till his death. He was the possessor of much real estate, and in conveyance is sometimes styled "cooper" and at other times "planter."

He died November 1, 1682 at Salisbury. Probate will Sept.12, Nov. 28, Dec.26, 1682.

XXXI-10-B

John Eaton: (Eaton Family Ass.) b. 1646, Salisbury, Mass., m. 1684, Mary Singletery. He died January 17, 1718.

John lived on his father's estate on the "Neck Lot" in Salisbury. He purchased land in various parts of Massachusetts and Maine, one of which was twenty-five miles north east of Portland, Maine. This purchase is believed to have affected his grandchildren's exodus to Maine, thus starting the Eaton branch of Deer Island and Brunswick, Maine.

He served as a soldier in Her Majesty's Service of July 5, 1710. He passed on to his children the desire to acquire property and improve same for the benefit of future generations.

John and Mary Eaton's children were Mary, b.Dec.18, 1685; John, b.June 1687; William b.Nov.1691; James b.April 27, 1691; Samuel b. November 25, 1692; Martha, b.Sept.5, 1695; Jonathan b.October 2, 1698; Thomas b.March 21, 1701; Daniel b.July 13, 1704; Daniel b. March 11, 1710. The last four were born in Salisbury.

XXXI-10

John Eaton: (Eaton Family Ass.) Was the son of John and Mary Singletery Eaton b. about June 1687, Salisbury, Mass., married Nov.18, 1709 Esther Swett, daughter of James Swett of Hampton, New Hampshire. Esther was born June 17, 1690. They lived on a farm in Hampton until 1721, then moved to Salisbury, Mass. He may have had other children born in Hampton but not shown. He inherited land from her father in Hampton in 1709.

Their children were John, b.about Sept.1709; Joseph b.Aug.30, 1711; Benjamin b.about 1718; Thomas b.March 17,1722; Wyman b.July 24,1725; Joseph b.Jan 9,1728; Rachel b.May 2,1731; William b. about 1720.

Seabrook was formerly a part of Hampton Falls. It was granted June 3,1768 to Jonathan Weare, John Touton and others.

XXXI-6

John Eaton: (Eaton Family Association) Son of John and Esther Swett Eaton, born about September 1709, Hampton, New Hampshire, married January 13,1734-5 Hannah Fowler, daughter of Samuel and Jemima Clough Fowler of Newbury, Mass. She was born August 14,1717, Salisbury, Mass.

Their children were Elizabeth, b.March 6,1734; Ebenezer b. April 10,1738; Molly, b.June 22,1741; Jemima b.1747, Benjamin b.1749; Lydia b.1751; Rachel b.1754; Sullvanus b.1756; Miriam b.1760; John b.1762; Thomas b.May 1742.

XXXI-4

Ebenezer Eaton: (Eaton Family Ass.) Son of John and Hannah Fowler Eaton, b.April 10,1738, Hampton Falls, N.H.; married Nancy Merrill Brown, daughter of Thomas and Martha Cilley Merrill. She was born Nov.3, 1737 Salisbury, Mass. Ebenezer Eaton was a mariner in the Revolution.

Their children were William, b.March 3,1760; Reuben,b.1762; Betsy,b.1764; Henry,b.1766; Hannah b.1768; Moses b.1769; Polly b.1771; Joshua b.1773; Thomas b.1775.

XXXI-2

Henry Eaton(Eaton Family Ass.) Son of Ebenezer and Nancy Merrill Eaton, born August 29,1766, Seabrook, New Hampshire; married August 4,1791, Sarah Eaton (Parents unknown at this time) born August 4,1773. She died January 12,1840; and he died May 6,1838.

Their children were Henry, born Nov.30,1791; Lydia b.Aug.4, 1794; Rhoda, b.1797; True,b.1800; Phebe Knight b.Oct.2,1804; Joanna b.March 1806; Edward Dearborn, b.Aug.4,1807; Moses, b.Dec.2,1808; Lowell b.1812.

XXX

Van Rensalear Marshall: In the census of 1850 in Wisconsin he says that he was born in New York in 1799. He married Phoebe Eaton ~~Marshall~~, but where or when is not known. It is not listed in Vital Statistics in New Hampshire nor has it been found so far in New York.

By tradition he is the son of a Marshall who came from the "West" to buy horses of a Van Ransalear, and captured the heart of the daughter of the house though she was disinherited and her name erased from the family Bible for marrying him. Mathilda Graham Minor told the story with sorrow that the elder Van Ransalear had not considered the Marshall good enough for his daughter. It was evidently a sore point of pride in the family. A descendent believes that his name was John Marshall. We know Van Ransalear and Phoebe were in N.Y. until 1823 for their oldest child, Mathilda, was born there (Census 1860, Brown Co., Wis.) We next hear of Van Ransalear and Phoebe Eaton as living in Hill Creek, Brown County, Wisconsin, in the territorial census of 1830. (Wisconsin Historical Collections V.XIII, published at Madison in 1895) At this time there were but six counties in Wisconsin, and Brown County covered the larger part of eastern Wisconsin. There was a total population in the county of 1,154 and 474 of these were members of the garrisons of Fort Howard at Green Bay, and Fort Winnebago at Portage. The towns at this time were Bay settlement, Menominee River, Green Bay Township, Fort Howard, Fort Winnebago, Grand Kakalen (Kaukauna), Hill Creek and Portage. Ransalaer Marshall is listed as having eight in the family including himself and his wife. At this time Matilda had been born, 1823 (tombstone in Bayside Cemetery, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin; William, who in 1827 was the first white child born north of Green Bay in Brown County, Mary Ann, b.1828, Van Ransalear and Phoebe.

In the census of 1836 there were 2,706 in Brown County. There is a S. Marshall, who lists two in the family in Crawford County, and is called a pioneer, as is Rensselair Marshall who lists ten in the family. John E. had been born in 1836. Perhaps Nancy was born before the census.

Emily was born in 1840, Elizabeth, March 6, 1842, at Bay Settlement; Lydia, b. April 4, 1847 at Bay Settlement, and George, born ~~perhaps~~ before Lydia. Phoebe had twelve children and only one died young.

In 1854 Van Ransalear and Phoebe, and children still at home came to Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. Mary Ann had been married to Oliver Perry Graham, in 1847 and was living here, as were some of the others for Matilda became Mrs. B. Frank (Benjamin) Sawyer, Phoebe- Mrs. Leonard LaPlante, Libbie (Elizabeth) was Mrs. Charles Dickinson, Nancy-Mrs. Fred Schuyler, and Emily, then only seven, became Mrs. A.W. Lawrence, all of Door County.

(Door County Advocate Newspaper Clipping, entitled "30 years ago"--1911) Mrs. A.V. Lawrence Sr. did not long survive the death of her husband, she having died just one week after Mr. Lawrence died. Mrs. Lawrence was 71 years of age, and came to this city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Ressler Marshall, in 1854.

(Newspaper clipping, 1911) Obituary of Emily Marshall Lawrence: Mrs. Lawrence's maiden name was Emily Jane Marshall. She was born February 10, 1840, 71 years ago today, at Bay Settlement,

Brown County, Wisconsin. In her sixteenth year she was married to Mr. Augustus D. Lawrence, then in the employ of O.P. Graham, of Sturgeon Bay, whose wife was her sister, (Mary Ann)---Mrs. Job Tong, and Mrs. Phoebe LaPlont of Sturgeon Bay, and Mrs. O.P. Graham of Ilwaco, Washington are the sisters. (Surviving)

Van Rensalear Marshall evidently liked solitude for he left Sturgeon Bay for Gibralter (Fish Creek) Wisconsin. (History of Door County, Vol.1, Ch.36) "Increase Claflin settled here in 1842. For a few years he and his family lived here in solitude, the only one on the peninsula north of Sturgeon Bay. In 1847 he was joined by Van "Ressalaer" Marshall who with his two sons moved up from the Bay Settlement near Green Bay in 1847. (Young William married Mary, a daughter of Increase Claflin, first settler.) The elder Marshall froze to death in November 1862. He was returning from Ephraim to Fish Creek by boat, and as night drew on he, for some unknown reason, anchored at Eagle Island which was then deserted. He wrapped up in his sail and laid down in his boat to sleep. During the night it turned very cold and the old man did not again wake up." In the census of 1860 Phoebe is listed with George, 17, Elizabeth, 16, and Lydia, 13.
It is the family's belief that his wife, Phoebe, did not continue to stay in Fish Creek for she was at this time nearly blind from cataracts and for the rest of her life she lived with one daughter then another.

On February 25, 1862 her son George D. Marshall enlisted in the Civil war. He became a corporal and was killed May 27, 1864 at New Hope Church, Georgia. A family story relates that George ran away when he was a very young boy and went to New York. Phoebe Marshall wrote to a lawyer she knew and he found the boy and sent him home. George was very glad to come back, and Phoebe's worries were over for a while.

Another son, Van Rensalear Marshall, served in the 16th Regiment, U.S.

A picture of Phoebe Eaton Marshall taken about this time shows that Mathilda Graham Minor had a strong resemblance to her. Her daughter, Emily Lawrence, whose picture is in the Door County History also bore a great resemblance to her. The census of 1850 tells us she was born in N.H. and she was 47 yrs. old. Phoebe Nite (Knight) Easton was born October 20, 1804, third child of Henry Eaton (white) and wife, Sarah, (white). Reported from Seabrook, New Hampshire (Bureau of Vital Statistics, Concord New Hampshire). The marriage of Henry and Sarah Eaton her mother and father is also reported from Seabrook, and recorded in Vital Statistics, Concord, New Hampshire. The Seabrook and Hampton Eatons were descended from John and Ann Eaton of Haverhill, and have been at Seabrook for many generations. (Eaton Family Association)

Phoebe Marshall taught her granddaughter, Mathilda Graham how to sew, for she, herself was a beautiful hand sewer, and though at this time she was partially blind, she could feel the stitches and tell whether they were done right.

Phoebe Eaton Marshall died about 1885, for her granddaughter, Maud Minor, was then a little girl of about seven and now had a grave to decorate on Memorial Day. She lies beside her son, Van Rensalear Marshall. His stone is still legible, but hers has crumbled away. The lot is beside that of the Harris's in the Bayside Cemetery. Both her grandson, Stanton Minor and her granddaughter, Ethel Minor Nelson, pointed out the grave.

XIV

Oliver Perry Graham, according to a notarized statement from Pearl Rogers De Pries, state of Washington, was the son of Hugh Graham, born January 25, 1788 in New Hampshire, and Catherine Stewart Graham born January 29, 1794 in Pennsylvania. He was born September 6, 1816 in Paynesville, Ohio and his family lived there until after 1824. for his brother Robert, according to the tombstone in Bay Cemetery, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin was born near Paynesville, Ohio in 1824.

He married Marianne Marshall on September 20, 1847 at Chicago, Illinois. She was born February 5, 1828 at Green Bay, Wisconsin. He died December 9, 1884 in Ilwaco, Washington and she died March 14, 1923 Ilwaco, Washington, ("Thereby certify this information is taken from my mother's family Bible.--Pearl Rogers DePries.)

Ethel Minor Nelson copied also the following information from the Bible, as to the children of Oliver and Marianne Graham. Matilda Graham, b.June 17, 1848 Brown County, Wisc., d.3/13/1933 Portland; John E Graham, b.April 30, 1850 Sturgeon Bay, Wisc. d.2/4/1935 Seattle; William Wilson, b.May 17, 1852 Sturgeon Bay, Wisc. d.7/?/1930 Seattle; Perry Graham, b.January 22, 1854, Kenosha, Wis. d.10/8/1954 Waukegan, Ill; Henry B.Graham, b. Nov.5, 1855, Sturgeon Bay, Wis. c.1/11/1909 Seattle; Oliver Perry, b.April 22, 1858 Sturgeon Bay, Wis.d.1943 Portland; Eva Angeline, b.July 12, 1860 Sturgeon Bay, Wis.d.1929 Portland; Emmaline, b.Jan.14, 1863, Egg Harbor, Wis. d.--; Ruth Isabell, b. Jan.1, 1865 Egg Harbor, Wis. d.July, 1925 Portland; Mary Elinor, b.March 1, 1869, Egg Harbor, Wis. d.--; Bertha Maybelle, b.April 27, 1875, Egg Harbor, Wisc. D.--; Hugh Ellsworth b. June 16, 1873, Egg Harbor, d.1944, Chinook, Washington.

("History of Door County" Page 256") In the spring of 1844 L Labue (only one from this section whose name was mentioned in the territorial census of 1836) met these men (H.T. Miner, T.T. Miner, not known relatives of ours, Job Seth and Brizil Luther) and told them of the easy living that could be made on Rock Island by fishing. He showed them how to knit and repair twine, and iniated them into the mysteries of the piscatorial art. As a result he sold them his outfit, whereupon

in June, 1844, they moved up to Rock Island to become the forerunners of a steady advance of settlers to this distant region. Job Luther had a vessel and at intervals he freighted fish down the lake and fishermen up, until after three or four years there were upwards of fifty men, many of them having families, living on Rock Island. Nearly all of these people came from Lemont, near Chicago, and were known as the Illinois Colony. Among them was an old man by the name of Kennison, who lived to be the last survivor of the Boston Tea Party. There were also Chauncey Haskell, and Robert, Sam, and Oliver Perry Graham who came from Ohio. The last mentioned, born in Ohio in 1816, was an unusually fine looking man of commanding presence. Being the most capable appearing of all the whites the Indians thought he must be their chief. He was consequently adopted into both the Chippewa and the Menominee tribes of Indians and made a chief in both. (His daughter, Mathilda said this was because he was able to smooth over a quarrel between them in such a way as to save the pride of both, without going to war). He stayed most of the time on St. Martin's Island and from there removed in the late '40s to Sturgeon Bay, where he became the first settler."

("History of Door County" page 350) "One day as he (Asa Thorpe) was sitting in front of a store in DePere repairing butter firkins a tall stranger accosted him. "Say", he said, "you ought to quit that puttering with butter firkins a and come with me to Rock Island and make fish barrels. There you will find the boys that have the cash."

"Rock Island?" asked Asa, "what country is that in?" "Dunno, "said the stranger."We ain't got no country down there."

"What state or territory is it in?"

"Dunno that, said the stranger, "and what's more, I don't care. We have no state, county, or town organization, we have paid no taxes, we have neither lawyers nor preachers, but we have fish and we have money. It will keep you busy twenty-four hours a day to make fish barrels at your own price. If you want to make money come along with me. It is about a hundred miles down the bay and I have my own boat."

"This sounded very interesting to Asa. Big earnings and no taxes. The result was that he went with the stranger, whose name was Oliver Perry Graham, to Rock Island."

"He found the conditions on Rock Island as Graham had pictured them. There was a large community of prosperous fishermen on the island and they hailed the coming of the cooper with great joy. While they all could make fish barrels at a pinch it was beneath their dignity when money was plenty to handle other tools than their fishing outfit. On the neighboring island of St. Martins similar conditions prevailed."

(History of Door County, p.305) "Among the early settlers on Rock Island and St. Martin's Island was Oliver Perry Graham. He had a sail boat, did quite a little traveling disposing of his fish, and was also associated with the fur traders in bartering with the Indians. In this manner he became a well known figure among the Indians, who greatly respected him because of his powerful physique and commanding presence, and he was elected chief by both the Menominees and Chippewas." (His daughter said he was once a fur trader for John Jacob Astor)

"On these travels he had visited Sturgeon Bay several times. He was greatly impressed by the grand forest of pine which lined the shores of the Bay, particularly where now the City of Sturgeon Bay is built. He felt convinced that soon the tide of empire rolling westward would need this timber for building material, and profitable business would be opened for a sawmill. Accordingly on August 14, 1849, he entered a tract of land now included in the business section of the city and in 1850 erected the first house of the future city. This stood a little southwest of where Vendome Park now lies." Mathilda was over a year old. Her mother had gone home to her mother, Phoebe Eaton Marshall, who lived in Brown County for her birth.

For a year Graham dwelt here alone with his family, a hermit in a wilderness of pine. Other neighbors began to come. One writes in 1853, "We had some rare sport killing bass and pickerel by striking the ice over them, and then hooking them out with a piece of wire bent in the shape of a hook. About New Year's the snow began to fall and for forty days we never saw the sun; but we had the most beautiful nights I ever saw. It snowed every day and by the first of March we had three and a half feet of snow on the level in the woods. In early days there was no aristocracy--all were alike, and we enjoyed ourselves hugely--all were bound to enjoy themselves. We could get up a dance in half an hour, have a full house, and keep the party until daylight, and then away to the woods again.."

"I have known the time when we had to make out a meal on potatoes and salt."

(History of Door County, p.308) "Mr. Graham who was the first to locate at Sturgeon Bay, was the last to build his mill. This was just east of the Reynolds preserving Co. Plant... While Mr. Graham's mill was the last of the three to start operation he had accumulated the greatest amount of timber land. Having unbounded faith in the future of the town which he had founded, he invested all his means in timber lands. He borrowed from his friends and kindred and bought more. He mortgaged all he had and with the proceeds increased his holdings. Finally he had 4,000 acres of pine land near Sturgeon Bay. Then shortly after the whirring saws had begun to cleave the big pine logs in his trim little mill and success seemed near, the panic of 1857 laid it's blighting hands on nearly all saw mills. The price of lumber went down so

low it did not pay for transportation. Like the two other mills in the village he, too, failed in business."

His wife, while the mill was operating, boarded the men since there was no other place for them. Some of the outside workers were Indians, his daughter said.

From a letter from Mrs. Maud Minor Knudson, "Finally Grandpa took in his brother (Robert) as partner who was a plunger right. He insisted upon buying up acres upon acres of land for the timber that they could not pay for because the boom prices suddenly fell and they went under. If prices had kept up they would have been wealthy."

The town of Sturgeon Bay was then called Graham. "In July 1856, a town election was held and O.P. Graham was elected chairman," says the (History of Door County, p.95). In November his brother Robert Graham was elected County Treasurer.

In the summer of 1856 the first organized school was taught. Before this, "several early settlers had sustained private schools from time to time; now compensating a hired hand for extra time spent in teaching a class of youngsters, and again hiring a lady teacher at their own expense to do regular school work in a room set aside in their own houses as the "school room". Those who sustained the principal part, if not the entire expense of these schools were Messrs. Robert and Perry Graham, Joseph Harris, Sr. and the Moravians of Ephraim."

"The first village plat of Sturgeon Bay was made and recorded August 10, 1855. The proprietor was Robert Graham, a brother of Oliver P. Graham, a brother of Oliver P. Graham. It embraced several blocks of land bounded by Spruce and Church Street."

"As all three of the mills by this time (August, 1855)were running, there was quite a population in the future city. About twenty to forty men worked at each mill. Near to each mill was an ugly unpainted boarding house surrounded by a few very primitive shanties. There were no roads in the county. All travel was on boats or on the ice in wintertime. "Boats used to come like a traveling grocery and drygoods store.

One year the ice froze the bay in November, 1857. The supply boat could not get through. Until the first week of May supplies were short. The horses belonging to the mill company nearly all died. Toward the end the people were living on potatoes and molasses. Mathilda Graham Minor who was then nine years old never forgot that winter. The story is on page 313.

"The first merchant in Sturgeon Bay was Oliver Perry Graham. He had a store in connection with his boarding house which

was closed in 1857 when the panic stopped all business."

Another interesting story is of the election of the governor of the state in November 1855. (Wisconsin had become a state in 1848, the year Mathilda Graham Vinor was born, she used to like to say) Around the stove of the boarding house of Graham's mill a group decided to constitute themselves a board of election. (This was to be the first election on record in Door County) Since the other voters were too busy to come to vote they took the ballot box to them. Eighty-four were for "the great statesman Bashford"and three for the "Low down demagogue" Barstow. A messenger was subsidized and sent on foot to Green Bay with the election returns. A few weeks later the loyal patriots of Graham were greatly uplifted to learn that Bashford had been elected by a small margin.

At the company store a ledger was kept. The following wages were paid: 77 cents a day--$10.00 a month when the man went to rafting logs. $1.50 a day for a master mechanic. Another man received six dollars a month. The ledger continues through July, 1858 when a W.H. Warren sold new logs for $2.25 per thousand. Prices of supplies were high. Flour $6.00 and $7.00 a barrel, salt pork 14 cents; beef 8 cents; butter 25 cents; coffee 18 cents; tea, 75 cents; calico 13 cents a yard; delaine 28 cents; boots $3.50.

After the panic Oliver Perry, Mrs. Maud Vinor Knudson writes, "Went down to Horseshoe Bay and took up a claim. He chopped down trees and with the aid of a pair of oxen he stumped the land, at least partly, and put in a garden. He built the house alone of logs he had cut down. He had to sail to Green Bay for the doors and windows." Mathilda and her little brother stayed with him for a while to cook for him during this time. She was thirteen years old, she said. He was a deeply religious man, she said, who would not work on Sunday even in the wilderness. He believed in a God of love and would not let his children be frightened by tales of hell and brimstone.

That fall he left to boss a crew of men in the lumber woods. The family lived in Horseshoe Bay for about nine years. Mathilda was married and had left home before the last two of his children were born. In about 1877 he and his brother started out on horseback for Oregon and then sent for the family to come by train. They settled at Illwaco, on the Pacific Ocean, near the mouth of the Columbia river and again engaged in fishing. He died December 9, 1884.

Before he left Door County his daughter finally persuaded him to have his picture taken, although he was very much against the idea, believing it against the second commandment, and it was only his love for his daughter which made him finally consent. The picture was destroyed in a fire, but Ula Elwell Haen owns a picture of Robert Graham and his wife. The family was converted to be Seventh Day Adventists during one of the great religious revivals of the middle west. At

least two of the children were missionaries. John went to the South Sea Islands and Bertha and her husband to India. Mathilda Graham Vinor and her family did not follow this religion, although she was baptized as a child. She always spoke of her father with great love and admiration.

One pioneer woman said that when Oliver Perry Graham came to visit she always felt that a king had come, not that he, himself acted as if he expected any such treatment, but such was the feeling that this son of Hugh Graham and Catherine Stewart Graham inspired.

VII

Matilda Graham Vinor: (By Ula Elwell Haen) How can I write so that my grandchildren will know what my grandmother was like? I am filled with concern. All I can think of is how much I loved her. How much I loved her!

I will put down the things I remember and hope that they can form some idea of her. Her later years were the only ones I knew personally, but Aunt Maud wrote me a letter and Grandpa told me of her, fragments here and there.

Her parents, Oliver Perry Graham and Marianne Marshall Graham, lived on Rock Island, Door County when she was born, but Marianne went to be with her mother, Phoebe Eaton Marshall, who lived in the town of Scott, Brown County, for the birth, June 17, 1848. Grandma always liked to say Wisconsin became a state the year she was born.

When Matilda was two her father built the first house in Sturgeon Bay, and they lived there until 1857 when the panic came. The little girl had a fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. She was tall for her age and slim.

This is Aunt Maud's story: "As you may know mother was the oldest of twelve children, though three were born after she was married, and one of the others died when he was a baby. Willie was her favorite brother. He was four years younger than she was. Her father had the first saw mill in Sturgeon Bay and a store for supplies. Her mother had to board the men who worked for them. Every day Mathilda, as a young child, had to sew a certain bit, as in colonial days, before going out to play. Her grandmother, Phoebe Eaton Marshall had come to Sturgeon Bay in 1854, when Matilda was six years old; and she taught her how to sew, although Phoebe was partially blind because of a cataract in one eye. The sheets were all sewed up the middle as there was no such thing as the wide sheeting we have now. Just when mother was getting ready to kick up her heels and play outside with her young brothers great grandmother would examine her work, and sometimes say, "Oh, Tillie, the men would break their backs on that seam. You must do it over." Once mother had to hem a petticoat three times

when she was nine years old before her grandmother was satisfied; but that is why she was such a beautiful hand sewer.

Once she took it in her head to go across the bay to visit some friends. She took one of her young brothers (probably Willie) and started across the thawing ice. Before reaching the other shore she had to jump from cake to cake to make shore. Naturally she had to stay there until she could be brought back with a boat. I imagine the ice did not leave as fast as it does now, because there was no canal then to create a currant. When she finally reached home grandpa Graham presented her with a lashing, the first and only one she ever had from him as she was his favorite child.

Once she wanted to attend a picnic and decided she wanted a new pair of shoes. Since her wish was not granted she set out to make a pair. She had a pair of soles and, as cloth top shoes were quite the best style, the uppers were fashioned of cloth. She finished, and proudly wore the new shoes.

They lived where Martin Park is now.

Finally Granpa took in his brother Robert as his partner, and he really was a plunger. He insisted upon buying up acres upon acres of land for the timber. They could not pay for this, because the boom prices suddenly fell, and they went under.

Mother had been going to school in a vacant room over the store. The teacher was paid by Oliver and his brother Robert.

Now Grandpa Graham went down to Horseshoe Bay and took up a claim. He chopped down trees and, with the aid of a pair of oxen, he stumped part of the land and put in a garden. He built the house alone of logs he had cut down.

"One day grandma told mother she could go to Horseshoe Bay with a young brother to help keep house for their father and be a companion for him, for no neighbors lived nearer than three miles. When the house was nearly finished he had to sail to Green Bay for the doors and windows. He admonished mother, who was about thirteen years old, that if the wind was such that he could not return before dark, she should take her brother and go up the blazed trail to their cousin's house, three miles away because the newly constructed house had only openings for doors and windows and the howling of the wolves on the bluff right behind them and the prowling of bear might frighten them, but mother stayed."

"She gathered wild fruit for canning, wild strawberries, raspberries, blackberries; and wild crab apples and wild plums for jelly. That fall grandpa left to boss a crew of men in the north woods. They fished for whitefish and trout just outside the bay with nets. The woods were full of deer so no one was hungry."

"When she was seventeen she started to teach school in the Bassford district, twelve miles away. She taught for two years.

She would let school out early on Friday, and walk home, and return Sunday. There was no school during the dead of winter. A civil engineer came through the country and was very taken with mother and they corresponded but father kept skating down from Fish Creek, in the winter to see her."

"When father was a boy he had come to her father's house, one time; and she had thought, 'Who would ever marry him'; and he had seen her, a little, long legged colt of a girl and never dreamed that he would be begging her to marry him."

"On August 6, 1867, a Methodist minister, an occasional visitor came to Fish Creek, so father had to come for mother and bring her back so they could be married. She had her dress ready. It was blue with a round drop yoke at the neck, great full sleeves, a tight waist and a full skirt."

"Mother tried to make a farmer out of father until they nearly starved; then he bought a store and dock in Fish Creek where he became the leading business man."

Grandpa, himself, told me how a shy rather slow witted boy called Willie, trudged off to the Civil War. He was too shy to propose to Grandma but as he marched along, not even stopping, he called out, "Take care of my land for us, Tillie", but Tillie shook her head indignantly.

Many of the able bodied men were gone to war, including Grandpa, and Grandma told me how frightened the settlers were at the tales of Indian uprisings in the West.

After they were married she kept books for Grandpa. Her first child Stanton, was born December 5, 1869, then Byron, February 14, 1871, Sybil arrived February 28, 1873 and Maud, March 22, 1878.

Once when Byron was a boy she made him a fine pair of buckskin pants but the very first time he put them on another boy dared him to jump off the dock, and jump he did! Buckskin being what it is, shrank; and the pants had to be cut off. I think it took Grandma a while before she could laugh at that story but it became a family joke.

Her two youngest children were born in Sturgeon Bay; Ula on August 3, 1885 and Ethel July 7, 1888.

The children all had the Minor bright blue eyes but only the boys and the youngest daughter had black, wavy hair. Maud's and Ula's hair was brown and straight, Sybil's was long, black and fine but straight as a string. They were all alert, intelligent children. The girls were a little above average in height and the boys grew to be six footers. She saw them all married--indeed Sybil married twice. Stanton married Jennie Morrison, Byron married Martha Torgersen, Sybil, Charles A. Elwell, and after his death William S. Washburn; Ula married Ralph Frank, Maud, Oscar Knudsen, Ethel, Otto Nelson.

She held her grandchildren, and her great grandchildren in her arms. She had twelve granchildren and all summer long her house was full of their goings and comings; and the grandchildren became more like brothers and sisters than cousins.

In the days of Fish Creek, she saw her husband become active in politics, for he was elected to state assembly in 1878, 1880 and 1881, and she was with him part of the time in Madison.

In 1882 the family moved to Sturgeon Bay, and lived over a hardware store until Sybil smelled smoke one night, and the family was roused just in time to escape in their night clothes; but the store was destroyed and with it the one picture her father had allowed to be taken of him for her sake, for he took the second commandment seriously.

Later Edward built the big white house which was to be their home until their death.

Matilda was to be the wife of the mayor of Sturgeon Bay, of one of its leading business men, of the state senator 1882, 1883 and 1885, and of the congressman from 1894-1907. After that her husband was the postmaster and the mayor. I can't imagine that she ever changed; and I think she had enough of social obligations in Washington to last her the rest of her life, and she could devote her remaining time to her family.

I mentioned once in a worried sort of way that she didn't have many friends dropping in, and she said her best friends were now in heaven, but that she had had some wonderful friends, firm and true, better friends than one finds now, she said; and I expect that was true in pioneer days.

I often wondered what she really thought of her life in Washington. They bought a large brick house, and were there for twelve years for sessions. She told me she made some good friends there. She described the "at homes"; and the constant calling that was expected of congressmen's wives then. I know she thought that a bore, and a great waste of time. She took china painting lessons; and her work is beautiful. I still have her flowered bordered bread and butter plates, and a cider pitcher which was done in lovely autumn tones; and a dresser set painted with violets which she made for my mother.

Stanton was his father's secretary. Byron went to school in New London and became an officer in the Revenue service. Maud went to college, Sybil went to business school, and then was married in her home in Washington. Ula and Ethel were in school there.

I have a picture taken of her about that time; and she is well dressed; and looks lovely, serene and poised, as if she had never been a little pioneer girl in Wisconsin.

She had affection for Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. McKinley; and thought Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt very charming. Grandma told

me that she was very well liked; and was invited to many of the smaller, more intimate gatherings.

She was truly interested in politics but quite content to have grandpa be the one who did things. Just once, Grandpa told me, when he was in state legislature, did she go to work to defeat a bill which would have allowed the death penalty in Wisconsin. She talked to the men wherever she could; and afterwards they all gave her credit for defeating the bill.

I was born when she was fifty-six years old and I was with her every other summer until I was fourteen, and from then on I made my home with her.

She was taller than average but slightly stooped. Her black hair turned grey slowly, then a clean white. She was really a fine looking woman, not plump nor thin but just right. She was very active all her life, and hoed in her garden in her seventies. She looked the English-Scotch mixture she was. Her face was oval, her complexion fair, her forehead and cheek bones high, her nose well shaped, her mouth a little large but firm. I think her eyes were her best feature. Though they were not large and were rather deep set they were bright and blue. I have seen them sad, when she had news of her mother's death, for her mother died at the age of ninety-six when I was living with her; and they were always sad when she had to say goodby to anyone in the family who was leaving, for she could never bear to see anyone of us go. Usually the expression of her eyes was serene and thoughtful. They could look right through a person, but I know she turned away, not to judge but to pray, if need be, for she was a very religious person. I have never seen her wear a malicious expression, or heard her say a malicious word. She would not gossip, nor dwell on illness, nor tell a lie. There was nothing but integrity in those eyes. I cannot picture them any other way.

When I remember, I see her most often in a grey coat sweater with two pockets over a grey or blue house dress. She bought the sweater when I was there from a peddler of fine woolens. She was a clean looking person, and always changed her dress in the afternoon even if just to another house dress. She liked nice clothes for she had her share of Scotch pride, but she didn't have many of them. When mother came north for the summer they usually had the dressmaker come to the house for a few days, and Grandma enjoyed selecting materials. She could carry exact shades in her mind's eye.

When I lived with her she only went down town to shop, and much preferred to send me. Occasionally she went to church. She was a most sincere Christian Scientist, and studied her Bible and Science and Health daily, and had a gift of healing. She had helped to organize the local

church and it had met in her parlor for about a year.

When I would come home from school she would usually be sitting in the sunny bay window studying her "lesson". Sometimes, having finished that, she would be working on her exquisite crocheting, tatting or embroidery. She completed four beautiful appliqued quilts, one for each daughter. I would have a glass of milk and a big sugar cookie from the stone crock, and I would tell her about school.

She took care of her chickens and housework in the morning, and in summer, her garden. It was a poor woman, she said, who couldn't get her work done in the morning. Right after lunch she went upstairs to nap for a half hour to an hour. I think too much excitement made her ill, but I rarely saw her that way. She rose early in the morning, and her rest periods were essential.

After Grandpa milked the cow, he would come from the barn with the cat, who had already had her share, closely following. Grandpa loved cats. Grandma tolerated them, but no animals were allowed in the house. She once had a pet canary. It would perch upon her shoulder. She loved it, but when it escaped she worried and would have no more. Grandma liked me to drink the milk while it was warm, for she thought it was good for me. After supper my cousin, Ansel, and I would do dishes, for that was one chore she did not like; and then we would read or study. She liked novels about pleasant people or people she would like to have known. It was still outside; there was no television or even a radio then. Grandpa would be sitting in the high backed rocker he had brought from Washington D.C., Grandma in the mahogony rocker. I probably sat on the big couch which was covered with a huge indian blanket the Indians had given Grandpa in Washington because they felt he was their friend. The big parlor stove gave off a gentle warmth. Sometimes we might have had popcorn or apples. At nine, or a little later, we all went to bed. In winter, if it was very cold, Grandma went upstairs first and lit the stove in the upper hall, and wrapped a heated flat iron in flannel to put at my feet.

Our meals were always interesting. Grandpa did most of the talking at the table. It was usually about the state of the country. We were all politically minded, and ardent Republicans and we all liked to listen. At that time he was mayor of our little town, and chairman of the Republican central committee. I was the only one to argue with him, and I did it to get his answers so that I could give them later as my own. He didn't mind. I think he knew why I did it, and he was courteous and thoughtful in his answers. Grandma never disagreed with him, although she was not an empty sounding board either. In all my time with her I remember only once when she called me aside, and told me quite firly that he was wrong and that she must say so. That was when he said he did not believe in missionaries. Some of her brothers and sisters were missionaries.

Some of her religious beliefs came from her father, a very religious man, whom she loved and respected. When ministers were preaching hell fire and damnation he taught her that God is love. I think her father's influence was greater than that of any other person, except her husband, in her life..

Grandpa was almost an agnostic and I think his lack of religion troubled her. She would always leave her Bible and Science and Health where he could read them, she told me, and he did read part of the Science and Health but put it down saying it was not for him. He never interfered with her beliefs though, nor did she urge him to study further.

When women received the vote he wanted her to be sure to vote early and she did, a little reluctantly, for she did not want the publicity, and was rather amused when an old lady of ninety, and not she, was written about in the paper. Grandma never laughed heartily for she was too self-contained for that, but I have seen her blue eyes twinkle time and time again, and I know she was often amused.

The only other time I ever heard her disagree with my grandfather was when he had been rummaging through his desk and found a humorous poem he had written long ago, but grandmother felt it was far too intimate a poem to be published in the newspaper for which he was headed; and she called the editor, an old friend, and asked him please not to publish it. It was the only time in my life when I saw my grandfather come home looking sheepish.

Part of the Soliloquy went thus:

"Father above, I'm here alone, thanking Thee, as Thou sit on thew throne above
For the child of nature Thou gavest me, so good, so true,
I now can see, filled with holy love.
Angels are not to be found on earth, none have been since the Savior's birth, centuries ago;
But my jewel, my child-wife, is as good and as pure as can be found in this life, that much I know.
If the Creator had designed mankind to live without sinning her would have put her in the garden in the beginning.
If she'd been there instead of Eve, the weak but fair, with more fruit than sense, Adam would not have been called hence,
For as sure as fate, she'd have killed that snake before he got through that fence."

She had an interesting gift of finding water, and when Door County and she were young she sometimes located a place for a well for neighbors. Once at North Bay at their cottage she showed us how the twig bent like a live thing, and pointed to the ground when she held it over land through which water flowed. She tested all of us to see if the twig bent for us. I think she had hopes of me; but the twig did not bend, though I did my best.

There was no question about Grandma's gift for healing, though all credit went to God. Grandpa said it was uncanny the way animals grew well under her care.

I do not know how Grandma felt when I asked her if I could live with her when my mother did not know what to do with me, for she though the schools in the mining town where she went with her new husband were not good enough for me. She laughed a little and threw up her hands, but she said yes. She was seventy years old, and I never felt the lack of a home or love and understanding as long as she lived there. She took in Aunt Maud's step-son too, so he could go to highschool; though he went home vacations. I hope my school chatter gave her a little pleasure in return for all that she did for me. I haven't any idea how she managed me. I know my mother thought me at a difficult age. I was almost fourteen. Grandma never raised her voice, nor gave me a command. I was in at nine o'clock on all school nights. In all my years I never answered my grandmother with a sharp word. I loved and respected her too much.

When my grandfather grew older he was finally defeated when he ran for mayor and the disappointment caused his mind to be, as the minds of many old people are, a little foggy at times. It was heart breaking for both of us, and I am glad that his moments of confusion were few and that he was able to read and discuss politics with rare ability to the end.

One day, in such a moment, he chopped down all the lower branches of a beautiful arbor vitae which had swept to the ground. "Oh, what is he doing?" Grandma said in dismay, for she had planned and arranged the planting of all the trees on the ground, and had a real feeling for all the flowers and trees on the place. But she didn't try to stop him and when he came in she went to him and put a loving and protective arm around his shoulders, in a most rare gesture for her, for her love was never physically demonstrative. She said something about never mind, she knew, and he must too, that his mind was not always as clear as it had been; but he was never to worry, for she would always be at his side. He looked a little bewildered and said he thought cutting the branches would improve the view; but I noticed after that his mind was clearer.

They had been married fifty-one years. She kept the Fiftieth anniversary secret from her daughters and they were disappointed when she told them it was past, and I think Grandpa was too, but she didn't want a big celebration.

I was away, first at school, then teaching; but I always went home for Christmas and holidays; and Grandma and I would go to church together. Christmas Eve she always put a lighted candle in the window to light the Christ child on his way, for that, she told me, was the old legend. We always had a tree, and a good dinner. She really enjoyed Christmas.

When Grandpa was ill she found me in the woodshed crying. "Never be ashamed of tears of honest grief," she said very pale, but she did not give way. When he died all her children were with her. They sat in the living room trying to talk of old times and distract her. She sat quietly, not saying very much; and she soon excused herself and went to bed.

She lived nearly nine years more after he died. She didn't stay in the old home winters after that. She lived with Aunt Ula in Milwaukee, and Aunt Maud in Evanston; but when Mother came north they went up and opened up the house again, but it was quieter, almost as if the old house was listening.

After Grandpa died she did have a flower garden, close to the house, on the lawn. While he lived he insisted that flowers belonged in a vegetable garden, where they could be cultivated. She did have lovely, cut flowers. He didn't object to bouquets in the house. The only flowers, though, that were allowed to grow close to the house were in a small bed between her bay window and the back porch; and they were mostly hollyhocks, which humming birds loved. Aunt Maud and Uncle Oscar helped her dig the new bed; and I can remember her looking thoughtfully and tenderly at it and saying it really didn't seem to matter anymore.

I went up to be with her before Peter was born because Ralph and I were living in Chicago and I needed my family. Peter was born before Mother arrived and at the end of two weeks I brought him home to the big, white house. We stayed until August, with Mother and Grandma both trying to "build us up."

Before Ruth was born we lived in Marengo, and again I knew few people; and I asked her to come to be with me. She spent November with me, very relaxed and cheerful. We took her to the Hotel Faust in Rockford for dinner and she enjoyed it. After Thanksgiving, though, she said I was a poor guesser, and thought she'd better get back to Aunt Maud's. I hated to see her go but she was right. Ruth wasn't born until January sixth. Grandma was eighty-two.

Ruth was a little over a year old when I heard that Grandma was to leave Milwaukee for a visit with Aunt Maud in Oregon. She hoped to see some of her brothers and sisters out there too. I brought along a corsage for her to wear on the train. She looked lovely. They had had her hair waved, and she looked rested. We talked on and off. We didn't say much, for I always drew comfort and strength just from being in her presence. She was a little provoked with me for not bringing Ruth Ann, for she had never seen her, but Ruth was so uncomfortable with exzema I thought she would be better at home. I was sorry though, for she said, "I've seen babies with exzema before!" She was pleased with Ruth's name, for one of her sisters was named Ruth, and

many people had called her mother Ann, instead of Marianne.

I never saw Grandma again for she died in Oregon when she was eighty-four. She was a little disappointed in the meetings with her brothers and sisters. There was too much time to make up; and their faiths were different. She kept her faith serenely to the end, Aunt Maude said, and died in prayer. I could not go to the funeral at Sturgeon Bay, for it was the week before Jean was born.

I do hope these few things I have been able to tell will make you feel as if you knew her, for I want her to be remembered. She was truly worth remembering.

Sybil Minor Elwell Washburn: Sybil Gertrude was born at Fish Creek, Wisconsin, to Edward S. Minor and Mathilda Graham Minor, on February 28, 1873. Her hair was black and straight and so long it needed trimming at once. Her hair was to be black, straight and long until she was in her late sixties. It was soft, fine, very thick hair, and when she was grown she wore it softly back, showing the tips of her ears, and in a bun in the back. When she was married she wore the bun up on the back of her head. Her eyes were the bright "Minor blue" they were to be all her life. When she was thirty she looked twenty, and from then on she always looked ten years younger than her age until she had a stroke when she was seventy-eight. It was not until then that she began to look a little frail and old, but she was an attractive old lady even then.

When she was five her mother let her go on a tug boat to Milwaukee to visit her father's cousin for a few days while he attended to business. When she came back she stood very still before her mother, her eyes full of mischief. She was sure her mother would never know her she had been gone so long.

Once when very young she had diptheria but her mother pulled her through.

Fish Creek, where her father had a store, remained her home until she was nine years old. There were four children born here, two sisters were to be born much later in Sturgeon Bay. Stanton and Byron were her two older brothers and Maud her younger sister. The boys had the wave in their black hair that she always wished she had and the same blue eyes. They were tall, strong boys. Stanton who had a kinder, more gentle nature, was her favorite. Byron was a tease. Once her mother made the boys new pants out of buckskin. Byron jumped into the bay on a dare and the new pants shrank so they had to be cut off. The children could all swim like ducks.

Stanton and Sybil used to go off and play with the Indian children at the Indian village. One was a chief's daughter. Sybil called her the princess. The Indians would give them maple sugar.

Her father was elected to state assembly for the first time when she was four years old. During his second or third term in legislature she was left for the term in Fish Creek while her mother and father went to Madison. She stayed with her teacher and her teacher's mother and felt very proud and happy.

When she was nine the family moved to Sturgeon Bay. Her father owned a hardware store and the family lived in the flat above it. One night, two years later, Maud woke up

and woke Sybil who smelled smoke and roused the family. The fire spread so rapidly they were able to escape only in their nightclothes.

The family stayed in Sturgeon Bay, for her father became superintendent to the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal; and also operated a tug for towing vessels through, and also dealt in stone. He was to continue at this for the next seven years until he was elected to Congress in 1894.

He built a large white house on an acre of land and this was to be the family home for the rest of his life, and Sybil was to return for many visits and many summers.

These seven years were happy ones for Sybil. She had four close friends, who were to be her dear friends as long as she lived. There was Ivy Leathem and Jessie Scofield, whose fathers were partners in the lumbering business; and Jessie Nelson and Edna Thorpe. Jessie Nelson's father was a bank president.

Sybil attended highschool but her parents became worried about her health, and bought her a bicycle so that she might spend long hours outdoors. About 1892, when she was nineteen she became the town librarian and telephone operator besides, for the two were together in the Washburn building, and she spent three happy years there.

The family accompanied her father to Washington. He bought a large, red brick house on D Street, on Capitol hill where she would be married. Life in Washington was exciting. She and her sister Maud accompanied her mother on some of the social calls which were obligatory. Sybil kept an autograph book and it was fun collecting names. Once she and Maud called on Queen Lilikilanie of Hawaii, to add her name to her book. The queen invited them in cordially and entertained them with her ukelele. But it wasn't all calls, for Sybil went to business school here, and graduated. She took part in the school play and made many good friends.

When she was twenty-three she met the man she was to marry when she accompanied her father and mother on a boat trip on the Great Lakes. Her parents announced the engagement next April, and she was married June 30, 1897, to Charles Albert Elwell. Her best friends and her cousins, Jessie Kinsey and Nina Minor came to the wedding.

The Washington Post, Thursday July 1, 1897 gives this account of the wedding:

"There was a home wedding yesterday at noon, when Miss Sybil Gertrude Minor, the eldest daughter of Representative Minor, of Wisconsin, was married to Mr. Charles A. Elwell, of Boston, at the bride's home, 53 D Street South East. The ceremony was performed by the blind chaplain of the House, Rev. Mr. Coudon, in the presence of a few immediate friends of the family.

The bridal party came down the stairs to the strain of the Mendelssohn's wedding March, the youngest sister of the bride, wee Miss Ethel, bearing the wedding ring. After her followed the second sister, little Ula, as flower girl. The bride's maid Miss Latham of California, came next, attended by Mr. George Beckman. The maid of honor, Miss Maud Minor, immediately preceeded the bride, who came in on the arm of the groom. The bride was gowned in a handsome cream colored satin trimmed with rare, old lace and pearl netting. The maid of honor wore a pretty, girlish costume of white organdy over yellow silk, and carried an immense bouquet, tied with yellow ribbons, while the bridesmaid wore white organdy over green silk and carried a bouquet with ribbon to match.

The bridal party took their places in the east bay window which had been converted into a bower with daisies, ferns and trailing asparagus vines, and Mr. Coudon pronounced the few sentences of the marriage ceremony.

A handsome wedding lunch was served in the dining room wlich was presided over by the Misses Spear and Tate. The tables were decorated with roses, but the daisy design prevailed in the decorations throughout all the rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwell left on the four o'clock train for a trip on the lakes, after which they will make their home in Boston."

On September 2nd at Sturgeon Bay Sybil and her four friends posed for a group picture around Charlie. This picture is in the possession of Ula Elwell Haen.

Charles and Sybil went to live on the second floor flat above his mother and father. They had only been married ten months when war broke out. When her husband enlisted in the navy Sybil tried twice to volunteer as a nurse but was rejected because she was the wife of a serviceman. He was home by August and Sybil started again to accompany him on some of his trips. Their first child, Rollin, was born June 13, 1899. Charles was very proud of his son. He knelt down beside her bed and put a beautiful garnet ring on her finger. Dorothy was born April 12, 1901.

The happiest years of her life, she always said, were spent in Winthrop, in the large, brown shingled house on 83 Loring Road. Ula, their last child was born here September 9, 1904.

The town really took her energy and her warmth to its heart. Her husband encouraged her to belong to clubs to keep her from being lonesome while he was gone. She remained a member of Winthrop Woman's Club as long as she lived. She met many lovely and cultured people in the Winthrop Nature Rangers, whose hobby was the great out doors. The women often took their families with them, and eventually the president and one of her best friends, Henrietta Frost,

formed a Junior Ranger Club for the children.

Once, over the weeend of February 22nd, the Rangers and their families went to the two summer camps of Frosts and Griffins in Derry, New Hampshire. They chartered a special train. It was a wonderful weekend. The children opened their coats and the wind blew them down the lake on the ice. Huge fires kept them warm, and one evening there was a sleigh ride with beautiful jingling bells.

The family also belonged to Winthrop Historical Association.

One family Charlie and Sybil liked to visit was that of the Tewksberrys. One side of the family had been among the early settlers of Nantucket, the other side were descended from Victoria's Lady in waiting, the only one who was ever allowed to call her by her first name. There was only old Mrs. Tewksberry and her two maiden daughters, Minnie and Lydia, left. The house was filled with treasured old antiques.

Charlie and Subil loved to entertain at dinner. He used to say she lit up just like a candle when they had company. The liked to go out for dinner too, and often took their children.

She was one woman who really liked having her mother-in-law live with her, in fact with Subil the more people around the better she liked it. On a train she could sit beside complete strangers and they would tell their lives to her, without questions.

Her own family stayed in Washington D.C. during Congress until 1907, so there was visiting back and forth. During Roosevelt's administration an invitation came to the Misses Minor to attend a reception at the White House Thursday evening, January 24, 1905.

Her sister Ethel came to Winthrop to live with them and attend highschool.

Some Saturdays Sybil would take the children, dressed in their best, on the narrow gauge train, then on the ferry across the harbor to Rowe's wharf to Boston. They would shop, go to Filene's for lunch, and choose from a delicious tray of French pastry, and then go to a matinee.

She loved plays. Maud Adams and Fannie Walker won her great admiration. She loved taking part in home talent plays.

Life lost some of its joy for Sybil after her husband died, though she never lost her zest for living. In 1912 he was found to have cancer. She went to Mayo's with him for the operation but it was too late. He was sent home to die. He became a Christian Scientist at this time and so did she. She remained a Christian Scientist for the rest of her life.

Her husband died in March, 1913. Her son Rollin went to Sturgeon Bay for the summer; and she went to Amherst Agri-

cultural College, partly to get away, partly hoping she could learn enough to run the cherry orchard Charles and his father-in-law had bought in Sturgeon Bay.

In the fall she was able to sell the house. The Nature Rangers came down to the t in to wave good-by, and she took her family back to Wisconsin, to Milwaukee. Before she left the city she loved so much she took the children on an historical tour.

She was lonesome and the children felt confined in a second floor flat. The second year she built a beautiful home in Shorewood. They lived here for three years. During this time Rollin and Dorothy finished highschool and World War One broke out.

Rollin enlisted in Wisconsin's Base Hospital Unit, and was sent over seas. It was almost more than Sybil could bear. She volunteered to serve with other women as a demonstrator and lecturer for the County Council of Defense. She took courses in the preparation of substitute food for wheat and other war essentials. She paraded wearing a white cap, uniform and gloves in the Red Cross parade in May 1918.

Dorothy was to go to Sargent School in Boston. There was only Ula and she left. She sold the Shorewood home and went to Sturgeon Bay. That summer Will Washburn, a girlhood friend, proposed to her. He had found a gold mine in Klondike at the turn of the century and was reported wealthy. For a while they would live in Brewster, Florida, he said then they would travel. No, Brewster was not a good place for a young girl. They would have to make other plans for Ula. Ula asked her grandmother if she might live with her and when she said yes that problem was solved.

Sybil and Will were married at her mother's house in Sturgeon Bay October 17, 1918, by Rev. Simons of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Music was furnished by Will's sister, Ella Mae Washburn, at the piano, and by her sister, Ethel, now Mrs. Otto Nelson with her violin. The bridesmaid was Miss Mae Minor, her cousin; and the groom was attended by W.A. Lawrence. Her sister Ula's little daughter Marian, was the flower girl and her nephew, John Minor Nelson, Ethel's boy, was the usher. The guests were all immediate members of the family. After a wedding dinner they left for Florida. Her father was Mayor of Sturgeon Bay at the time.

Will never stopped working until ill health made him give up in 1929. He had a pension, and they were allowed use of the company owned home. They continued to spend winters here until his death January 2, 1935. Not all of his investments had turned out well. During the depression the bank in which he was a director had failed. and he had given his sister a good deal of money. Sybil was not left wealthy.

During her years in Florida, although she felt very confined, she tried to make the best of things. They had never given many bridge parties until she came, and she gave some beautiful ones. She always entertained the American Cyanamid men, who came from out of town, at dinner. The town was completely owned by the company; houses, the grocery and drug store, even the doctor was hired by the company. When her daughter Ula came to visit her one Christmas vacation from Teacher's College she gave a reception for her, looking very lovely in black velvet, standing before the fireplace.

Sybil always came back to Sturgeon Bay for the summer to be with her daughter; and to keep house for her mother. She was never able to stand the heat of Florida's summers. She came to Sturgeon Bay when her father died and when her son, Rollin, married Helen Fritschler September 6, 1920 ; and when her daughter Dorothy married Hans Weisel, October 15, 1921. The wedding took place at Sturgeon Bay at her mother's home. When Ula came home from Chicago so that her son, Peter Elwell Haen, could be born in Sturgeon Bay, Sybil came soon afterwards to keep house. She would come home each year and do most of her mother's spring cleaning and plan and cook the meals. She did this until her mother died in March of 1933, then she and Will came home for the funeral. After that the home which held so many memories was sold, and became the Christian Science church.

After Will died she lived with her daugher, Ula, in Janesville until her son's wife died, May 12, 1937; then she went to keep house for him, and to raise his three children, Alice, Charles and Richard.

When he married again she lived with her sister, Ula, in Milwaukee in spring and fall, and in Florida in winter. She and two other old friends lived with the widow of a doctor who had been a Sturgeon Bay boy. They played bridge and sometimes went to the horse races. They took turns preparing meals. When she came north she would spend weeks at a time with her daughter, Ula and Ula's children, Peter, Ruth and Jean Louise. She spent two weeks in the summer at her daughter, Dorothy's summer home. Her son, Rollin, now lived in California where his daughter, Alice, and his son, Richard, still live. She visited them. She enjoyed Ula's clubs and friends and was very pleased when Ula began to search the family record, and became a DAR. She was proud of her family, both past and present, especially proud of her nine grandchildren. She held Ruth's son, Mark, tenderly in her arms.

After Will died she really studied the stock market, and grew to have very sound judgment. It was her business, she said, and she had to take care of it; but it became a hobby for her as well. She didn't care for reading except for her financial papers and the news. All her life she was interested in politics and was very well informed, as all Minors were. With the advent of radio she became an avid listener

of news. She was always a lady in her actions and appearance. She had some very pretty flowered hats. She liked her jewels.

She was a very promot person and didn't want anyone else to be late. She loved parades, especially patriotic ones. She loved to travel, and to see new places. She was at her best then. She really enjoyed cooking, especially for company and was an excellent cook; if she had any hobby that was it. She made pounds of fruit cake and gave it away for christmas. It was delicious. Until after her stroke in November, 1951 she was a very vigorous woman. She nagonce walked so fast none of her children could quite keep up with her, but she never fully recovered from her stroke, and became increasingly frail. She died in Milwaukee December 7, 1956.

DESCENDANTS OF EDWARD AND MATHILDA GRAHAM MINOR

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I. Stanton Minor, b.12/5/1868 m.11/7/1897 Jennie Morrison b.2/11/1872

Children of Stanton and Jennie Minor

I-A. Attorney Edward S. Minor, b.2/20/1898 m. Florence Hamra, b.5/5/1905

I-B. Leon b. 9/17/1900 m.1949 Theda, a widow, b.3/22/1899

I-C. Morris b. 6/22/1902 m.12/22/1925 Elizabeth Klinkenberg b. 5/16/1905

I-D. Perry b. 1/11/1907 m. 10/27/1939 Ruth Harshberger b 8/25/1918

Children of Edward and Florence Minor

I-A-1 Dr. Edward Minor Jr. b.2/17/1927

I-A-2 Morris Minor b. 10/5/1931

Children of Morris and Elizabeth Minor

I-C-1 Marie b.12/18/1926 m. John Curry, m 2nd Doss Johanson

I-C-2 Vivian b.3/15/1929 m. 2/2/1952 Darrell Jack Shulz b. 10/17/1929

I-C-3 Ruth, b. 1/23/31 m.6/12/1952 Lorrin Barfoot, b.9/20/1925

I-C-4 Dorothy, b.6/13/33 m.4/30/1955, Lawarence Hoverman b. 5/27/1932

I-C-5 John b.11/23/38 m. 9/15/62 Judith Thompson b. Oct, 1943

Children of Perry and Ruth Minor

I-D-1 Bunny b.9/23/1940, m.1/29/1959, Terry Hassell, b1/23/3[illegible]

I-D-2 Louise b.5/31/1945

Children of John and Marie Minor Curry

I-C-1-a Robert b.2/23/1943

I-C-1-b Darren b.5/25/1953

I-C-1-c Patricia b.9/23/1955

Children of Dearell and Vivian Minor Schulz

I-C-2-a Kathy b.12/22/1952 (Kathleen Ann)

I-C-2-b Carrell b. 3/13/1955 (Carrell Jean)

Children of Lorren and Ruth Minor Barfoot

I-C-3-a Rebecca, b. 9/3/53

I-C-3-b Lorri b.11/15/55

I-C-3-c Joel b. 6/5/59

Children of Lawrence and Dorothy Minor Hoverman

I-C-4-a Scot, b.3/19/56

Children of Terry and Bunny Hassell

I-D-1-a Perry Edward Hassell, b. 11/10/1959

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II L. Byron Minor b. 2/14/1871 d. 1955, m. Martha Torgerson 1872-1944

Child of Byron and Martha Minor

II-A Louise Corine, 1908-1940

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III Sybil Gertrude Minor b. 2/28/1873 m. 6/30/1897
Charles Albert Elwell, b. 11/18/1866
Charles Albert Elwell d. 3/29/1913
Sybil Minor Elwell m. 10/17/1918 William S. Washburn
William S. Washburn d. 1/2/1935 without children
Sybil Minor Washburn d. 12/7/1956 leaving three children

Children of Charles and Subil Minor Elwell

III-A Rollin b. 6/13/1899 m. 9/6/1920 Helen Fritschler b. 9/16/1900
Helen F. Elwell d. 5/21/1936, leaving three children
Rollin Elwell m. 9/5/1942 Irene Wells, a widow with one daughter, Julie. No children from this marriage.
Rollin Minor Elwell d. 6/24/1962

III-B Dorothy Sybil b. 4/12/1901 m. 10/15/1921 Hans Weisel b. 5/28/1899

III-C Ula Jane Elwell b. 9/9/1904 m. 4/4/1925 Attorney Ralph Henry Haen, b. 1/17/1904

Children of Rollin and Helen Elwell

III-A-1 Alice, b. 6/7/1921 m. 6/20/1942 Attorney Jordan Lavar Paust, b. 11/2/1915

III-A-2 Charles William b. August 1922, m. 7/24/1948 Eleanor Lynne Danos b. 4/17/1930

III-A-3 Richard Thomas Elwell b. 6/30/1923 m. 12/5/52 Patricia Dee Foster b. 10/5/30

Children of Jordan and Alice Elwell Paust

III-A-1-a Jordan Jeffry b. 10/9/1943

III-A-1-b Richard Martin b. 6/19/1952

Children of Charles and Eleanor Elwell

III-A-2-a Charles William b. 7/10/1949

III-A-1-b John Robert b. 12/29/1954

III-A-2-c Cheryl Dana b. 11/24/1957

III-A-2-d Jennifer Lynne 10/19/1960

Children of Richard and Patricia Elwell

III-A-3-a Linda Susan b. 8/26/1953

III-A-3-b Joan Patricia b. 7/25/1955

III-A-3-c Mark Douglas b. 6/14/1958

Children of Hans and Dorothy Elwell Weisel

III-B-1 Phyllis Louise b. 5/13/1924 m.6/19/1953 Arthur Grimm b. 5/17/1926

III-B-2 Paul Minor b. 8/3/1926 m. 8/25/1951 Grace Carroll Sanderson b. 8/17/1929

III-B-3 Robert Orth b.3/17/1929 m. 1/30/1954 Judith Ann Steffen b. 1/22/1931

Children of Arthur and Phyllis Weisel Grimm

III-B-1-a Geoffrey, b.6/15/1961

III-B-1-b Gregory, b.5/2/1963

Children of Paul and Grace Weisel

III-B-2-a Janey Jo b.5/27/1952

III-B-2-b Judith Ann b.3/19/1954

III-B-2-c Amy Lynn b 6/8/1957

III-B-2-d Peter Charles b.8/11/1958

Children of Robert and Judith Weisel

III-B-3-a Elizabeth Ann b.12/19/1954

III-B-3-b Laurie Jill b. 12/17/1955

Children of Ralph and Ida Elwell Haen

III-C-1 Peter Elwell Haen b.6/5/1926

III-C-2 Ruth Ann b. 1/6/1931 m. 1st 7/30/1954 William Sterling, divorced him, m.2nd 8/9/1958 Robert McDonald. Divorced him m.3rd 11/22/1962 Norman Kearney

III-C-3 Jean Louise b.3/20/1933 m.5/18/1957 Stephen Schichel b.12/1/1922

Children of William and Ruth Sterling

III-C-2-a Mark Sterling b.7/16/1955, Legally adopted by Robert McDonald

Child of Robert and Ruth McDonald

III-C-2-b Patty Jean McDonald b.7/3/1959

Children of Stephen and Jean Haen Schichel

III-C-3-a Cathy Dee b. 5/30/1958

III-C-3-b Craig Stephen b.4/16/1962

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IV. Maud Minor b. 3/22/1878 m.5/19/1910 Oscar Knudsen, a widower with three sons
Maud Minor Knudsen d.10/5/1959 without children.
Oscar Knudsen d.4/23/1960

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V. Ula Minor b. 8/3/1885 m.10/2/1909 Ralph William Frank, b.3/6/1886 ---Ula Minor Frank d.9/7/1960 leaving two children. Ralph William Frank d. May, 1949

Children of Ralph and Ula Minor Frank

V-A Marian Jane b.9/30/1911 m.4/5/1941 Edward Charles Augustine b.6/19/1910

V-B Dr. Ralph Charles b. 10/29/1915 m.6/7/1942 Ruth Marie Artman b.9/10/1915

Child of Edward and Marian Frank Augustine

V-A-1 Edward C. b.7/26/1949

Child of Ralph and Ruth Frank

V-B-1 Kay Louise b.12/16/1946

V-B-2 Ralph William b.1/8/1948

V-B-3 PPeter John b.11/1/1955

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VI. Ethel Jane Minor b.7/7/1888 m.1911 Otto Nelson b.1887

Children of Otto and Ethel Minor Nelson

VI-A John Minor Nelson b.6/5/12 m.6/11/37 Virginia Elizabeth Brice b.9/3/1912

VI-B Graham Marshall Nelson b.6/6/1915 m.12/12/1942 Joyce Bean b.12/16/1923 Graham d. 2/21/1963

Children of John and Virginia Minor

VI-A-1 Brice Marshall Nelson b.9/25/1939 m.10/20/1958 Joyce Beverly Diehl b.12/29/1938

VI-A-2 John Minor Nelson b 1/21/1942

Children of Graham and Joyce Nelson

VI-B-1 Elizabeth Jane b.4/7/1944

VI-B-2 Richard Nicholas b.5/5/1947

VI-B-3 Mary Marshall b.12/1/1949

Children of Brice and Joyce Nelson

VI-A-1-a Laura Elizabeth b.8/28/1959

VI-A-1-b Becky Lynn b.9/7/1961

A D D E N D A

In any family history there are almost certain to be ancestors whose parents are lost in the mist of the past, although one never gives up hope that a fortunate chance may dispel the clouds. So it is that I must regretfully admit that much research has brought no light upon the parents of Peter St. Ore (XXVI) nor Sophia Grant St. Ore (XXVII) nor Hugh Graham(XXVIII) nor Catherine Stewart(XXIX) nor Van Rensalear Marshall(XXX). Yet I have found some interesting information which I would like to list here, without listing it in the charts or biographies in hopes that some more fortunate descendant may have better success than I have had.

Peter St. Ore's parents have not been found although I am quite certain that his father was James St. Ore (Jacob in French) for Peter named a son Jacob. (Haddock Is History Jefferson County, N.Y. page 472) states that in a small hamlet called St. Lawrence, settled after 1805, for earlier settlers were driven away at the time of the Revolution, had as one of its first settlers a Jacob St. Oars. The town historian told Mrs. Jesse Stanton, a researcher, that St. Lawrence was once St. Oars Corners. Also an article published in the Watertown Times, 1878, says that Lewis and Jacob St. Oar were residents of St. Oar's Corners in 1831. They were not in the 1835 census. Did they go to Canada? Cape Vincent was erected from Lyme (where Peter St. Ore was listed with his wife in the 1835 census)in 1849. The town clerk of St. Lawrence writes that, "our records only date back to 1892 and there is nothing."

At the Wisconsin Historical Library, Madison, there is a "Histoire de la Famille et de la Seigneurie de Saint Ours, 1785-1916; published at Montreal in 1917.

I searched "Les Combatants de France 1778-1783, published in Paris 1903. There is a Louis Ore' de Nantes, on page 120, LeScentre, 8e janvier 1781 a vril 1783. m. le Comte de Vaudreuil, Capitaine de vaisseau. Louis Ore' listed as Novice.

Wisconsin Historical Collections Volumes 16, 17, and 18 "French Regime in Canada" Index list St. Our, says see "Deschaillons."

A letter from Vaudreuil and Beg'on to the French Minister in Paris, from Canada, Sept. 20, 1714 tells of plans for a campaign against the Foxes, mentions taking Sieur de l'Eschaillons, Captain.

A letter as above dated November 7, 1715, "Sieur Deschaillon there had it (grain) loaded in his Canoes of his convoys.

"Sieur Deschaillons had three months for the voyage to Michilimakinak which ordinarily requires only two months at the most."

In 1729 a list of officers serving in the Companies for Canada with the strength of the troops composing them, Captain de St. Ours--total 27 men. (Listed in the index as Pierre St. Ours) Editor's note says, "St. Ours was either a son or nephew of Deschaillons, an ensign in 1733, lieut. in 1744, capt. 1748. If the son of Deschaillons he was later the brother-in-law of Perade marrying Charlotte Deschamps in 1745."

"When I left the Kikapous I detached the Sieurs de la Perade and St. Ours with several Iroquois and Kikapous to reconnoitre. They captured five Sakes (one of whom was a chief)." Copy of the Relation of the Journey of the Sieur de Joncelle Commanding the War party against the Renards and Sakis, sent to Monsieur the Marquis Beauharnois.

P.432, V.17 Commandants of Western Posts--Fort Frontenac-Sieur de St. Ours, Captain, Commandant. See Deschaillons: Jean Baptiste St. Ours. Also a captain with 33 strength of troop.

P.35: Jean Baptiste St. Ours born in Canada, 1669. Married one of the La Gardeur family, commanded a detachment for the upper country in 1715, later held command at Fort St. St. Joseph, in 1727 at Kaskinsbogoua whither he removed to Detroit in 1728. In 1736 he was in command of Crown Point, and is thus characterized (Canadian Archives 1929, p.26, "Age 60. Bright witted, loved by the troops, has given talk as to his morals. In command at Pointe a la Chevelure. Ensign 1692. Lieut. 1710, Capt. 1718. He died in 1747.

Letter from Beauharnois to the French Minister: "Monseigneur: "The Sieur Deschaillons, captain of a company, I sent to Detroit as commandant there has begged me to have the honor to inform you that he would not go to that post to serve in lieu of his promotion as he prefers the honours of the Corps to everything. You are aware, Monseigneur, that he is an excellent officer and enjoys a great reputation. I have the honor to be with very profound respect Monseigneur, Your very humble and very obedient servant, Beauharnois.

Letter from Beauharnois to the French Minister, dated May 14, and May 19, 1729, mentions the son of the Sieur Deschaillons, commandant of the fort of Detroit.

There is also a letter from Deschaillons, himself, to Beauharnois telling of the French and Indian gathering to prepare to attack the Foxes. And there is another letter, from Beauharnois, on page 80, again telling of the Sieur Deschaillons.

The complete index lists: Deschaillons--(Eschaillons, L'Eschillons) Jean Baptiste St. Ours, sieur, Poch St. Ours, sieur, English official: This is the son. The younger Deschaillons was a second ensign in 1733, ensign in full 1741, lieut. 1744, Capt. 1748. In 1759 received the cross of St. Louis and seems to have retired to Paris where his widow died in 1777. His son, however, remained in Canada, and became prominent in the English administration.

Deschaillons, Poch St. Ours, sieur, messenger with Desnoyelles, commandant at Fort Frontenac at St. Joseph.

V.18, p.48: Francois le Gardeur de Peventigny Crozille. Sieur de Courtemanche was born in 1711, son of Charless, Sieur de Crozille, and grandson of Jean Bantiste de Peventigny. He early entered the army, and receiving the estate of the elder Sieur de Courtemanche who died without heirs, was hereafforth known by that title. In 1743 he became first ensign, and was second in command at Detroit from 1739-43. In 1743 he became Lieut. and eight years later received his captaincy. That year, 1756, he served Montcalm at Oswego and the following years was active in the Lake Champlain region, commanding large detachments of Indians. During the seige of Quebec he held an important post on Isle d'Orleans. After the surrender Courtemanche retired to France, living as a pensionaire at Loches until about 1776. His widow, Marie-Louise St. Ours, was still living on the king's pension in 1784.

An interesting story is also told in Haddock's History of Jefferson County, Cape Vincent: about 1815 several educated and accomplished French families located at Cape Vincent. Among these were Count Pierre Francois Read, who was chief of police under the first Napoleon, and his son-in-law, Gen. Roland Camille Armand, Col. Jermoux, Professor Pigeon and Capt. Louis Peugnet. They intended to abduct their beloved emperor and bring him to Cape Vincent.

The cemetery at Point Peninsula, N.Y. was checked for St. Ore graves but there were none.

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I have no clues to help me find the parents of Catherine Stewart (XXIX) except that she was born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 29, 1794. A faint family tradition that she or her husband, Hugh Graham, were related to the Perry and Chittenden families is unprovable because I do not know the parents' names. The same thing is true of the early Stewarts, in "Early Settlers Pooley's Day, Mass."; "History of Windham, N.H. by Morrison, though there were Stewarts there. She is not in the Gen. Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire, nor in "Hugh Stewart and his Descendants" by White, Hunt, Lyman; nor in Stewart Family by J. Montgomery Seaver; nor in "History of Stonington" by Wheeler, though there are Stewarts there. She is not in New Hampshire Genealogy, nor in Penn. Magazine of History and Biography V.1-34. Penn. Vital Statistics at Harrisburg, Penn. does not have her. A query in the Stewart Clan Magazine brought no answer, nor was there information about her in the magazine from October. 1958-Dec. 1960. She is not found in N. England Historical and Genealogical Record, nor in Genealogican and Personal Family History Allegheny Valley, Penn. by Jordan.

There are several Grahams buried in Lancaster Co, Penn., Salisbury Twsp. p.123, Old Pequa Church Yard, and in the same cemetary a James Stewart, who d. March 9, 1750 age 17 years.

History of Trumball County, Ohio, p.201--William Stewart in Poland township is on the list of tax payers, year 1801. (Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull County. Page 197 mentions John Stewart of Tuscarora.

We do not know when Catherine Stewart and Hugh Graham met, or where they were married. Did the Grahams come through Penn. and stop there for a while, or did the Stewarts leave Penn. and come to Ohio? The 1850 census of Painsville, Ohio shows Benjamin Stewart, age 59, stone cutter and his wife Susan, born in N.H. (right age for Catherine's brother or cousin or is this coincidence?) Alvah Stewart, age 32, stone cutter and wife Roxanna, age 31, were also in the census of 1850, Painsville, Ohio.

Among the names of her children were a William Wilson, and a Hugh Ellsworth. Further research might be taken in the line of John Stewart, a covenanter, forced to flee from Scotland again; d. 1729. His son Robert, 1665-1733 removed to Ireland after father's death, settling at Dromore. Robert's son, Samuel 1698-1779 embarked for America, 1735, located first in Lancaster Co., then Dauphin Co. Pa., m. Mary McClay. Their children were John, Andrew, Robert, Samuel, Hugh, James, Mary, Elijah, Joseph and Anthony.

Of this generation Robert, who lived from 1732-1811 married Sarah Stewart, settled on a farm in the Marsh Creek settlement in York (Now in Adams) Co. There are various possibilities among his children, William, b.1765 m. Mary Stewart, John, b.1767 m. Agnes Struthers, James 1768-1852 m. Jean Smiley.

Another son of Robert Stewart, son of John, was Hugh 1719-1778. When he was 16 he emigrated to America with his brother and m. Hannah Dallas 1751, m. 2nd Agnes (Nancy) Moore. Of his children John is a possibility, 1753-1837, m. Mary Robertson, served in the Revolution, taken prisoner by the British, at the capture of Fort Washington and released on parole until exchanged. Children Hannah, 1775, William, James, Mary, Samuel, Hugh, John (m. Sarah Wilson)--John would be too young, I think, to have Catherine b. in 1794. William, another son of Hugh's and Hannah Dallas Stewart, 1759-1829 m. Martha Walker, m. 2nd Mary. Children were James, Hannah, Jane, Rebecca, Margaret, Elizabeth, William, Martha, Samuel, 1815, John, 1821. Only James might have been the father of Catherine.

Hugh b. 1759 m. Mary Wilson, son of Hugh, moved to Indiana, children: Wilson, Hugh.

Robert, son of Hugh and Agnes Moore Stewart, 1765-1854 m. Sarah Finney, but all their children are too young to be Catherine's father, and Catherine, herself is not among them. They all went to Ohio however.

Samuel, son of Hugh and Agnes Moore Stewart--1767-1837, Findlay, Pa. m. Jane Patterson. Lived in Redstone, Westmoreland Co. Pa., and later in Findlay, Allegheny Co. Children, would be contemporaries of Catherine, and she is not among them.

Joseph, son of Hugh and Agnes Moore Stewart, b.7/10/1769 at Paxtang, moved to Monroe, Butler Co., Ohio about 1805. Had James, b. 1793, Samuel B., Jane, Nancy, Joseph, Sarah, Mary, John, Charles, Eliza (Not Catherine)

The last son of Hugh and Agnes Moore m. Mary Sherer, 2nd Mary McClay Stewart, 3rd, Margaret Reed. His children, Joseph, Samuel and James were born in the 1800s.

The above information on John Stewart and his descendants was taken from "Stewart Family Histor" by J. Montgomery Seaver, and from the 1958 summer issue of "Your Ancestors" a magazine of genealogy and family history, at the Michigan State Library.

There were about 176 Stewart families listed in the census of 1790 in Pennsylvania.

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Hugh Graham (XXVIII) is another person whose parents I would have enjoyed finding for I had only the notation from the Graham family Bible that he was born January 25, 1788 in New Hampshire and married Catherine Stewart who was born January 29, 1794 in Pennsylvania.

I wrote to New Hampshire Vital Statistics. They did not have his birth. The city clerk of Painsville once made inquiries of older residents in the city, and descendants without result and the records of the city do not go back to 1816 which was my earliest date for Ohio for I knew their son, Oliver Perry Graham was born then.

I tried the following books, or Martha Bagley Anderson, a researcher in Derry, N.H., or Mrs. Jean Symonds of Lansing, Michigan did: Rev. John Graham of Woodbury and his Descendants, History of Hillsborough, and State papers of Hillsborough, The History of Wyndham, Genealogical and Family History of New Hampshire, Graham Family Booklet by David Graham, 1879, Genealogical and Personal History Alleghany Valley, Penn.

The best help came from "The Lake County Historical Society" at Mentor, Ohio. Here the secretary found in "History of Lake and Geauga County" by Williams Brothers, published 1878, "Perry township", p.240. "Benjamin Vesey, an early settler of Perry purchased of Hugh Graham (2nd) a portion of lot twenty-four and settled thereon."

"There are other names worthy of mention as early settlers of Perry, among which are Captain John Graham, John Butler, Squire Sweet, General Hugh Graham (who settled where Joseph McBilty now resides) Captain John Graham (in the South part of the township) and David Robbins.

P.242: "In the township government, Samuel Graham, and Luther Richards were elected fence viewers and Thomas Loshier, John Graham, David Allen and Joshua Park, supervisors.

Neither Hugh Graham's marriage record, nor that of his sons', Robert or Oliver, were listed. (I knew Oliver had married Marianne Marshall in Chicago in 1847.)

All known burials were listed and neither Hugh Graham, nor the man called General Hugh Graham are buried there. The oldest Grahams in Perry cemetery are:
William Graham Esq. d.2/26/1873, age 88y, 2m, 8d (could be a brother) Anna his wife d. 10/1/1863 age 74 y, 5m. 18d.
Roxanna Jennings, wife of Charles Jennings and Daughter of William and Anna Graham, d.4/27/1834, age 21 yrs. Married 7/14/1831
Matilda Deuel, wife of Jerimiah Deuel and Daughter of William and Anna Graham died 10/26/1847, age 26, m. 3/16/1831
Electra Ann Vesey wife of Solomon Vesey and daughter of William and Anna Graham died 9/9/1849 age 23, m. June 9, 1846
Arter Graham died 10/29/1849 age 89 years (a note from the Western Reserve Historical Society says he came from Cheshire, N.H.) Anna his wife died 12/31/1844 age 84 yrs.

The history of this area had its beginnings in 1796 and the first permanent settler arrived in the county in 1798.

I wrote to DAR to see if a General Hugh Graham was listed in the Revolution as a possible ancestor but he was not. He might have been in the militia or he might have had a courtesy title. I wrote to Washington to the General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service. The only Hugh Graham who applied for a pension was living in Pennsylvania when he enlisted in 1776 and he was living in Penn. when he applied for his pension, came from Ireland in 1772, which would nearly rule him out as the father of Hugh Graham born in New Hampshire in 1784. A Hugh Graham, N.H. did enlist July 8, 1779 and served in Col. Thomas Stickney's Regiment in the Rhode Island Expedition, but I do not think it is this Hugh Graham, for he enlisted at Hillsboro but after the war went to South Hero, Vermont, and the dates do not seem to fit. He is the only Hugh Graham in the 1790 census of New Hampshire, however.

Another Hugh Graham from Windham, N.H. was mustered Aug. 1776 in Capt. John Nesmith's Co., Col. Matthew Thornton's Regiment.

Martha Anderson, researcher, wrote from New Hampshire that there was a Hugh Graham of Windham, N.H. His wife was named Mary Anderson but she didn't know if this was her maiden name or if she were a widow. They had a daughter Jane Graham, b. in Windham in 1771. "The early records of Londonderry, N.H. and surrounding towns were very poorly kept, especially the births and marriages. Indeed, there were very few very early marriages recorded at all, and that makes it difficult."

"I believe, she wrote later, "that your Hugh Graham was born in Windham, N.H. and that his father was Hugh Graham. This Hugh Graham was having children about the time your Hugh Graham was born, but as I can find no record of your Hugh Graham's birth there is no proof." Graham is sometimes spelled Grimes.
In Madison is "The History of Hancock, N.H. 1764-1889." "Grayham Hugh, b. in Windham, came to Hancock as early as 1786, m. Mary Anderson, b. in Derry. She d. in Stoddard 1808. Children: James b. July 20, 1766, Aaron, Dec. 12, 1769, Jane, b. in Windham May 8, 1771, Sally, May 14, 1778.

b. Aug. 11, 1784., and m. Letitia Swan of Peterboro. Also here was Arthur Graham, supposed to be Hugh's brother, an early settler, 1779, little known of him., m., it is supposed, Ann, daughter of William Lahin Sr.

Further research on the part of Mrs. Symonds brought this: Hugh Graham was in Windham, N.H. as early as 1740. He and Arthur Graham signed a petition of remonstrance against the doings of a town meeting December 11, 1746. Then John Graham appears May 7, 1750, but he seems to have cleared up his business by February 2, 1779. He was a selectman in 1744, and he was a land owner.

Hugh Graham Jr. received a deed of his father's farm Feb. ?, 1779. On the 22nd of November 1784 he and his wife, Mary, deeded this farm, 140 acres to David Campbell, the last enlisted soldier of Windham in the Rev. Army. John and Arthur mentioned above may have been sons of Hugh Sr. Above information from the "History of Windham, N.H. by Morrison, 1883, page 542.

I believe that the lineage went Hugh[1] Graham, Hugh[2] Graham and wife Mary Anderson Graham, Hugh[3] Graham and Catherine Stewart (2nd wife) Since this Hugh Graham is not in the 1790 census I believe that he took his son, Hugh Graham, and possibly other children and went to Penn.? then on to Perry township, Ohio. Hugh Grham is not in the 1830 census of Michigan so I believe that the Grahams stayed in Ohio from early days until after 1830. We know they were there from at least 1816, when Oliver Perry Graham was born, and we know they were there until at least 1824 when their son, Robert, was born. Deaths of Hugh Graham 2, Hugh Graham 3, Letetia S. Graham not recarded in N.H. We know Catherine Stewart Graham died in Michigan on December 25, 1866 but this is the year before the state records were kept and we do not know the county. Since our Grahams are not buried in Perry township, Ohio I believe that they all went to Michigan. They are not in the census of Michigan taken in 1830 so perhaps they went after that.

There are two Hugh Grahams listed in the 1790 census of Penn. The one in Allegheny County is listed 1-2-5, the one in Dauphin County is listed 2-1-1.

Penn. Archives third series. Hugh Graham was not in the Warranties of Land, Dauphin County 1785-1795 but he was in the 8th Co., 4th battalion, Dauphin Co. Militia, 1786.

In Allegheny County 1791--Hugh Graham paid 1.4 amount of tax. In the same county a William Stewart paid 2.0 amount of tax. In Washington County in 1781, and Allegheny County was taken from Washington County a Hugh Graham was listed in 1781, but this is too early for our Hugh Graham, This one had no acres, one horse, cattle, eight sheep, value 12.

Hugh Graham is not listed in the Official Roster 111. soldiers of the American Revolution who lived in Ohio, names were taken from the first fifty-nine NSDAR Reports to Smithsonian Institution, and to the Congress of the USA.

Also living in Moon township, Allegheny County were, in 1791, James Stewart, 1.1.3 amount of tax, Joseph Stewart 4.0, William Stewart 3.5, and in St. Clair Township, Allegheny Co. William Stewart paid 5.4, Robert 7.1, and John 8.8.

An Andrew and Charles Stewart in Dauphin Co., Jan 25, 1787, owned jointly 40 acres of land and another 10 acres. No Grahams owned land here.

There were earlier Hugh Grahams in Lancaster and Cumberland Co. and in Westmoreland Co. Penn.

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The only clues I had to Sophronia Grant St. Ores (XXVII) were notes taken by my mother from a family Bible. Peter St. Ore was born October 14, 1788. Sophia (Sophronia) Grant was born Oct. 31, 1795. They were married April 28, 1815. Their children were Abigail Julianne, born June 17, 1816, and twins named Jacob G. and Jane L. born July 15, 1821.

The first census of 1835, Lyme, N.Y. showed where they lived, the Wisconsin census of 1850 told me that she was living alone in Greenfield, Wisconsin, and that she was born in Vermont. The census of 1880 showed that her oldest child was born in New York. There was nothing about her parents.

The census of 1790 shows that all married Grants in Vermont were in Rutland County, John Grant was at Pawlettown, Josiah and John at Poultney town. The town clerk of Poultney said that their records had burned and their only information came from the "History of Poultney" published in 1861. This history states that Josiah and John Grant moved away from Poultney early in its settlement, and they were unable to trace the children of these men, if they had any. The county clerk's offices do not contain birth, marriage or death records and there was nothing at Vital Statistics, Montpelier, Vermont. The 1800 census eliminated John Grant of Poultney. Further records eliminated Josiah Grant.

Abigail Julianne St. Ore said that she was related to General Grant, but she is not listed in his lineage, though the relationship could still have come in through a great, great uncle, for she said the Elinor line came into her ancestry, and this makes me believe that she was descended from Matthew and Priscilla Grant of Windsor, Conn.

Matthew Grant was born in England, Tues., Oct. 27, 1601. He came to N.E. May 30, 1630 on the ship "Mary and John", with his family and settled at Dorchester, Mass. He was admitted a freeman, Mass. Colony 1631. He did not remain long in Dorchester, as early as 1635 he took part in forming a company that migrated to Windsor, Conn. He was elected the first town clerk, held the office a good many years, also was town surveyor, and took a prominent part in organizing the Congregational church previously formed in Plymouth, England, and first transplanted to Dorchester. His first marriage, Nov. 16, 1625 was to Priscilla, born Feb. 27, 1600.

Their children were Priscilla, Samuel, b.Nov. 12, 1631, Tahan and John. Priscilla died April 27, 1644, age 43 years, 2 months He married second Susannah Chapin Rockwell, widow of Deacon William Rockwell.

Samuel, born at Dorchester married Mary Porter, May 27, 1658. Their children were Samuel, John, Matthew, Josiah, b. March 19, 1668, Nathaniel, Mary and Sarah. Samuel was one of the petitioners for the new town on East Windsor, May 13, 1680. He was a member of the church there in 1700. Mary Porter was born about 1638. He died Sept. 10, 1718. Josiah Grant came to Stonington, Conn. where he married Rebecca Minor, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah Avery Minor July 8, 1696. Their children were Josiah, John, Oliver, Noah and Minor. She died January 15, 1746/7, age 75. They had joined the first Congregational Church August 27, 1699. He died March 28, 1732. (We are not descended from Oliver for this is checked out in "The History of Stonington".)

The Grants come into the Minor family through another line also: John Minor, son of Thomas Minor, b. 1636, m. Elizabeth Booth, Oct.14, 1658. Grace Minor, their daughter, b.Sept.20, 1669 m. Samuel Grant, son of Samuel and Mary Porter Grant, April 11, 1688. Their children were Samuel, b.Sept.19, 1691. "Here Lyeth body of Samuel Grant who died April 7, 1751, aged.60 years", at East Windsor. Other children were Ephraim, b.August 24, 1698, Hannah, Samuel, Noah (from whom General Grant was descended but we are not) Abigail, Grace, David, b.Dec. 10, 1703 m. Elizabeth Chapman.

I have checked N.E. Historical and Genealogical Register, and "Descendants of Matthew Grant of East Windsor", though she is not there some of them have moved away. "My Ancestors" by John Grant, "Major Alpin's Ancestors and Descendants", "Davis and Allied Families" by Ferris, "Gates and Allied Families by Ferris Matthew Grant, and "Grants and their Relatives." She is in none of these.

There are probably two generations missing for U.S. Grant's father was born about a year earlier than Sophronia, and the lineage runs Samuel Grant, Noah Grant, Noah Grant, Noah Grant, Jesse Grant, then U.S.Grant.

It is my sincere hope that some day the parents of Van Ransalear Marshall (XXX) will be found, but a researcher, Ralph Boyce, N.Y. could not find them, and I have checked the following books or he has: The David Marshall Family, The Marshall Family by Kingsbury, The Marshall Family by Paxton, Parsonage between Two Manors, Gebhard, Ancestry of Kilian Van Ransalear, Van Ransalears in Holland and America, The Van Ransalear Manor, Historical Gleanings by Sonney, Historic Families of America, A godchild of Washington's, by Baxter, Marriages First Dutch Reformed Church of Albany, by Holland Society; marriages 1789-1804, Baptisms, 1789-1809 (Marshalls mentioned but none married to Van Ransalears) St. Peter's Ep. Ch. Albany, marriages between 1790-1805; First Presbyterian Ch. Albany, marriages between 1790-1805

and baptisms, 1785-1805; First Lutheran Ch. marriages between 1794-1805, baptisms-1795-1805; Oudenkirk-Van Ransalear-Peyler Families by F.H.Oderkirk; The Morris Family of Philadelphia; Calendar of Wills, by Society of Colonial Dames, N.Y.;Marriage Licenses issued by Secretary of Province of N.Y.; History of Albany and Schenectady Co.,N.Y., published in 1886. Photostat of some family records from an old Dutch Bible of the Van Ransalears printed in 1702. Records undeciphable but stop in 1719. Van Ransalear Bible Record of Mrs. Charles P. Sanders, Scotia, N.Y., only deaths given. Van Ransalear Marshall is not in New England Historical and Genealogical Record, V.1-114, nor in N.Y. Genealogical and Biographical Records V.1-87.

I have had queries for the parents of Peter St. Ore, Van Ransalear Marshall, Catherine Stewart, and Hugh Graham in the DAR Magazine and in The Genealogical Helper, published at Logan, Utah but they brought no answers to my problems.

Susanna Wilterton (XXXI-14-E) who married Nathaniel Herrill was probably the daughter of Gregory Wilterton and his wife Susanna. We know that Nathaniel Herrill died in 1655, leaving his widow with six children. We know that Gregory Wilterton adopted the oldest boy and left him most of his estate. Susanna, the widow died Jan.25,1672/3; about ten years after her mother, Susanna, died, but about two years before her father, Gregory Wilterton died, so that when Savage says he had no children this was then true.

The mother, Susanna, was born about 1587 and died 1662, age 75. Gregory Wilterton died July 14,1674.

Gregory Wilterton, Wolterton, Wenterton: (Savage) He lived in Hartford, among the original proprietors of 1637, I can learn nothing of him but that he had a good estate, large tannery works and no children. He married, perhaps, a second wife about 1663, Bennet, widow of Thomas Stanley, who died early in 1665, and he had Ann. His wife, Jane outlived him. He made his will July 17,1674 and died soon after. His legacies went to several distant relatives, one of whom was John Shepherd, who called him uncle, and another was James Wolerton, son of Matthew, described as of Ipswich in Old England, perhaps a nephew. Others are mentioned but most of his estate went to John Herrill because he had adopted him.

(N.E.H. & G. V.39, p.192) An additional note clears up the name Bennet. (Gregory Wolterton married second Bene (Benedicta) 3rd, Jane, widow of Nathaniel Ward, and previously wife of John Hopkins.

(N.E.H. & G. V.39, p.192) A note from E.H.Sheppard, "The name is certainly Wolterton, and dates back to the 12th century, and is appropriated from the name of a town, Wolterton or Wulterton in Norfolk, England. The family arms are: quarterly or and Az. a nend gu. as shown at St. Peter's Church in Swainsthorp."

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